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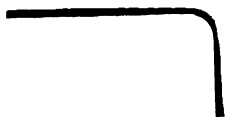
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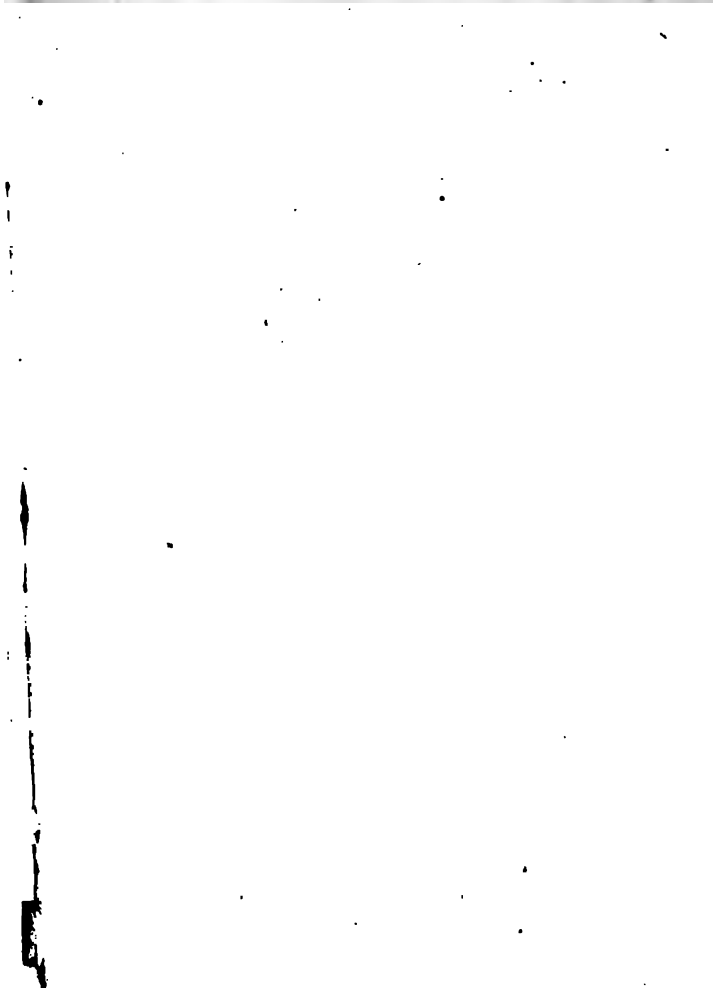
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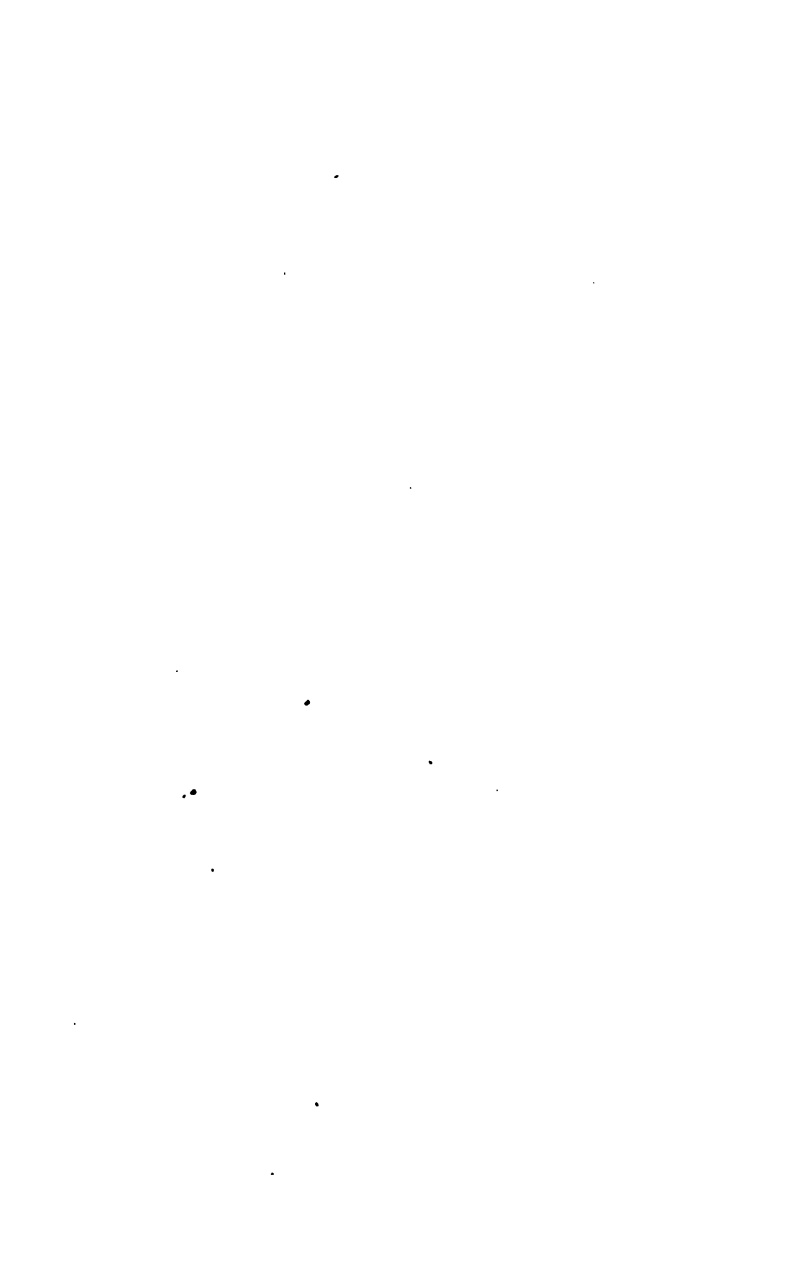
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## PREFACE.

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PROFESSOR ANTHON assures us that his *Virgil* contains all that is valuable in the notes of Valpy. The present edition of Valpy professes to contain all that is valuable in the notes of Anthon: I would even add much more besides; for, whereas Anthon says that he has also borrowed from "the latest European editors, such as Nöhlen, Heinrich, Hohler, Thiel, Forbiger, but more especially Heyne and Wagner," I have not only examined some of these authors, but given in a series of rules and observations at the end of the book (as more fully explained in the preface to the notes), the results of a careful study of Jacob's *Quæstiones Epicæ*, Wagner's *Quæstiones Virgilianæ*, and the *Ars Poetica* of Christian Jani.

The way in which I have endeavoured thus to enrich the notes of Valpy is as follows: —

Dr. Major has remarked of Professor Anthon — "He has shown that the study of the ancient authors may be extended over the wide field of history, geography, antiquities, philology, criticism, and many kindred subjects."

Of this characteristic of Anthon's valuable edition I have endeavoured to avail myself, subject always to three principles, which Dr. Valpy laid



down for his guidance, and to which I attribute the extraordinary success of his work.

First — “I have given no unnecessary information, nor abridged the labour of the youthful student in consulting such a dictionary as that of Dr. Lempriere.”

Secondly — “Where any difficulty seemed likely to arise, the best information has been diligently sought and applied.”

Thirdly — “A few grammatical or etymological remarks are interspersed, which may lead the youthful student to think for himself, and may facilitate his future progress in the Latin tongue.”

I would also state that, wherever I have omitted any notes, I have either pointed out the parts of Adam’s Roman Antiquities and Lempriere’s Classical Dictionary, which would afford more than an equivalent; or else the notes omitted have been such as our experience has proved to be rather perplexing than useful, even to the collegian, much more to the school-boy, because they related to matters better adapted to the professor than the student, and such as could only be rendered intelligible by a lengthened dissertation.

The text of this, as of preceding editions is that of Heyne; subject, however, to the very valuable and universally received emendations of Wagner.

For further information I must refer the reader to the prefatory remarks attached to the notes.

J. P.

June, 1846.

# PREFACE

TO

## THE MARGINAL REFERENCES.

---

THE advantage of marginal references to an edition of Virgil is too obvious for any lengthened argument. I need only allude to the pages of the most valued editions of the Holy Volume ; to the well-known maxim — “ Every author his own interpreter ;” and to the principle implied by Horace :—

“ Segnius irritant animum demissa per aurem,  
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus, *et quæ*  
*Ipse sibi tradit spectator.*”

Add to this, the high importance attached to parallel passages, both as the means and test of scholarship, at our public schools and universities, as also that a marginal reference is the only kind of commentary not open to objection, as being crude, out of place, hard to remember, and harder still to digest ; unsatisfactorily short, or tediously long ; or, which is worse, as superseding the enquiry it

ought to stimulate. Far from such evils, marginal references cultivate both the taste and judgment, and encourage habits of patient investigation and self-dependance. They place all scholars on even ground, by laying open to every one the sources of knowledge for his own supply, legitimate premises for his own inference, and original data for his own calculations.

The following are the principles upon which the references of this edition have been selected : —

First, That the author be his own interpreter.

Thus, it has been attempted to explain difficulties by reference to similar ideas in other words — by similar use of the same words — by a repetition of the same idioms — by lines supplying a word of which there is an ellipsis — or by giving the compound for which the simple is used. Every passage of acknowledged obscurity is furnished with one or more references, if, indeed, any has been discovered by Heyne, Wagner, or other commentators.

Secondly, That all passages be adduced by which Virgil may be supposed to have been influenced either in words or ideas, as well as those passages which he recast or translated, in Homer, Hesiod, Theocritus, and Lucretius.

Aratus, and other authors little known, are omitted, because not generally useful.

Thirdly, That other parallels, when, and only when, really desirable, be collected from Horace,

Livy, Juvenal, and such books or parts of books as are termed "School and College Classics."

Thus all show of learning is avoided ; and, while there is no difficulty without a reference, there is no reference without a difficulty.

Fourthly, That if any peculiarity, either of thought or expression, is of frequent recurrence, the first reference be to a line which has a reference to a second, and that to a third ; but with respect to grammatical idioms, that one striking passage be selected, and furnished with references to four or five of the best exemplifications which can be found, and to this conspectus of parallels every instance of the same idiom be accurately referred.

I must acknowledge my obligations to the valuable advice of Mr. H. A. S. Johnston, and Mr. W. Horner, of Bath. By Mr. Horner I was furnished with many valuable references, part his own, and part collected in a copy of Virgil which belonged to his father, the late Mr. J. Horner, from whom many years since I learned that habit of comparison which has now enabled me to bring together some SIX THOUSAND PARALLEL PASSAGES, grammatical and critical, poetical and curious, in illustration of the works of Virgil.

J. P.

Barnstaple, June, 1846.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

---

Æn. 1. 1. or.....	}	Æneid 1. line 1.
1. 1. in the Æneids .....		
Ecl. or E. 1. 1. or.....	}	Eclogue 1. line 1.
1. 1. in the Eclogues .....		
G. 1. 1. or.....	}	Georgic 1. line 1.
1. 1. in the Georgics .....		
Hes. ....		Hesiod.
Hor. 1. 1. 1. ....	{	Horace, book 1. ode 1. line 1.
Il. ....		Iliad.
Juv.....		Juvenal.
Lucr. or Lu. ....		Lucretius.
Od. ....		Odyssey.
Th. ....		Theocritus.
Cf. ....		<i>confer</i> , "compare:" calling more than usual attention to a parallel passage.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS  
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ECLOGA I. TITYRUS.

*Melibœus. Tityrus.*

*M.* TITYRE, tu patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi  
 Silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avenâ: 6. 8. 82.  
 Nos patriæ fines et dulcia linquimus arva;  
 Nos patriam fugimus: tu, Tityre, lentus in umbrâ, Æ. 12. 237.  
 Formosam resonare doces Amaryllida silvas. 6. 44., G. 3.  
*T.* O Melibœe, deus nobis hæc otia fecit. 338.  
 Namque erit ille mihi semper deus; illius aram 43.  
 Sæpe tener nostris ab ovilibus imbuet agnus.  
 Ille meas errare boves, ut cernis, et ipsum  
 Ludere, quæ vellem, calamo permisit agresti. 10 2. 32., Th. 1.  
*M.* Non equidem invideo; miror magis: undique 62.  
 totis  
 Usque aded turbatur agris. En, ipse capellas  
 Protenus æger ago; hanc etiam vix, Tityre, duco. Æ. 10. 340., et  
 1. 208.

- Hic inter densas corylos modò namque gemellos,  
 Spem gregis, ah! silice in nudâ connixa reliquit.
- Æ. 2. 54., et  
 cf. dexter.* Sæpe malum hoc nobis, si mens non læva fuisset,  
 De cœlo tactas memini prædicere quercus.
9. 15. \*Sæpe sinistra cavâ prædixit ab ilice cornix.\*
- Cf. Æ. 1. 409.  
 et 676.* Sed tamen, iste deus qui sit, da, Tityre, nobis. 19  
*T.* Urbem, quam dicunt Romam, Melibœe, putavi
- Æ. 10. 200.* Stultus ego huic nostræ similem, quò sæpe solemus
- Cf. 9. 7. 8.* Pastores ovium teneros depellere fœtus.  
 Sic canibus catulos similes, sic matribus hædos
- Æ. 1. 440.* Nôram; sic parvis componere magna solebam.  
 Verùm hæc tantùm alias inter caput extulit urbes,  
 Quantùm lenta solent inter viburna cupressi.
- M.* Et quæ tanta fuit Romam tibi causa videndi?  
*T.* Libertas: quæ sera, tamen respexit inertem;
- Æ. 1. 91.* Candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat;  
 Respexit tamen et longo post tempore venit, 30  
 Postquam nos Amaryllis habet, Galatea reliquit.  
 Namque, fatebor enim, dum me Galatea tenebat,  
 Nec spes libertatis erat, nec cura peculî.  
 Quamvis multa meis exiret victima septis,  
 Pinguis et ingrata premeretur caseus urbi:
- Cf. Æ. 6. 613.* Non unquam gravis ære domum mihi dextra redibat.  
*M.* Mirabar, quid mæsta deos, Amarylli, vocares;  
 Cui pendere suâ patereris in arbore poma.  
 Tityrus hinc aberat. Ipsæ te, Tityre, pinus,  
 Ipsi te fontes, ipsa hæc arbusta, vocabant. 40  
*T.* Quid facerem? neque servitio me exire licebat,
- G. 1. 10.* Nec tam præsentés alibi cognoscere divos.  
 Hic illum vidi juvenem, Melibœe, quotannis  
 Bis senos cui nostra dies altaria fumant.  
 Hic mihi responsum primus dedit ille petenti:
- G. 3. 73. et  
 159.* "Pascite, ut ante, boves, pueri; submittite tauros."  
*M.* Fortunate senex, ergo tua rura manebunt;  
 Et tibi magna satis; quamvis lapis omnia nudus  
 Limosoque palus obducatur pascua juncos.

- Non insueta graves tentabunt pabula fœtas ; 50 G. 3. 441.  
 Nec mala vicini pecoris contagia lædent.  
 Fortunate senex, hîc inter flumina nota 7. 13., 2. 8.,  
 Et fontes sacros frigus captabis opacum. G. 2. 199.  
 Hinc tibi, quæ semper, vicino ab limite, sepes. Th. 5. 46.  
 Hyblæis apibus florem depasta salicti, Æ. 5. 93., G.  
 Sæpe levi somnum suadebit inire susurro ; 4 482.  
 Hinc altâ sub rupe canet frondator ad auras ; Th. 1. 107.  
 Nec tamen interea raucæ, tua cura, palumbes, G. 2. 365. 400  
 Nec gemere aëriâ cessabit turtur ab ulmo. Th. 7. 141.  
*T.* Ante leves ergo pascentur in æthere cervi, 60 5. 76.  
 Et freta destituent nudos in litore pisces —  
 Ante, pererratis amborum finibus, exsul  
 Aut Ararim Parthus bibet aut Germania Tigrim —  
 Quàm nostro illius labatur pectore vultus.  
*M.* At nos hinc alii sitientes ibimus Afros ;  
 Pars Scythiam et rapidum Cretæ veniemus Oaxen,  
 Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos. Od. 5. 204.  
 En, unquam patrios longo post tempore fines, 8. 7.  
 Pauperis et tugurî congestum cespite culmen,  
 Post aliquot, mea regna videns, mirabor aristas ?  
 Inpius hæc tam culta novalia miles habebit ? 71 Æ. 6. 613.  
 Barbarus has segetes ? en, quò discordia cives  
 Produxit miseros ! en, quæis consevimus agros !  
 Inserere nunc, Melibœe, piros, pone ordine vites. G. 2. 277.,  
 Ite meæ, felix quondam pecus, ite capellæ. Th. 1. 115.  
 Non ego vos posthac, viridi projectus in antro,  
 Dumosâ pendere procul de rupe videbo ;  
 Carmina nulla canam ; non, me pascente, capellæ,  
 Florentem cytisum et salices carpetis amaras.  
*T.* Hic tamen hanc mecum poteras requiescere Th. 11. 44.  
 noctem 80  
 Fronde super viridi ; sunt nobis mitia poma,  
 Castaneæ molles, et pressi copia lactis ;  
 Et jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant,  
 Majoresque cadunt altis de montibus umbræ. Æ. 5. 642.  
 2. 67.



Cf. Th. 23.

## ECLOGA II. ALEXIS.

- Æ. 3. 648. FORMOSUM pastor Corydon ardebat Alexim,  
 Delicias domini ; nec, quid speraret, habebat.  
 Tantùm inter densas, umbrosa cacumina, fagos  
 Th. 11. 17., et Adsiduè veniebat ; ibi hæc incondita solus  
 E. 5. 62. Montibus et silvis studio jactabat inani :  
 O crudelis Alexi, nihil mea carmina curas ?  
 Th. 3. 9. Nil nostrî miserere ? mori me denique coges.  
 G. 3. 327. Nunc etiam pecudes umbras et frigora captant ;  
 Th. 7. 22. Nunc virides etiam occultant spineta lacertos ;  
 G. 4. 263. Thestylis et rapido fessis messoribus æstu 10  
 Hor. Epod. 3. Allia serpyllumque herbas contundit olentes :  
 4. At mecum raucis, tua dum vestigia lustrò,  
 Sole sub ardenti resonant arbusta cicadis.  
 Nonne fuit satiùs, tristes Amaryllidis iras  
 Atque superba pati fastidia ? nonne Menalcan ?  
 Quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses.  
 Th. 10. 28. O formose puer, nimiùm ne crede colori !  
 Th. 23. 28. Alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur.  
 Th. 3. 7. Despectus tibi sum, nec, qui sim, quæris, Alexi ;  
 Th. 11. 34. Quàm dives pecoris, nivei quàm lactis abundans.  
 Mille meæ Siculis errant in montibus agnæ. 21  
 3. 98. Lac mihi non æstate novum, non frigore defit.  
 Canto, quæ solitus, si quando armenta vocabat,  
 Amphion Dirceus in Actæo Aracyntho.  
 Th. 6. 34. Nec sum adeò informis : nuper me in litore vidi,  
 G. 4. 484., Æ. Quùm placidum ventis staret mare ; non ego Da-  
 5. 763. phnim  
 Judice te metuam ; si nunquam fallit imago.  
 Th. 11. 65. O tantùm libeat mecum tibi sordida rura  
 G. 1. 308. Atque humiles habitare casas et figere cervos  
 Hædorumque gregem viridi compellere hibisco ! 30  
 Mecum unà in silvis imitabere Pana canendo.  
 8. 24., Th. 8. Pan primus calamos cerâ conjungere plures  
 19. 3. 101. Instituit ; Pan curat oves oviumque magistros.

Nec te pœniteat calamo trivisse labellum :  
 Hæc eadem ut sciret, quid non faciebat Amyntas ?  
 Est mihi disparibus septem compacta cicutis Th. 8. 18.  
 Fistula, Damœtas dono mihi quam dedit olim,  
 Et dixit moriens : " Te nunc habet ista secun-  
 dum."

Dixit Damœtas ; invidit stultus Amyntas.  
 Præterea duo, nec tutâ mihi valle reperti, 40 Th. 3. 34., 11.  
 Capreoli, sparsis etiam nunc pellibus albo, 40.  
 Bina die siccant ovis ubera ; quos tibi servo. (Quotidie) 3.  
 Jam pridem à me illos abducere Thestylis orat 34., Æ. 11.  
 Et faciet ; quoniam sordent tibi munera nostra, 397.  
 Huc ades, o formose puer : tibi lilia plenis Hor. Ep. 1.  
 Ecce ferunt Nymphæ calathis ; tibi candida Nais, 11. 4.  
 Pallentes violas et summa papavera carpens, 7. 9., G. 1. 18.  
 Narcissum et florem jungit bene olentis anethi ;  
 Tum, casiâ atque aliis intexens suavis herbis, G. 4. 182.  
 Mollia luteolâ pingit vaccinia calthâ. 50 Æ. 7. 488.

Ipsæ ego cana legam tenerâ lanugine mala,  
 Castaneasque nuces, mea quas Amaryllis amabat.  
 Addam cerea pruna ; honos erit huic quoque pomo,  
 Et vos, o lauri, carpam, et te, proxima myrte : Hor. Od. 3.  
 Sic positæ quoniam suaves miscetis odores. 4. 19.  
 Rusticus es, Corydon, nec munera curat Alexis ; Th. 20. 3., 20.  
 Nec, si muneribus certes, concedat Iollas. 31.  
 Heu, heu, quid volui misero mihi ! floribus Austrum  
 Perditus et liquidis immisi fontibus apros.  
 Quem fugis, ah, demens ? habitârunt dî quoque Th. 8. 88.  
 silvas, 60

Dardaniusque Paris. Pallas, quas condidit arces,  
 Ipsa colat ; nobis placeant ante omnia silvæ.  
 Torva læna lupum sequitur, lupus ipse capellam ; Th. 10. 30.  
 Florentem cytisum sequitur lasciva capella ;  
 Te Corydon, o Alexi ; trahit sua quemque volu-  
 ptas.

Adspice, aratra jugo referunt suspensa juvenci, Hor. Ep. 2.  
 68.

1. 84. Et sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras :

Th. 7. 56., et Me tamen urit amor ; quis enim modus adsit amori ?  
11. 72.

Ah, Corydon, Corydon, quæ te dementia cepit !

Cf. Hor. Ep. Semiputata tibi frondosâ vitis in ulmo est. 70  
2. 10.

Quin tu aliquid saltem potius, quorum indiget usus,  
Viminibus mollique paras detexere junco.

Invenies alium, si te hic fastidit, Alexim.

### ECLOGA III. PALÆMON.

*Menalcas. Damœtas. Palæmon.*

Th. 4. 1. M. Dic mihi, Damœta, cujum pecus ? an Melibœi ?

D. Non, verùm Ægonis : nuper mihi tradidit  
Ægon.

M. Infelix o semper, oves, pecus ! ipse Neæram  
Dum fovet, ac, ne me sibi præferat illa, veretur,  
Hic alienus oves custos bis mulget in hora :

Et succus pecori et lac subducitur agnis.

D. Parcîus ista viris tamen objicienda memento.

(Neut. pl. Adverbially)  
G. 3. 149. 500., Novimus et qui te, transversa tuentibus hircis,  
2. 134., 4. 122. Et quo — sed faciles Nymphæ risère — sacello. 9

301. ; Æ. 6. M. Tum, credo, quum me arbustum videre Miconis  
467. 9. 794. Atque malâ vites incidere falce novellas.

Th. 5. 11. D. Aut hîc ad veteres fagos quum Daphnidis  
arcum

Fregisti et calamos : quæ tu, perverse Menalca,

Et, quum vidisti puero donata, dolebas,

Et, si non aliquâ nocuisses, mortuus esses.

M. Quid domini faciant, audent quum talia fures !

Non ego te vidi Damonis, pessime, caprum

Excipere insidiis, multum latrante Lyciscâ ?

Et quum clamarem : " Quo nunc se proripit ille ?

6. 85. Tityre, coge pecus ; " tu post carecta latebas. 20

D. An mihi cantando victus non redderet ille,

Quem mea carminibus meruisset fistula caprum?

Si nescis, meus ille caper fuit; et mihi Damon

Ipse fatebatur; sed reddere posse negabat.

*M.* Cantando tu illum? aut unquam tibi fistula cera Th. 5. 5.

Juncta fuit? non tu in triviis, indocte, solebas

Stridenti miserum stipulâ disperdere carmen?

*D.* Vis ergo, inter nos, quid possit uterque, vicis- Th. 5. 50.  
sim

Experiamur? Ego hanc vitulam (ne fortè recuses, Th. 8. 11.

Bis venit ad mulctram, binos alit ubere fetus) 30 1. 25.

Depono: tu, dic, mecum quo pignore certes.

*M.* De grege non ausim quidquam deponere te-  
cum:

Est mihi namque domi pater, est injusta noverca,

Bisque die numerant ambo pecus, alter et hædos.

Verum, id quod multò tute ipse fatebere majus,

(Insanire libet quoniam tibi) pocula ponam 31.

Fagina, cælatum divini opus Alcimedontis: 10. 17.

Lenta quibus torno facili superaddita vitis Th. 1. 29.

Diffusos hederâ vestit pallente corymbos.

In medio duo signa, Conon, et quis fuit alter, 40

Descripsit radio totum qui gentibus orbem, Æ. 6. 851.

Tempora quæ messor, quæ curvus arator haberet!

Necdum illis labra admovi, sed condita servo. Th. 1. 59.

*D.* Et nobis idem Alcimedon duo pocula fecit,

Et molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho, Th. 1. 155.

Orpheaque in medio posuit silvasque sequentes. 6. 28., et Hor.

Necdum illis labra admovi, sed condita servo. 1. 12. 7.

Si ad vitulam spectas, nihil est, quod pocula laudes.

*M.* Numquam hodie effugies; veniam, quocumque. *Nunquam for non, Æ. 2.*  
vocâris. 49 670.

Audiat hæc tantum—vel qui venit, ecce, Palæmon. Th. 5. 62., et

Efficiam, posthac ne quemquam voce lacessas. 8. 25.

*D.* Quin age, si quid habes, in me mora non erit 5. 10.

ulla,

Nec quemquam fugio: tantum, vicine Palæmon, Th. 5. 64.

Sensibus hæc imis—res est non parva—reponas.

*P.* Dicite: quandoquidem in molli consedimus herbâ.

Et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbos,  
Nunc frondent silvæ, nunc formosissimus annus.

Incipe, Damoëta; tu deinde sequere, Menalca.

7. 19. *Alternis* dicetis; amant alterna Camœnæ.

G. 4. 221., et *D.* Ab Jove principium, Musæ; Jovis omnia plena;  
Æ. 6. 724. Ille colit terras, illi mea carmina curæ. 61

Th. 5. 82. *M.* Et me Phœbus amat; Phœbo sua semper apud me

4. 44., Æ. 8. Munera sunt, lauri et suave rubens hyacinthus.

559., 10. 273. *D.* Malo me Galatea petit, lasciva puella,  
Th. 5. 88. Et fugit ad salices et se cupit antè videri.

Th. 5. 90. *M.* At mihi sese offert ultro meus ignis, Amyntas,

G. 3. 6. Notior ut jam sit canibus non Delia nostris.

Th. 5. 96. *D.* Parta meæ Veneri sunt munera; namque notavi

G. 4. 243. Ipse locum, aëriæ quo conguessere palumbes.

*M.* Quod potui, puero silvestri ex arbore lecta 70

Th. 3. 10. Aurea mala decem misi; cras altera mittam.

*D.* O quoties et quæ nobis Galatea locuta est!

Partem aliquam, venti, divûm referatis ad aures!

*M.* Quid prodest, quòd me ipse animo non spernis,  
Amynta,

Si, dum tu sectaris apros, ego retia servo?

*D.* Phyllida mitte mihi, meus est natalis, Iolla:

G. 1. 339., 11. Quùm faciam vitulâ pro frugibus, ipse venito.

a. 444. *M.* Phyllida amo ante alias; nam me discedere flevit,

Et "longum, formose, vale, vale!" inquit, Iolla.

5. 46. *D.* Triste lupus stabulis, maturis frugibus imbres,  
Arboribus venti, nobis Amaryllidis iræ. 81

7. 15., Hor. *M.* Dulce satis humor, depulsis arbutus hædis,

Od. 1. 17. 5. Lenta salix foeto pecori, mihi solus Amyntas.

*D.* Pollio amat nostram, quamvis est rustica,  
Musam :

*Pierides*, vitulam lectori pascite vestro.

*M.* Pollio et ipse facit nova carmina ; pascite tau- Hor. Od. 1.  
26. 10.  
rum,

Jam cornu petat et pedibus qui spargat arenam. Æ. 9. 639.

*D.* Qui te, Pollio, amat, veniat, quò te quoque  
gaudet ;

*Mella* fluant illi, ferat et rubus asper amomum.

*M.* Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina, Th. 5. 124.  
Hor. Ep. 10.  
Mævi. 90

Atque idem jungat vulpes et mulgeat hircos.

*D.* Qui legitis flores et humi nascentia fraga,

*Frigidus*, o pueri, fugite hinc, latet anguis in herbâ. s. 71., Th. 15.  
58.

*M.* Parcite, oves, nimiùm procedere ; non bene Th. 5. 100.  
ripæ

Creditur ; ipse aries etiam nunc vellera siccant.

*D.* Tityre, pascentes à flumine reice capellas ; Th. 5. 146.

Ipse, ubi tempus erit, omnes in fonte lavabo.

*M.* Cogite oves, pueri ; si lac præceperit æstus, 3. 20., 2. 22.

Ut nuper, frustra pressabimus ubera palmis. Æ. 11. 491.

*D.* Heu, heu, quàm pingui macer est mihi taurus in Th. 4. 20.  
ervo ! 100

Idem amor exitium pecori pecorisque magistro. G. 2. 529., Th.

*M.* His certè neque amor causa est : vix ossibus 8. 48.  
Th. 4. 15.  
hærent.

Nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos.

*D.* Dic, quibus in terris, et eris mihi magnus Th. 8. 79.

Apollo,

Tres pateat cœli spatium non amplius ulnas.

*M.* Dic, quibus in terris inscripti nomina regum G. 4. 482.,  
Ovid. Met. 13.  
398.  
Nascantur flores ; et Phyllida solus habeto.

*P.* Non nostrum, inter vos tantas componere lites : Th. 6. 46.

Et vitulâ tu dignus, et hic. Et quisquis amores

\*Aut metuet, dulces, aut experietur amaros.\* 110

Claudite jam rivos, pueri : sat prata biberunt. G. 1. 106.

Cf. "Pope's  
Messiah."

## ECLOGA IV. POLLIO.

6. 1. SICELIDES Musæ, paulo majora canamus!  
Non omnes arbusta juvant humilesque myricæ;  
Si canimus silvas, silvæ sint consule dignæ.  
Ultima Cumæi venit jam carminis ætas;  
Cf. Isaiah 61. Magnus ab integro sæclorum nascitur ordo.  
Is. 7. 14. Jam redit et Virgo, redeunt Saturnia regna:  
Hes. Op. 256. Jam nova progenies cœlo demittitur alto.  
et 109. Tu modò nascenti puero, quo ferrea primum  
Is. 9. 6, 7. Desinet ac toto surget gens aurea mundo,  
Casta, fave, Lucina: tuus jam regnat Apollo. 10  
Teque adèd decus hoc ævi, te consule, inibit,  
6. 86., 9. 47. Pollio, et incipient magni procedere menses!  
Te duce, si qua manent, sceleris vestigia nostri  
Is. 60. 18. Irrita perpetuâ solvent formidine terras.  
Hes. Op. 118. Ille deûm vitam accipiet, divisque videbit  
Permixtos heroas, et ipse videbitur illis,  
Pacatumque reget patriis virtutibus orbem.  
Is. 35. 1., 60. At tibi prima, puer, nullo munuscula cultu  
13. Errantes hederas passim cum baccare tellus,  
Mixtaque ridenti colocasia fundet acantho. 20  
8. 106., Th. Ipsæ lacte domum referent distenta capellæ  
1. 12. Ubers, nec magnos metuent armenta leones.  
Is. 11. 6., G. Ipsa tibi blandos fundent cunabula flores.  
1. 497.  
G. 2. 152. Occidet et serpens, et fallax herba veneni  
3. 89. Occidet; Assyrium vulgò nascetur amomum.  
Is. 7. 16. At simul heroum laudes et facta parentis  
Jam legere et quæ sit poteris cognoscere virtus:  
Is. 55. 13., et Molli paulatim flavescet campus arista,  
35. 7. Incultisque rubens pendebit sentibus uva,  
Æ. 3. 64a. Et duræ quercus sudabunt roscida mella. 30  
13. Pauca tamen suberunt priscae vestigia fraudis,  
Quæ tentare Thetim ratibus, quæ cingere muris  
Æ. 5. 142. Oppida, quæ jubeant telluri infindere sulcos.  
Alter crit tum Tiphys, et altera quæ vehat Argo

Delectos heroas ; erunt etiam altera bella,  
 Atque iterum ad Trojam magnus mittetur Achilles.  
 Hinc, ubi jam firmata virum te fecerit ætas,  
 Cedet et ipse mari vector, nec nautica pinus 34.  
 Mutabit merces : omnis feret omnia tellus ;  
 Non rastros patietur humus, non vinea falcem ; 40  
 Robustus quoque jam tauris juga solvet arator ;  
 Nec varios discet mentiri lana colores : Hor. Ep. 2. 1.  
 Ipse sed in pratis aries jam suave rubenti 207.  
 Murice, jam croceo mutabit vellera luto ; 3. 63.  
 Sponte suâ sandyx pascentes vestiet agnos.  
 "Talia sæcla," suis dixerunt, "currite," fusis  
 Concordes stabili fatorum numine Parcæ.  
 Aggredere o magnos (aderit jam tempus) honores,  
 Cara deûm soboles, magnum Jovis incrementum ! Cf. Διὸς  
 Adspice convexo nutantem pondere mundum, 50 Στέμματα.  
 Terrasque tractusque maris cælumque profundum ! 5. 59., G. 4.  
 Adspice, venturo lætantur ut omnia sæclo ! 212.  
 O mihi tam longæ maneat pars ultima vitæ, Hes. Op. 174.  
 Spiritus et, quantùm sat erit tua dicere facta :  
 Non me carminibus vincet nec Thracius Orpheus,  
 Nec Linus ; huic mater quamvis atque huic pater  
 Orphei Calliopea, Lino formosus Apollo. [adsit,  
 Pan etiam, Arcadiâ mecum si iudice certet, 10. 26. 32.  
 Pan etiam Arcadiâ dicat se iudice victum.  
 Incipe, parve puer, risu cognoscere matrem : 60  
 Matri longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses.  
 Incipe, parve puer : cui non risêre parentes,  
 Nec deus hunc mensâ, dea nec dignata cubili est. Hor. Od. 4.  
 8. 30.

## ECLOGA V. DAPHNIS.

*Menalcas. Mopsus.*

*Me.* CUR non, Mopse, boni quoniam convenimus Th. s. 3.  
 ambo,



Tu calamos inflare leves, ego dicere versus,  
Hic corylis mixtas inter considimus ulmos?

Æ. 8. 532. *Mo.* Tu major; tibi me est æquum parere, *Menalca,*

Th. 1. 12. Sive sub incertas Zephyris motantibus umbras,

19. Sive antro potiùs succedimus. Adspice, ut antrum

7. 46. Silvestris raris sparsit labrusca racemis.

*Me.* Montibus in nostris solus tibi certat Amyntas.

*Mo.* Quid, si idem certet Phœbum superare canendo?

3. 52. *Me.* Incipe, Mopse, prior: si quos aut Phyllidis  
ignes 10

7. 22., Th. 1. Aut Alconis habes laudes aut jurgia Codri.

19. Incipe; pascentes servabit Tityrus hædos.

*Mo.* Immo hæc, in viridi nuper quæ cortice fagi  
Carmina descripsi et modulans alterna notavi,  
Experiar: tu deinde jubeto ut certet Amyntas.

*Me.* Lenta salix quantùm pallenti cedit olivæ,  
Puniceis humilis quantùm saliuunca rosetis:  
Judicio nostro tantùm tibi cedit Amyntas.

6. *Mo.* Sed tu desine plura, puer; successimus antro.

Exstinctum Nymphæ crudeli funere Daphnim

Flebant: vos coryli testes et flumina Nymphis:

Quum complexa sui corpus miserabile nati, 22

Atque deos atque astra vocat crudelia mater.

Non ulli pastos illis egêre diebus [amnem

Th. 4. 13. Frigida, Daphni, boves ad flumina; nulla neque

Libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbam.

Th. 1. 72. Daphni, tuum Pœnos etiam ingemuisse leones

62. Interitum, montesque feri silvæque loquuntur.

Daphnis et Armenias curru subjungere tigres

Instituit, Daphnis thiasos inducere Bacchi, 30

Et foliis lentas intexere mollibus hastas.

Th. 7. 79. Vitis ut arbóribus decori est, ut vitibus uvæ,

Æ. 2. 600., et Ut gregibus tauri, segetes ut pinguibus arvis:

cf. *πρότερος*  
*ἀλλοτε*.

Tu decus omne tuis; postquam te fata tulerunt:

- Ipsa Pales agros atque ipse reliquit Apollo.  
 Grandia sæpe quibus mandavimus hordea sulcis,  
 Infelix lolium et steriles nascuntur avenæ. G. 1. 154.  
 Pro molli violâ, pro purpureo narcisso, Th. 1. 132.  
 Carduus et spinis surgit paliurus acutis.  
 Spargite humum foliis, inducite fontibus umbras, 9. 19.  
 Pastores: mandat fieri sibi talia Daphnis. 41  
 Et tumulum facite, et tumulo superaddite car- Th. 23. 43  
 men:  
*Daphnis ego in silvis, hinc usque ad sidera notus,* E. 1. 383.,  
*Formosi pecoris custos, formosior ipse.* Th. 1. 120.  
*Me.* Tale tuum carmen nobis, divine poëta.  
 Quale sopor fessis in gramine, quale per æstum 3. 82.  
 Dulcis aquæ saliente sitim restinguere rivo. G. 3. 460.,  
 Nec calamis solùm æquiparas, sed voce magistrum. Th. 8. 78.  
 Fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo. 2. 28.  
 Nos tamen hæc quocumque modo tibi nostra vicis-  
 sim 50  
 Dicemus, Daphnimque tuum tollemus ad astra; 9. 29., Th. 9.  
 Daphnim ad astra feremus: amavit nos quoque 2.  
 Daphnis.  
*Mo.* An quidquam nobis tali sit munere majus?  
 Et puer ipse fuit cantari dignus, et ista  
 Jam pridem Stimicon laudavit carmina nobis.  
*Me.* Candidus insuetum miratur limen Olympi,  
 Sub pedibusque videt nubes et sidera Daphnis.  
 Ergo alacris silvas et cetera rura voluptas  
 Panaque pastoresque tenet Dryadasque puellas. 4. 51.  
 Nec lupus insidias pecori, nec retia cervis 60 G. 1. 271.  
 Ulla dolum meditantur: amat bonus otia Daphnis. Th. 24. 84.  
 Ipsi lætitiâ voces ad sidera jactant Is. 4. 23.  
 Intonsi montes; ipsæ jam carmina rupes, G. 4. 277.  
 Ipsa sonant arbusta: "deus, deus ille, Menalca!"  
 Sis bonus o felixque tuis! en quatuor aras: 1. 330., Th. 18.  
 Ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas altaria Phœbo. 16.  
 Pocula bina novo spumantia lacte quot annis Th. 5. 53.  
 2. 22.

- Craterasque duos statuam tibi pinguis olivi ; •  
 Th. 7. 62. Et multo in primis hilarans convivium Baccho,  
 Ante focum, si frigus erit, si messis, in umbrâ,  
 Vina novum fundam calathis Ariusia nectar. 71  
 Cantabunt mihi Damœtas et Lyctius Ægon ;  
 Saltantes Satyros imitabitur Alphesibœus.  
 Hæc tibi semper erunt, et quùm sollemnia vota  
 Reddemus Nymphis, et quùm lustrabimus agros.  
 1. 60., Æ. 1. Dum juga montis aper, fluvios dum piscis, amabit,  
 607.  
 Th. 4. 16. Dumque thymo pascentur apes, dum rore cicadæ :  
 Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque mane-  
 bunt.  
 Ut Baccho Cererique, tibi sic vota quot annis  
 Cf. G. 1. 42. Agricolaë facient ; damnabis tu quoque votis. 80  
*Mo.* Quæ tibi, quæ tali reddam pro carmine dona !  
 Nam neque me tantùm venientis sibilus Austri,  
 Nec perœussa juvant fluctu tam litora, nec quæ  
 Saxosas inter decurrunt flumina valles.  
 2. 36. *Me.* Hæc te nos fragili donabimus antè cicutâ.  
 2. 1. Hæc nos *Formosum Corydon ardebat Alexim* :  
 3. 1. Hæc eadem docuit, *Cujum pecus ? an Melibœi ?*  
 Th. 7. 43. *Mo.* At tu sume pedum, quod, me quùm sæpe  
 rogaret,  
 Non tulit Antigenes, (et erat dum dignus amari)  
 Formosum paribus nodis atque ære, Menalca. 90

## ECLOGA VI. SILENUS.

4. 1. — 10. 51. PRIMA Syracosio dignata est ludere versu  
 Nostra, neque erubuit silvas habitare, Thalia.  
 Quùm canerem reges et prœlia, Cynthus aurem  
 Vellit et admonuit : Pastorem, Tityre, pingues  
 Hor. Ep. 2. 1. Pascere oportet oves, deductum dicere carmen.  
 225.  
 (Timesis) G. Nunc ego (namque super tibi erunt, qui dicere lau-  
 2. 366. Vare, tuas cupiant, et tristia condere bella) [des,

Agrestem tenui meditabor arundine Musam. 1. 2.  
 Non injussa cano. Si quis tamen hæc quoque, si quis 8. 11.

Captus amore leget : te nostræ, Vare, myricæ, 10  
 Te nemus omne canet ; nec Phœbo gratior ulla est,  
 Quàm sibi quæ Vari præscripsit pagina nomen.

Pergite, Pierides. Chromis et Mnasylos in antro  
 Silenum pueri somno vidêre jacentem, E. 1. 109.

Inflatum hesternò venas, ut semper, Iaccho ;  
 Serta procul, tantùm capiti delapsa, jacebant,  
 Et gravis attritâ pendebat cantharus ansâ.

Aggressi, (nam sæpe senex spe carminis ambo  
 Luserat,) injiciunt ipsis ex vincula sertis. (Prep.) E. 9.

Addit se sociam timidisque supervenit Ægle — 20 36.  
 Ægle, Naiadum pulcherrima—jamque videnti E. 6. 170.  
 Sanguineis frontem moris et tempora pingit. E. 9. 345., E. 10. 27.

Ille dolum ridens, "Quò vincula nectitis?" inquit.  
 Solvite me, pueri ; satîs est potuisse videri. E. 5. 231.

Carmina, quæ vultis, cognoscite ; carmina vobis,  
 Huic aliud mercedis erit." Simul incipit ipse.

Tum verò in numerum Faunosque ferasque vi- E. 8. 453.  
 deres

Ludere, tum rigidas motare cacumina quercus ; J. 46., G. 71.

Nec tantùm Phœbo gaudet Parnasia rupes ; 29

Nec tantùm Rhodope miratur et Ismarus Orphea.

Namque canebat, utî magnum per inane coacta Luc. 1. 1095.

Semina terrarumque animæque marisque fuissent, Luc. 6. 204.

Et liquidi simul ignis ; ut his exordia primis G. 2. 343.

Omnia et ipse tener mundi concreverit orbis ; Luc. 5. 408.

Tum durare solum et discludere Nerea ponto

Cœperit et rerum paulatim sumere formas ;

Jamque novum terræ stupeant lucescere solem,

Altiùs atque cadant submotis nubibus imbres ;

Incipiant silvæ quùm primùm surgere, quùmque

Rara per ignaros errent animalia montes. 40

Hinc lapides Pyrrhæ jactos, Saturnia regna,

Caucasiasque refert volucres furtumque Promethei

Th. 13. 58. His adjungit, Hylan nautæ quo fonte relictum

1. 5. Clamâssent, ut litus "Hyla, Hyla," omne sonaret ;  
Et fortunatam, si nunquam armenta fuissent,  
Pasiphaën nivei solatur amore juveni.

Æ. 3. 321. "Ah, virgo infelix, quæ te dementia cepit !

Æ. 1. 407. Proetides implêrunt falsis mugitibus agros :  
At non tam turpes pecudum tamen ulla secuta est  
Concubitus, quamvis collo timuisset aratrum, 50  
Et sæpe in levi quæsisset cornua fronte.  
Ah, virgo infelix, tu nunc in montibus erras ;  
Ille, latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho,  
Ilice sub nigrâ pallentes ruminat herbas ;  
Aut aliquam in magno sequitur grege ! Claudite,  
Nymphæ,

Dictææ Nymphæ, nemorum jam claudite saltus ;  
Si quâ forte ferant oculis sese obvia nostris  
Errabunda bovis vestigia ; forsitan illum  
Aut herbâ captum viridi aut armenta secutum,  
Perducant aliquæ stabula ad Gortynia vaccæ." 60

Th. 3. 46. Tum canit Hesperidum miratam mala puellam.

9. 30., Æ. 10. 190. Tum Phaëthontidas musco circumdat amaræ  
Corticis, atque solo proceras erigit alnos.

Hes. Th. 22. Tum canit, errantem Permessi ad flumina Gallum  
Aonas in montes ut duxerit una sororum ;  
Utque viro Phœbi chorus assurrexerit omnis ;  
Ut Linus hæc illi, divino carmine pastor,  
Floribus atque apio crines ornatus amaro,  
Dixerit : "Hos tibi dant calamos, en adcipe, Musæ,

G. 2. 176. Ascræo quos antè seni, quibus ille solebat 70

5. 28. Cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos.

His tibi Grynæi nemoris dicatur origo :  
Ne quis sit lûcus, quo se plus jactet Apollo."  
Quid loquar, ut Scyllam Nisi, quam fama secuta  
est,

Candida succinctam latrantibus inguina monstribus      Luc. 5. 890.  
 Dulichias vexasse rates et gurgite in alto  
 Ah! timidos nautas canibus lacerasse marinis;  
 Aut ut mutatos Terei narraverit artus;  
 Quas illi Philomela dapes, quæ dona parârit,  
 Quo cursu deserta petiverit, et quibus ante      80 Cf. Æ. 2. 678.  
 Infelix sua tecta supervolitaverit alis?  
 Omnia, quæ, Phœbo quondam meditante, beatus  
 Audiit Eurotas, jussitque ediscere laurus,  
 Ille canit, pulsæ referunt ad sidera valles:      G. 4. 527.  
 Cogere donec oves stabulis numerumque referre      3. 34.  
 Jussit, et invito processit Vesper Olympos.      4. 12.

## ECLOGA VII. MELIBŒUS.

*Melibæus. Corydon. Thyrsis.*

M. FORTE sub argutâ consederat ilice Daphnia,      8. 22., Th. 6.  
 Compulerantque greges Corydon et Thyrsis in      et 8.  
 unum,  
 Thyrsis oves, Corydon distentas lacte capellas,      4. 21.  
 Ambo florentes ætatibus, Arcades ambo,      10. 32., Th. 8.  
 Et cantare pares et respondere parati.      3.  
 Huc mihi, dum teneras defendo a frigore myrtos,      18.  
 Vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat; atque ego Da-      Th. 8. 49.  
 phnim  
 Adspicio. Ille ubi me contra videt: "Ociùs," inquit,  
 Huc ades, o Melibœe; caper tibi salvus et hædi;      9. 39.  
 Et, si quid cessare potes, requiesce sub umbrâ.      10  
 Huc ipsi potum venient per prata juvenci;  
 Hic virides tenerâ prætexit arundine ripas  
 Mincius, èque sacrâ resonant examina quercu."      Th. 1. 106.,  
 Quid facerem? neque ego Alcippen, neque Phyllida      G. 2. 16.  
 habebam,  
 Depulsos à lacte domi quæ clauderet agnos;      3. 82.  
 Et certamen erat, Corydon cum Thyrside, magnum.

Posthabui tamen illorum mea seria ludo.

Th. 8. 31. Alternis igitur contendere versibus ambo

a. 59. Cœpère: alternos Musæ meminisse volebant.

Hos Corydon, illos referebat in ordine Thyrsis. 20

C. Nymphæ, noster amor, Libethrides, aut mihi  
carmen,

a. 8., 5. 11. Quale meo Codro, concedite — proxima Phœbi  
Versibus ille facit — aut, si non possumus omnes,

s. 22., Æ. 9. Hic arguta sacrâ pendebit fistula pinu.

408.

T. Pastores, hederâ nascentem ornate poëtam,  
Arcades, invidiâ rumpantur ut ilia Codro;  
Aut, si ultra placitum laudârit, baccare frontem  
Cingite, ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro.

C. Setosi caput hoc apri tibi, Delia, parvus

Juv. 14. 251. Et ramosa Micon vivacis cornua cervi. 30

Æ. 6. 871. Si proprium hoc fuerit, levi de marmore tota

Æ. 1. 337., Puniceo stabis suras evincta cothurno.

Th. 10. 33.

T. Sinum lactis et hæc te liba, Priape, quot annis  
Expectare sat est: custos es pauperis horti.  
Nunc te marmoreum pro tempore fecimus; at tu,  
Si fœtura gregem suppleverit, aureus esto.

Th. 11. 19. C. Nerine Galatea, thymo mihi dulcior Hyblæ,  
Candidior cynis, hederâ formosior albâ,

Quùm primùm pasti repetent præsepia tauri,  
Si qua tui Corydonis habet te cura, venito. 40

T. Immo ego Sardoniis videar tibi amarior herbis,

Hor. Od. 3. Horridior rusco, projectâ vilior algâ:

17. 10.

Th. 12. 2. Si mihi non hæc lux toto jam longior anno est.

Ite domum pasti, si quis pudor, ite juvenci.

Th. 5. 51. C. Muscosi fontes, et somno mollior herba,

Et quæ vos rarâ viridis tegit arbutus umbrâ,

Hor. Od. 1. Solstitium pecori defendite; jam venit æstas

17. 2.

G. 2. 335. Torrida, jam læto turgent in palmite gemmæ.

Th. 9. 19. T. Hic focus et tædæ pingues, hîc plurimus  
ignis

Semper et assiduâ postes fuligine nigri. 50

- Hic tantum Boreæ curamus frigora, quantum Th. 9. 12.  
 Aut numerum lupus aut torrentia flumina ripas.  
*C.* Stant et juniperi et castaneæ hirsutæ;  
 Strata jacent passim sua quæque sub arbore poma; Th. 7. 144.  
 Omnia nunc rident: at, si formosus Alexis G. 1. 1., Th.  
 Montibus his abeat, videas et flumina sicca. 8. 41.  
*T.* Aret ager; vitio moriens sitit æris herba; Luc. 6. 1089.  
 Liber pampineas invidit collibus umbras:  
 Phyllidis adventu nostræ nemus omne virebit,  
 Jupiter et læto descendet plurimus imbri. 60 G. 1. 187. 418.,  
 2. 325.  
*C.* Populus Alcidae gratissima, vitis Iaccho,  
 Formosæ myrtus Veneri, sua laurea Phæbo:  
 Phyllis amat corylos; illas dum Phyllis amabit,  
 Nec myrtus vincet corylos, nec laurea Phæbi.  
*T.* Fraxinus in silvis pulcherrima, pinus in hortis,  
 Populus in fluviis, abies in montibus altis:  
 Sæpius at si me, Lycida formose, revisas:  
 Fraxinus in silvis cedat tibi, pinus in hortis. Th. 17. 29.  
*M.* Hæc memini, et victum frustra contendere Æ. 6. 310.  
 Thyrsin.  
 \* Ex illo Corydon, Corydon est tempore nobis. \* 70 Th. 8. 92.

# ECLOGA VIII. PHARMACEUTRIA.

## *Damon. Alpheisibæus.*

- PASTORUM Musam Damonis et Alpheisibœi, Th. 2. et 3.  
 Inmemor herbarum quos est mirata juvenca  
 Certantes, quorum stupefactæ carmine lynces  
 Et mutata suos requiêrunt flumina cursus; 6. 71., G. 4.  
 482., et Æ.  
 Damonis Musam dicemus et Alpheisibœi. 1. 158.  
 Tu mihi seu magni superas jam saxa Timavi, Æ. 1. 244.  
 Sive oram Illyrici legis æquoris; — en erit unquam 1. 63.  
 Ille dies, mihi quum liceat tua dicere facta?  
 En erit, ut liceat totum mihi ferre per orbem  
 Sola Sophocleo tua carmina digna cothurno? 10 2. 84., 9. 35.,  
 et Hor. Od.  
 2. 1. 12.



6. 9., Th. 17. A te principium, tibi desinet ; — accipe jussis  
 1. Carmina cœpta tuis atque hanc sine tempora  
 circum  
 Inter victrices hederam tibi serpere laurus.  
 Frigida vix cœlo noctis decesserat umbra,  
 G. 3. 326. Quùm ros in tenerâ pecori gratissimus herbâ,  
 Incumbens tereti Damon sic cœpit olivæ :—  
 6. 6. et Æ. 2. D. Nascere, præque diem veniens age, Lucifer,  
 801. Conjugis indigno Nisæ deceptus amore [alum ;  
 Æ. 4. 536. Dum queror, et divos, quamquam nil testibus illis  
 59. Profeci, extremâ moriens tamen alloquar horâ. 20  
 2. 17., Th. 1. Incipe Mænaliis mecum, mea tibia, versus.  
 24. 7. 1. Mænalus argutumque nemus pinosque loquentes  
 Semper habet ; semper pastorum ille audit amo-  
 res  
 2. 31., 10. 26. Panaque, qui primus calamos non passus inertes.  
 Incipe Mænaliis mecum, mea tibia, versus.  
 Mopso Nisa datur : quid non speremus amantes?  
 Th. 1. 132. Jungentur jam gryphes equis, ævoque sequenti  
 Cum canibus timidi venient ad pocula damæ.  
 Mopse, novas incide faces : tibi ducitur uxor.  
 Sparge, marite, nuces : tibi deserit Hesperus  
 Cœtam. 30  
 Incipe Mænaliis mecum, mea tibia, versus.  
 O digno conjuncta viro, dum despicias omnes,  
 Dumque tibi est odio mea fistula, dumque capellæ,  
 Th. 11. 31. Hirsutumque supercilium, promissaque barba,  
 Nec curare deûm credis mortalia quemquam.  
 Incipe Mænaliis mecum, mea tibia, versus.  
 Th. 11. 25. Sepibus in nostris parvam te roscida mala  
 (Dux ego vester eram) vidi cum matre legentem ;  
 Alter ab undecimo tum me jam acceperat annus ;  
 Jam fragiles poteram à terrâ contingere ramos. 40  
 Th. 2. 82. Ut vidi, ut perii ! ut me malus abstulit error !  
 Th. 3. 15. Incipe Mænaliis mecum, mea tibia, versus.  
 3. 80. Nunc scio, quid sit Amor : duris in cotibus illum

Aut Tmaros, aut Rhodope, aut extremi Gara- *Æ.* 4. 365.  
mantes,

Nec generis nostri puerum nec sanguinis edunt.

Incipe Mænaios mecum, mea tibia, versus.

Sævus Amor docuit natorum sanguine matrem

Commaculare manus: crudelis tu quoque, mater;

Crudelis mater magis, an puer improbus ille?

Improbus ille puer: crudelis tu quoque, mater. 50

Incipe Mænaios mecum, mea tibia, versus.

Nunc et oves ultrò fugiat lupus; aurea duræ *Th.* 1. 132.

Mala ferant quercus; narcisso floreat alnus;

Pingua corticibus sudent electra myricæ;

Certent et cynis ululæ; sit Tityrus Orpheus —

Orpheus in silvis, inter delphinas Arion. *Herod.* 1. 24.

Incipe Mænaios mecum, mea tibia, versus.

Omnia vel medium fiant mare. Vivite, silvæ; *Æ.* 3. 665.

Præceps ærii speculâ de montis in undas

Deferar; extremum hoc munus morientis habeto. *Th.* 3. 25., *Æ.*

Desine Mænaios, jam desine, tibia, versus. 61 *Th.* 1. 158.

Hæc Damon: vos, quæ responderit Alpheisibæus,

Dicite, Pierides; non omnia possumus omnes.

A. Effer aquam et molli cinge hæc altaria vittâ, *Th.* 2. 2., *G.*

Verbenasque adole pingues et mascula tura: *Æ.* 1. 704.

Conjugis ut magicis sanos avertere sacris *Æ.* 1. 69., *cf.*

Experiar sensus; nihil hîc nisi carmina desunt. *18. et 6. 52.*

7 Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite  
Daphnim.

Carmina vel cœlo possunt deducere Lunam; *Cf. Hor. Ep.*

Carminibus Circe socios mutavit Ulixi; 70 *5. et 17.*

Frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis. *3. 93.*

Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite

Daphnim.

Terna tibi hæc primùm triplici diversa colore

Licia circumdo, terque hanc altaria circum

Effigiem duco; numero deus inpare gaudet.

Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite  
Daphnim.

Necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores;  
Necte, Amarylli, modò, et, "Veneris," dic, "vincula  
necto." [phnim.

Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Da-  
h. 2. 18. Limus ut hic durescit et hæc ut cera liquescit 86  
Uno eodemque igni: sic nostro Daphnis amore.

Sparge molam et fragiles incende bitumine laurus;  
. Ep. 5. Daphnis me malus urit: ego hanc in Daphnide lau-  
rum. [Daphnim.

Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite  
Talis amor Daphnim, qualis, quùm fessa juvencum  
Per nemora atque altos quærendo bucula lucos  
Propter aquæ rivum viridi procumbit in ulvâ,  
Perdita, nec seræ meminit decedere nocti,

167., Od. Talis amor teneat, nec sit mihi cura mederi.

91. Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite  
Daphnim. 90

651. et Has olim exuvias mihi perfidus ille reliquit,  
, Th. 2. Pignora cara sui, quæ nunc ego limine in-ipso,  
Terra, tibi mando; debent hæc pignora Daphnim.  
Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daph-  
nim.

14. 114. Has herbas atque hæc Ponto mihi lecta venena  
Ipse dedit Mœris: nascuntur plurima Ponto:  
His ego sæpe lupum fieri et se condere silvis  
Mœrim, sæpe animas imis excire sepulcris, 98  
Atque satas aliò vidi traducere messes. [phnim.

Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Da-  
. 24. 92. Fer cineres, Amarylli, foras, rivoque fluenti  
Transque caput jace, nec respexeris: his ego Da-  
phnim

Aggrediar; nihil ille deos, nil carmina curat.  
Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Da-  
Aspice; corripuit tremulis altaria flammis [phnim.

Sponte suâ, dum ferre moror, cinis ipse. Bonum sit ! s. 106.  
 Nescio quid certè est ; et Hylax in limine latrat.  
 Credimus ? an, qui amant, ipsi sibi somnia fingunt ?  
 Parcite, ab urbe venit, jam parcite, carmina, Daphnis.

## ECLOGA IX. MÆRIS.

Cf. E. 1. et  
 Th. 7. 21.

*Lycidas. Mæris.*

*L.* Quò te, Mæri, pedes ? an, quò via ducit, in Th. 14. 42.  
 urbem ?

*M.* O Lycida, vivi pervenimus, advena nostri,  
 Quò numquam veriti sumus, ut possessor agelli  
 Diceret ; “ Hæc mea sunt : veteres migrate coloni.”

Nunc victi, tristes, quoniam Fors omnia versat,  
 Hos illi (quod nec vertat bene) mittimus hædos.

*L.* Certè equidem audieram, quâ se subducere colles  
 Incipiunt, mollique jugum demittere clivo,  
 Usque ad aquam et veteres, jam fracta cacumina, 1. 52.  
 fagos,

Omnia carminibus vestrum servâsse Menalcan. 10

*M.* Audieras ? et fama fuit ; sed carmina tantùm

Nostra valent, Lycida, tela inter Martia, quantùm

Chaonias dicunt, aquilâ veniente, columbas.

Luc. 3. 751.,  
 G. 1. 8.

Quòd nisi me quâcumque novas incidere lites

Antè sinistra cava monuisset ab ilice cornix :

18.

Nec tuus hic Mæris, nec viveret ipse Menalcas.

*L.* Heu ! cadit in quemquam tantum scelus ? heu,  
 tua nobis

Penè simul tecum solatia rapta, Menalca ? [herbis Æ. 1. 669.

Quis caneret Nymphas ? quis humum florentibus

Spargeret ? aut viridi fontes induceret umbrâ ? 20 6. 62. et 5. 40.

Vel quæ sublegi tacitus tibi carmina nuper,

Quùm te ad delicias ferres, Amaryllida, nostras ?

“ Tityre, dum redeo, brevis est via, pasce capellas, Th. 3. 3.

Et potum pastas age, Tityre, et inter agendum  
Occursare capro—cornu ferit ille—caveto.”

*M.* Immo hæc, quæ Varo nec dum perfecta canebat:

*E.* 2. 597., *E.* 6. 7. “Vare, tuum nomen,—superet modò Mantua nobis,  
Mantua væ miseræ nimiùm vicina Cremonæ,—

*G.* 2. 199. Cantantes sublime ferent ad sidera cynci.”

*10.* 4. et *G.* 4. 47. *L.* Sic tua Cyrneas fugiant examina taxos; 30  
Sic cytiso pastæ distendant ubera vaccæ:

*3.* 52., *Th.* 7. 36. Incipe, si quid habes. Et me fecêre poëtam  
Pierides; sunt et mihi carmina; me quoque dicunt  
Vatem pastores: sed non ego credulus illis.

*8.* 10. Nam neque adhuc Vario videor, nec dicere Cinna

*7.* 24. Digna, sed argutos inter strepere anser olores.

*M.* Id quidem ago et tacitus, Lycida, mecum ipse  
voluto,

Si valeam meminisse; neque est ignobile carmen.

*7.* 9., *Th.* 11. 42. “Huc ades, o Galatea; quis est nam ludus in undis?  
Hic ver purpureum; varios hîc flumina circum 40  
Fundit humus flores; hîc candida populus antro  
Imminet et lentæ texunt umbracula vites.

*G.* 1. 481. Huc ades; insani feriant sine litora fluctus.”

*L.* Quid, quæ te purâ solum sub nocte canentem

Audieram? numeros memini, si verba tenerem.

*M.* “Daphni, quid antiquos signorum suspicis or-

*G.* 1. 26., 4. Ecce Dionæi processit Cæsaris astrum; [tus?

*12.* *Hor.* *Od.* 1. 12. 47. Astrum, quo segetes gauderent frugibus et quo  
Duceret apricis in collibus uva colorem. 49

Inserere, Daphni, piros; carpent tua poma nepotes.”

*5.* 34. Omnia fert ætas, animum quoque; sæpe ego longos

*Hor.* 4. 5. 29., Cantando puerum memini me condere soles:

*G.* 1. 1. Nunc oblita mihi tot carmina; vox quoque Mœrim

*Th.* 14. 22. Jam fugit ipsa: lupi Mœrim vidêre priores.

Sed tamen ista satîs referet tibi sæpe Menalcas.

*L.* 1. 399. *L.* Causando nostros in longum ducis amores.

*E.* 6. 310. Et nunc omne tibi stratum silet æquor; et omnes,  
Adspice, ventosi ceciderunt murmuris auræ.

Hinc adeò media est nobis via; namque sepulcrum G. 4. 197., Th.  
 Incipit apparere Bianoris: hìc, ubi densas 60 7. 10.  
 Agricolæ stringunt frondes, hìc, Mœri, canamus; Æ. 10. 198.  
 Hìc hædos depone; tamen veniemus in urbem. G. 1. 305.  
 Aut, si, nox pluviam ne colligat antè, veremur,  
 Cantantes licet usque (minùs via lædit) eamus;  
 Cantantes ut eamus, ego hoc te fasce levabo. [mus. 62.  
 M. Desine plura, puer, et, quod nunc instat, aga-  
 Carmina tum meliùs, quùm venerit ipse, canemus.

## ECLOGA X. GALLUS.

EXTREMUM hunc, Arethusa, mihi concede laborem: Cf. 4. 1., 6. 1.  
 Pauca meo Gallo, sed quæ legat ipsa Lycoris.  
 Carmina sunt dicenda: neget quis carmina Gallo?  
 Sic tibi, quùm fluctus subterlabere Sicanos, 9. 30., Th. 1.  
 Doris amara suam non intermisceat undam. 120.  
 Incipe; sollicitos Galli dicamus amores, Æ. 3. 694.  
 Dum tenera attendent simæ virgulta capellæ.  
 Non canimus surdis: respondent omnia silvæ. Th. 1. 66., 10.  
 Quæ nemora, aut qui vos saltus habuère, puellæ Th. 1. 66.  
 Naiades, indigno quùm Gallus amore peribat? 10  
 Nam neque Parnassi vobis juga, nam neque Pindi  
 Ulla moram fecere, neque Aonie Aganippe. Th. 7. 74  
 Illum etiam lauri, etiam flevere myricæ.  
 Pinifer illum etiam solâ sub rupe jacentem  
 Mænalus et gelidi fleverunt saxa Lycæi.  
 Stant et oves circùm; (nostrî nec pœnitent illas;  
 Nec te pœniteat pecoris, divine pœta: 3. 36.  
 Et formosus oves ad flumina pavit Adonis) Th. 1. 109.  
 Venit et upilio; tardi venêre subulci; Th. 1. 80.  
 Uvidus hiberna venit de glande Menalcas. 20 G. 1. 305.  
 Omnes "unde amor iste," rogant, "tibi?" Venit  
 Apollo:  
 "Galle, quid insanis?" inquit, "tua cura Lycoris G. 4. 334.

- Perque nives alium perque horrida castra secuta  
 G. 1. 20. Venit et agresti capitis Silvanus honore, [est.]  
 Florentes ferulas et grandia lilia quassans.
- G. 1. 17. Pan deus Arcadiæ venit: quem vidimus ipsi  
 Sanguineis ebuli baccis minioque rubentem.  
 "Ecquis erit modus?" inquit. "Amor non talia curat.  
 Nec lacrimis crudelis Amor, nec gramina rivis,  
 Nec cytiso saturantur apes, nec fronde capellæ." 30  
 Tristis at ille: "Tamen cantabitis, Arcades," inquit,  
 Montibus hæc vestris, soli cantare periti
7. 4. Arcades. O mihi tum quàm molliter ossa quiescant,  
 Vestra meos olim si fistula dicat amores!
- Th. 7. 86. Atque utinam ex vobis unus, vestrique fuisset  
 Aut custos gregis aut maturæ vinitor uvæ!  
 Certè, sive mihi Phyllis, sive esset Amyntas,
- 38., Th. 10. Seu quicumque furor, (quid tum, si fuscus Amyntas?  
 26. 2. 16. Et nigræ violæ sunt et vaccinia nigra)  
 Mecum inter salices lentâ sub vite jaceret; 40  
 Serta mihi Phyllis legeret, cantaret Amyntas.
- Th. 5. 31. Hic gelidi fontes, hinc mollia prata, Lycori,  
 Æ. 4. 32. Hic nemus; hinc ipso tecum consumerer ævo.  
 Nunc insanus amor duri me Martis in armis  
 Tela inter media atque adversos detinet hostes:  
 Tu procul à patriâ (nec sit mihi credere tantum!)  
 Alpinas, ah dura, nives et frigora Rheni  
 Me sine sola vides. Ah te ne frigora lædant!  
 Ah tibi ne teneras glacies secet aspera plantas!
- Cf. 6. 72. Ibo, et, Chalcidico quæ sunt mihi condita versu 50  
 6. 1. Carmina, pastoris Siculi modulabor avenâ.  
 Certum est in silvis, inter spelæa ferarum  
 Malle pati tenerisque meos incidere amores
- Ovid. Ep. 5. Arboribus: crescent illæ; crescetis, amores.
23. Hor. Od. 4. 1. Interea mixtis lustrabo Mænala Nymphis,  
 24. Aut acres venabor apros; non me ulla vetabunt  
 Frigora Parthenios canibus circumdare saltus.
7. 1. Jam mihi per rupes videor lucosque sonantes

- Ire ; libet Partho torquere Cydonia cornu 59 *Æ. 5. 306., 12.*  
 Spicula ; tamquam hæc sit nostri medicina furoris, *858.*  
 Aut deus ille malis hominum mitescere discat.  
 Jam neque Hamadryades rursus, nec carmina nobis  
 Ipsa placent ; ipsæ rursus concedite silvæ. *8. 58.*  
 Non illum nostri possunt mutare labores,  
 Nec si frigoribus mediis Hebrumque bibamus, *Th. 7. 112.*  
 Sithoniasque nives hiemis subeamus aquosæ;  
 Nec si, quùm moriens altâ liber aret in ulmo;  
 Æthiopum versemus oves sub sidere Cancrî. *Cf. πάλιν—*  
 Omnia vincit Amor ; et nos cedamus Amori." *αιωνίως.*  
 Hæc sat erit, divæ, vestrum cecinisse poetam, 70  
 Dum sedet et gracili fiscellam texit hibisco,  
 Pierides ; vos hæc facietis maxima Gallo :  
 Gallo, cujus amor tantùm mihi crescit in horas,  
 Quantùm vere novo viridis se subjicit alnus. *Hor. Od. 1.*  
 Surgamus : solet esse gravis cantantibus umbra ; *12. 45., G.*  
 Juniperi gravis umbra ; nocent et frugibus umbræ. *2. 19.*  
 Ite domum saturæ, venit Hesperus, ite, capellæ. *G. 1. 121. 156.*



P. VIRGILII MARONIS  
G E O R G I C O N  
LIBER PRIMUS.

AD C. CILNIUM MÆCENATEM.

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- Hes. Op. 77b. QUID faciat lætas segetes, quo sidere terram  
147., Luc. 1. Vertere, Mæcenas, ulmisque adjungere vites  
212. Conveniat ; quæ cura botûm, qui cultus habendo  
4. 4. Sit pecori ; apibus quanta experientia parcis :  
Hinc canere incipiam. Vos, o clarissima mundi  
Lumina, labentem cœlo quæ ducitis annum,  
Liber et alma Ceres, vestro si munere tellus  
2. 67. Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit aristâ,  
Poculaque inventis Acheloia miscuit uvis ;  
E. 1. 42. Et vos, agrestum præsentia numina, Fauni, 10  
Ferte simul Faunique pedem Dryadesque puellæ ;  
Munera vestra cano. Tuque o, cui prima frementem  
Fudit equum magno tellus percussa tridenti,  
Neptune ; et cultor nemorum, cui pingua Cææ  
Th. 1. 123. Ter centum nivei tondent dumeta juvenci ;  
Ipse, nemus linquens patrium saltusque Lycæi,  
Pan, ovium custos, tua si tibi Mænala curæ,  
2. 181 Adsis, o Tegeæ, favens ; oleæque Minerva  
Inventrix ; unciq; puer monstrator aratri ;  
Et teneram ab radice ferens, Silvane, cupressum ;  
Dîque deæque omnes, studium quibus arva tueri,  
2. 10. Quique novas alitis non ullo semine fruges, 22

- Quique satis largum cœlo demittitis imbrem ;  
 Tuque adeò, quem mox quæ sint habitura deorum 4. 197.  
 Concilia, incertum est : urbesne invisere, Cæsar,  
 Terrarumque velis curam, et te maximus orbis  
 Auctorem frugum tempestatumque potentem  
 Accipiat, cingens maternâ tempora myrto ; E. 7. 62.  
 An deus immensi venias maris, ac tua nautæ  
 Numina sola colant, tibi serviat ultima Thule, 30  
 Teque sibi generum Tethys emat omnibus undis ;  
 Anne novum tardis sidus te mensibus addas,  
 Quà locus Erigonen inter Chelasque sequentes Ov. Met. 2.  
 Panditur : ipse tibi jam brachia contrahit ardens 195.  
 Scorpis, et cœli justâ plus parte reliquit:  
 Quidquid eris, (nam te nec sperant Tartara regem,  
 Nec tibi regnandi veniat tam dira cupido,  
 Quamvis Elysios miretur Græcia campos;  
 Nec repetita sequi curet Proserpina matrem)  
 Da facilem cursum, atque audacibus annue cœptis,  
 Ignarosque viæ mecum miseratus agrestes, 41  
 Ingredere, et votis jam nunc assuesce vocari. E. 1. 290., E.  
 Vere novo, gelidus canis quùm montibus humor 5. 80.  
 Liquitur et Zephyro putris se gleba resolvit, Hes. Op. 458.  
 Depresso incipiat jam tum mihi taurus aratro  
 Ingemere et sulco attritus splendescere vomer. Hor. Ep 5.  
 Illa seges demum votis respondet avari 31.  
 Agricolaë, bis quæ solem, bis frigora sensit ;  
 Illius immensæ ruperunt horrea messes. 375.  
 Ac priùs, ignotum ferro quàm scindimus æquor,  
 Ventos et varium cœli prædiscere morem 51  
 Cura sit, ac patrios cultusque habitusque locorum,  
 Et quid quæque ferat regio et quid quæque recuset.  
 Hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvæ, 2. 11.  
 Arborei fœtus alibi, atque injussa virescunt 128.  
 Gramina. Nonne vides croceos ut Tmolus odores, Luc. 2. 196.  
 India mittit ebur, molles sua tura Sabæi ; 2. 117.  
 At Chalybes nudi ferrum, virosaue Pontus E. 8. 425.

3. 121., Æ. 5. Castorea, Eliadum palmas Epiros equarum?  
339.  
Æ. 1. 62. Continuo has leges æternaque fœdera certis 60  
Imposuit natura locis, quo tempore primùm  
Deucalion vacuum lapides jactavit in orbem,  
cf. 43. Unde homines nati, durum genus. Ergo age,  
terræ
- Cf. γῆς ὠίδωρ. Pingue solum primis extemplò à mensibus anni  
2. 236. 260. Fortes invertant tauri, glebasque jacentes  
Pulverulenta coquat maturis solibus æstas:  
At si non fuerit tellus fecunda, sub ipsum  
Pliny 18. 26. Arcturum tenui sat erit suspendere sulco:  
Illic, officiant lætis ne frugibus herbæ,  
Hic, sterilem exiguus ne deserat humor arenam. 70  
Alternis idem tonsas cessare novales
- Æ. 6. 462., 7. Et segnem patiêre situ durescere campum.  
440.  
4. 309. Aut ibi flava seres, mutato sidere, farra,  
Unde priùs lætum siliquâ quassante legumen,  
2. 126. Aut tenuis fœtus viciæ tristisque lupini  
152. Sustuleris fragiles calamos silvamque sonantem.  
Urit enim lini campum seges, urit avenæ,  
4. 545. Urunt Lethæo perfusa papavera somno:  
Sed tamen alternis facilis labor: arida tantùm  
Ne saturare fimo pingui pudeat sola, neve 80
- Æ. 5. 396. Effoetos cinerem immundum jactare per agros.  
Sic quoque mutatis requiescunt fœtibus arva;  
Nec nulla interea est inarata gratia terræ.  
Sæpe etiam steriles incendere profuit agros,  
Atque levem stipulam crepitantibus urere flammis;  
Sive inde occultas vires et pabula terræ  
Pinguia concipiunt; sive illis omne per ignem  
Excoquitur vitium, atque exsudat inutilis humor;  
Seu plures calor ille vias et cæca relaxat
- Æ. 2. 248. Spiramenta, novas veniat quæ succus in herbas; 90  
Seu durat magis et venas adstringit hiantes:  
4. 263. Ne tenues pluvie rapidive potentia solis
2. 196., Æ. 10. Acrior aut Boreæ penetrabile frigus adurat.  
481.

Multùm aded, rastris glebas qui frangit inertes 287.  
 Vimineasque trahit crates, juvat arva, neque illum  
 Flava Ceres alto nequidquam spectat Olympo; *Æ. 6. 117., Il. 1. 800.*  
 Et qui, proscisso quæ suscitât æquore terga,  
 Rursus in obliquum verso perrumpit aratro,  
 Exercetque frequens tellurem atque imperat arvis.

Humida solstitia atque hiemes orate serenas, 100 *E. 7. 47.*

Agricolæ; hiberno lætissima pulvere farra,  
 Lætus ager; nullo tantum se Mysia cultu  
 Jactat et ipsas suas mirantur Gargara messes. *Il. 8. 47.*

Quid dicam, jacto qui semine cominus arva *Hes. Op. 468.*  
 Insequitur cumulosque ruit malè pinguis arenæ? *155. 320., Æ. 8. 147.*  
 Deinde satis fluvium inducit rivosque sequentes, *Cf. 263.*

Et, quùm exustus ager morientibus æstuat herbis,  
 Ecce supercilio clivosi tramitis undam *Il. 9. 151.*

Elicit? illa cadens raucum per levia murmur  
 Saxa ciet, scatebrisque arentia temperat arva. 110 *Il. 9. 257.*

Quid, qui, ne gravidis procumbat culmus aristis,  
 Luxuriem segetum tenerâ depascit in herbâ, 191.

Quùm primum sulcos æquant sata? quique paludis  
 Collectum humorem bibulâ deducit arenâ? *269., Luc. 2. 376.*

Præsertim incertis si mensibus amnis abundans  
 Exit et obducto latè tenet omnia limo: *Æ. 2. 497.*

Unde cavæ tepido sudant humore lacunæ.

Nec tamen, hæc quùm sint hominumque boumque *Luc. 5. 214.*  
 labores

Versando terram experti, nihil improbus anser, 398.  
 Strymoniaque grues et amaris intuba fibris 120 *Hes. Op. 476.*

Officiunt aut umbra nocet. Pater ipse colendi *Cf. Genesis, 2. 17.*

Haud facilem esse viam voluit, primusque per artem

Movit agros, curis acuens mortalia corda,  
 Nec torpere gravi passus sua regna veterno.

Ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni: *Hes. Op. 303. et 90.*  
 Ne signare quidem aut partiri limite campum *Ov. Met. 1. 136.*

Fas erat: in medium quærebant, ipsaque tellus  
 Omnia liberiùs, nullo poscente, ferebat. *Hor. 3. 24. 12., Hes. Op. 118.*

- Ille malum virus serpentibus addidit atris,  
 Prædæque lupos jussit, pontumque moveri; 130  
 Mellaque decussit foliis, ignemque removit,  
 Et passim rivis currentia vina repressit:  
 Ut varias usus meditando extunderet artes  
 Paulatim et sulcis frumenti quæreret herbam;  
 Æ. 6. 7. Ut silicis venis abstrusum excuderet ignem.  
 G. 2. 451. Tunc alnos primùm fluvii sensere cavatas;  
 Navita tum stellis numeros et nomina fecit,  
 Pleiadas, Hyadas, claramque Lycaonis Arcton.  
 Il. 6. 486. et Hes. Op. 613. Tum laqueis captare feras et fallere visco  
 Æ. 1. 638. Inventum, et magnos canibus circumdare saltus.  
 Atque alius latum fundâ jam verberat amnem 141  
 Alta petens: pelagoque alius trahit humida lina.  
 294. Tum ferri rigor atque argutæ lamina serræ;  
 Nam primi cuneis scindebant fissile lignum;  
 Æ. 12. 428. Tum variæ venere artes: labor omnia vicit  
 Th. 21. 1. G. Improbus et duris urguens in rebus egestas.  
 Hes. Op. 1. 146. Primâ Ceres ferro mortales vertere terram  
 Instituit, quum jam glandes atque arbuta sacræ  
 8. Deficerent silvæ et victum Dodona negaret.  
 Cf. Gen. 2. 17. Mox et frumentis labor additus, ut mala culmos  
 2. 142. Esset rubigo, segnisque horreret in arvis 151  
 Carduus: intereunt segetes; subit aspera silva,  
 Lappæque tribulique, interque nitentia culta  
 Infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenæ.  
 (Cf. secundum) E. 5. 37. Quod nisi et assiduis herbam insectabere rastris,  
 105., 2. 425. Et sonitu terrebis aves et ruris opaci  
 Hes. Op. 394. Falce preme umbram, votisque vocaveris imbrem;  
 et 469. Heu! magnum alterius frustra spectabis acervum;  
 Concussâque famem in silvis solabere quercu.  
 Dicendum est, quæ sint duris agrestibus arma,  
 49. Queis sinè nec potuere seri nec surgere messes:  
 Vomis et inflexi primum grave robur aratri, 162  
 E. 3. 8., Æ. 1. Tardaue Eleusinæ matris volventia plaustra,  
 234. 3. 347. Tribulaque, traheæque et iniquo pondere rastri;

Virgea præterea Celei vilisque supellex,  
 Arbuteæ crates et mystica vannus Iacchi. Hes. Op. 493,  
457. 422  
 Omnia quæ multò antè memor provisa repones,  
 Si te digna manet divini gloria ruris.  
 Continuò in silvis magna vi flexa domatur 356.  
 In burim et curvi formam accipit ulmus aratri. 170  
 Huic à stirpe pedes temo protentus in octo,  
 Binæ aures, duplici aptantur dentalia dorso. 261.  
 Cæditur et tilia antè jugo levis, altaque fagus  
 Stivaque, quæ cursus a tergo torqueat imos;  
 Et suspensa focis explorat robora fumus. Hes. Op. 48,  
629.  
 Possum multa tibi veterum præcepta referre,  
 Ni refugis, tenuesque piget cognoscere curas.  
 Area cum primis ingenti æquanda cylindro  
 Et vertenda manu et cretâ solidanda tenaci,  
 Ne subeant herbæ neu pulvere victa fatiscat, 180 Æ. 1. 123.  
 Tum variæ illudant pestes: sæpe exiguus mus  
 Sub terris posuitque domos atque horrea fecit; 375.  
 Aut oculis capti fodère cubilia talpæ;  
 Inventusque cavis bufo et quæ plurima terræ  
 Monstra ferunt; populatque ingentem farris acer-  
 vum  
 Curculio atque inopi metuens formica senectæ.  
 Contemplator item, quùm se nux plurima silvis 2. 166.  
 Induet in florem et ramos curvabit olentes: Æ. 7. 20.  
 Si superant foetus, pariter frumenta sequentur,  
 Magnaque cum magno veniet tritura calore; 190  
 At si luxuriâ foliorum exuberat umbra: 112.  
 Nequidquam pingues paleâ teret area culmos. 298.  
 Semina vidi equidem multos medicare serentes,  
 Et nitro priùs et nigrâ perfundere amurcâ:  
 Grandior ut foetus siliquis fallacibus esset,  
 Et, quamvis igni exiguo, properata maderent.  
 Vidi lecta diu et multo spectata labore Luc. 8. 214.  
 Degenerare tamen, ni vis humana quotannis  
 Maxima quæque manu legeret; sic omnia fatis

- Æ. 2. 169. In pejus ruere ac retro sublapsa referri, 200  
 Non aliter quàm qui adverso vix flumine lembum  
 Remigiis subigit, si brachia forte remisit,  
 Atque illum in præceps pronò rapit alveus amni.  
 Præterea tam sunt Arcturi sidera nobis
- Æ. 9. 393. Hædorumque dies servandi et lucidus Anguis,  
 Æ. 1. 480., 6. Quàm quibus in patriam ventosa per æquora vectis  
 335. Pontus et ostriferi fauces tentantur Abydi.  
 3. 8.  
 Æ. 1. 474. Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas,  
 Et medium luci atque umbris jam dividit orbem :  
 Exercete, viri, tauros ; serite hordea campis 210
- Æ. 4. 53. Usque sub extremum brumæ intractabilis imbrem ;  
 Nec non et lini segetem et Cereale papaver [tris :  
 Tempus humo tegere et jamdudum incumbere ara-  
 dum siccâ tellure licet, dum nubila pendent.  
 Vere fabis satio ; tum te quoque, Medica, putres  
 Accipiunt sulci, et milio venit annua cura :  
 Candidus auratis aperit quùm cornibus annum  
 Taurus et adverso cedens Canis occidit astro.  
 At si triticeam in messem robustaque farra  
 Exercebis humum, solisque instabis aristis : 220
- Æ. 3. 291., Ante tibi Eoæ Atlantides abscondantur,  
 Hes. Op. 383. Gnosiaque ardentis decedat stella Coronæ,  
 12. 838. Debita quàm sulcis committas semina, quàmque  
 Invitæ properes anni spem credere terræ.
- Hes. Op. 479. Multi ante occasum Maiæ cœpère : sed illos  
 Expectata seges vanis elusit aristis.  
 Si verò viciamque seres vilemque faselum,  
 Nec Pelusiacæ curam aspernabere lentis :  
 Haud obscura cadens mittet tibi signa Bootes ;  
 Incipe et ad medias sementem extendè pruinas.  
 Idcirco certis dimensum partibus orbem 231
335. Per duodena regit mundi Sol aureus astra.  
 Quinque tenent cælum zonæ : quarum una corusco  
 Semper sole rubens et torrida semper ab igni ;  
 Quam circum extremæ dextrâ lævâque trahuntur,





3. 445. Balantûmque gregem fluvio mersare salubri.  
 Sæpe oleo tardi costas agitator aselli
227. 267. Vilibus aut onerat pomis, lapidemque revertens  
 Incusum aut atræ massam picis urbe reportat.
- 375., Hes. Op. 765. Ipsa dies alios alio dedit ordine Luna  
 Felices operum : quintam fuge ; pallidus Orcus
- Hes. Op. 802. Eumenidesque satæ ; tum partu Terra nefando  
 Æ. 6. 580. Cœumque Iapetumque creat, sævumque Typhœa,  
 Et conjuratos cœlum rescindere fratres. 280
- Od. 1. 314. Ter sunt conati inponere Pelio Ossam [pum :  
 Scilicet atque Ossæ frondosum involvere Olym-  
 Ter Pater exstructos disjecit fulmine montes.
- Hes. Op. 770. Septima post decimam felix et ponere vitem  
 794. 805. Et prensos domitare boves et licia telæ  
 C. 3. 60. Addere ; nona fugæ melior, contraria furtis.
- (Aded, 'also') Multa aded gelidâ melius se nocte dedere,  
 94., cf. 2. 64. Aut quùm sole novo terras irrorat Eous.  
 Nocte leves melius stipulæ, nocte arida prata  
 Tondentur ; noctes lentus non deficit humor. 290
- vis. Et quidam seros hiberni ad luminis ignes  
 Pervigilat, ferroque faces inspicat acuto :
- Æ. 1. 239. Interea longum cantu solata laborem
- 143., Æ. 7. 14. Arguto conjux percurrit pectine telas ;  
 Aut dulcis musti Vulcano decoquit humorem
- Æ. 7. 463. Et foliis undam trepidi despumat aheni.  
 At rubicunda Ceres medio succiditur æstu,
2. 208. 315. Et medio tostas æstu terit area fruges.
- Hes. Op. 391. Nudus ara, sere nudus : hiems ignava colono.  
 Frigoribus parto agricolæ plerumque fruuntur, 300  
 Mutuaque inter se læti convivia curant.  
 Invitat genialis hiems curasque resolvit :  
 Ceu pressæ quùm jam portum tetigêre carinæ,
- Æ. 4. 418. Puppibus et læti nautæ inposuêre coronas.
- Æ. 9. 61. Sed tamen et quernas glandes tum stringere tempus  
 Et lauri baccas, oleamque cruentaue myrta ;  
 Tum gruibus pedicas et retia ponere cervis,

- Auritosque sequi lepores; tum figere damas, Æ. 11. 645.  
 Stuppea torquentem Balearis verbera fundæ:  
 Quum nix alta jacet, glaciem quum flumina trudunt.  
 Quid tempestates auctumni et sidera dicam? 311  
 Atque, ubi jam breviorque dies et mollior æstas,  
 Quæ vigilanda viris? vel quum ruit imbriferum ver, Cf. Æ. 1. 129.  
 Spicea jam campis quum messis inhorruit, et quum 151., II. ↓.  
 Frumenta in viridi stipulâ lactentia turgent? 598.  
 Sæpe ego, quum flavis messorum induceret arvis 3. 378.  
 Agricola et fragili jam stringeret hordea culmo,  
 Omnia ventorum concurrere prælia vidi,  
 Quæ gravidam latè segetem ab radicibus imis 319  
 Sublimem expulsam eruerent; ita turbine nigro 4. 328, Æ. 11.  
 Ferret hiems culmumque levem stipulasque vo- 211.  
 lantes.  
 Sæpe etiam immensum cœlo venit agmen aquarum, Æ. 2. 782.  
 Et fœdam glomerant tempestatem imbris atris II. v. 384.  
 Conlectæ ex alto nubes; ruit arduus æther 443., et 2. 334.  
 Et pluviâ ingenti sata læta boumque labores Æ. 2. 306.,  
 Diluit; implentur fossæ et cava flumina crescunt Hes. Op. 46.  
 Cum sonitu, fervetque fretis spirantibus æquor.  
 Ipse Pater mediâ nimborum in nocte coruscâ Hor. 1. 2. 2  
 Fulmina molitur dextrâ, quo maxima motu Luc. 4. 178,  
 Terra tremit, fugêre feræ, et mortalia corda 330 (Perf. "su-  
bito"), 474,  
 Per gentes humiles stravit pavor: ille flagranti Æ. 4. 582.  
 Aut Atho aut Rhodopen aut alta Ceraunia telo Hor. Od. 1. 3.  
 Dejicit; ingeminant austri et densissimus imber; Th. 6. 77.  
 Nunc nemora ingenti vento, nunc litora plangunt.  
 Hoc metuens, cœlo menses et sidera serva, Æ. 6. 198.  
 Frigida Saturni sese quò stella receptet;  
 Quos ignis cœlo Cyllenius erret in orbes. Cf. πλανή-  
μαι, planet.  
 In primis venerare deos, atque annua magnæ  
 Sacra refer Cereri lætis operatus in herbis, Hor. Od. 3.  
 Extremæ sub casum hiemis, jam vere sereno. 340 14. 6., E. 3.  
 Tum pingues agni et tum mollissima vina; 77.  
 Tum somni dulces densæque in montibus umbræ. Cf. 3. 401. et  
1. 225.

- Cuncta tibi Cererem pubes agrestis adoret,  
 Cui tu lacte favos et miti dilue Baccho,  
 Terque novas circum felix eat hostia fruges;  
 Omnis quam chorus et socii comitentur ovantes,  
 Hor. 1. 30. 2 Et Cererem clamore vocent in tecta; neque ante  
 Falcem maturis quisquam supponat aristis,  
 Quàm Cereri tortâ redimitus tempora quercu  
 Luc. 1. 619. Det motus inkompositos et carmina dicat. 350  
 Atque hæc ut certis possemus discere signis,  
 371. Æstusque pluviasque et agentes frigora ventos:  
 Ipse Pater statuit quid menstrua Luna moneret;  
 Æ. 1. 154., G. Quo signo caderent austri; quid sæpe videntes  
 1. 356. Agricolæ propiùs stabulis armenta tenerent.  
 169. Continud, ventis surgentibus, aut freta ponti  
 Luc. 6. 118. Incipiunt agitata tumescere et aridus altis  
 Montibus audiri fragor; aut resonantia longè 358  
 Æ. 10. 97. Litora misceri et nemorum increbrescere murmur.  
 Æ. 2. 8. Jam sibi tum à curvis malè temperat unda carinis,  
 Quùm medio celeres revolant ex æquore mergi  
 Clamoremque ferunt ad litora, quùmque marinæ  
 In sicco ludunt fulicæ, notasque paludes  
 Deserit atque altam supra volat ardea nubem.  
 Luc. 2. 143. et Sæpe etiam stellas, vento inpendente, videbis  
 206. Præcipites cœlo labi noctisque per umbram  
 Flammarum longos à tergo albescere tractus;  
 Sæpe levem paleam et frondes volitare caducas,  
 Aut summâ nantes in aquâ colludere plumas. 369  
 At Boreæ de parte trucis quùm fulminat, et quùm  
 352. Eurique Zephyrique sonat domus: omnia plenis  
 Rura natant fossis, atque omnis navita ponto  
 Cf. 425. Humida vela legit. Numquam imprudentibus imber  
 ("Tense of Obfuit: aut illum surgentem vallibus imis  
 custom")  
 261., Hes. Aëriæ fugère grues; aut bucua cœlum  
 Op. 448. Suspiciens patulis captavit naribus auras;  
 Cf. 4. 307. Aut arguta lacus circumvolitavit hirundo,  
 Et veterem in limo ranæ cecinère querelam.

- Sæpiùs et tectis penetralibus extulit ova  
 Angustum formica terens iter ; et bibit ingens 380  
 Arcus ; et è pastu decedens agmine magno  
 Corvorum increpuit densis exercitus alis.  
 Jam variæ pelagi volucres, et quæ Asia circùm  
 Dulcibus in stagnis rimantur prata Caystri,  
 Certatim largos humeris infundere rores,  
 Nunc caput objectare fretis, nunc currere in undas  
 Et studio incassùm videas gestire lavandi.  
 Tum cornix plenâ pluviam vocat improba voce 119.  
 Et sola in siccâ secum spatiatùr arenâ. Luc. 5. 1084.  
 Ne nocturna quidem carpentes pensa puellæ 390  
 Nescivêre hiemem, testâ quùm ardente viderent  
 Scintillare oleum et putres concreescere fungos. Cf. *μύσσηρος*,  
 Aristoph.  
 Vesp.  
 Nec minùs ex imbri soles et aperta serena  
 Prospicere et certis poteris cognoscere signis.  
 Nam neque tum stellis acies obtusa videtur,  
 Nec fratris radiis obnoxia surgere Luna,  
 Tenuia nec lanæ per cœlum vellera ferri ;  
 Non tepidum ad solem pennas in litore pandunt  
 Dilectæ Thetidi alcyones ; non ore solutos Th. 7. 59.  
 Inmundi meminêre sues jactare maniplos : 400  
 At nebulæ magis ima petunt campoque recumbunt ;  
 Solis et occasum servans de culmine summo  
 Nequidquam seros exercet noctua cantus.  
 Apparet liquido sublimis in aëre Nisus,  
 Et pro purpureo pœnas dat Scylla capillo ;  
 Quacumque illa levem fugiens secat æthera pennis  
 Ecce inimicus, atrox, magno stridore per auras 2. 149., Æ. 6.  
 Insequitur Nisus : quâ se fert Nisus ad auras, 283.  
 Illa levem fugiens raptim secat æthera pennis. 2. 427  
 Tum liquidas corvi presso ter gutture voces 410 Cf. Æ. 7. 633.  
 Aut quater ingeminant, et sæpe cubilibus altis,  
 Nescio quâ præter solitum dulcedine læti,  
 Inter se in foliis strepitant ; juvat imbribus actis 4. 55.  
 Progeniem parvam dulcesque revisere nidos :

- cr. 4. 220. Haud equidem credo, quia sit divinitus illis  
 Ingenium, aut rerum fato prudentia major :  
 Verum, ubi tempestas et cœli mobilis humor
- E. 7. 60. Mutavêre vias, et Jupiter uvidus Austris  
 Densat, erant quæ rara modò, et, quæ densa, relaxat,
- Od. 7. 135. Vertuntur species animorum et pectora motus 420  
 Nunc alios, alios, dum nubila ventus agebat,  
 Concipiunt : hinc ille avium concentus in agris,  
 Et lætæ pecudes et ovantes gutture corvi.
92. Si verò solem ad rapidum lunasque sequentes  
 Ordine respicies, nunquam te crastina fallet  
 Hora, neque insidiis noctis capiere serenæ.  
 Luna, revertentes quum primùm colligit ignes,  
 Si nigrum obscuro comprehenderit aëra cornu ;  
 Maximus agricolis pelagoque parabitur imber.  
 At si virgineum suffuderit ore ruborem : 430  
 Ventus erit ; vento semper rubet aurea Phœbe.  
 Sin ortu quarto, (namque is certissimus auctor,)  
 Pura neque obtusis per cœlum cornibus ibit,  
 Totus et ille dies, et qui nascentur ab illo  
 Exactum ad mensem, pluviâ ventisque carebunt,  
 Votaque servati solvent in litore nautæ
- Æ. 5. 240. Glaucò et Panopææ et Inoo Melicertæ. [das,  
 Sol quoque et exorians et quum se condet in un-  
 Signa dabit ; solem certissima signa sequuntur,  
 Et quæ manè refert et quæ surgentibus astris. 440  
 Ille ubi nascentem maculis variaverit ortum,  
 Conditus in nubem, medioque refugerit orbe :
324. Suspecti tibi sint imbres ; namque urget ab alto  
 Arboribusque satisque Notus pecorique sinister.  
 Aut ubi sub lucem densa inter nubila sese  
 Diversi rumpent radii, aut ubi pallida surget
- Æ. 4. 585.,  
 Il. 2. 1. Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile :  
 Heu ! malè tum mites defendet pampinus uvas :
- G. 3. 442. Tam multa in tectis crepitans salit horrida grando.  
 Hoc etiam, emenso quum jam decedit Olympo, 450

- Profuerit meminisse magis : nam sæpe videmus 2. 509.  
 Ipsius in vultu varios errare colores :  
 Cœruleus pluviam denuntiat, igneus Euros ;  
 Sin maculæ incipient rutilo immiscerier igni :  
 Omnia tum pariter vento nimisque videbis  
 Fervere ; non illâ quisquam me nocte per altum Cf. 2. 315., 3.  
 Ire, nèque ab terrâ moneat convellere funem. 435.  
 At si, quùm referetque diem condetque relatum, B. 9. 52., Æ.  
 Lucidus orbis erit : frustra terreberè nimbis, 1. 396.  
 Et claro silvas cernes Aquilone moveri. 460
- Denique, quid Vesper serus vehat, unde serenas  
 Ventus agat nubes, quid cogitet humidus Auster,  
 Sol tibi signa dabit : Solem quis dicere falsum  
 Audeat ? Ille etiam cæcos instare tumultus  
 Sæpe monet, fraudemque et operta tumescere bella.  
 Ille etiam extincto miseratus Cæsare Romam, Plutarch, Jul.  
 Quùm caput obscurâ nitidum ferrugine texit, Cæs. Extr.  
 Impiaque æternam timuerunt sæcula noctem. E. 1. 71.  
 Tempore quamquam illo tellus quoque et æquora  
 ponti,  
 Obscœnæque canes importunæque volucres 470 Æ. 3. 241.  
 Signa dabant. Quoties Cyclopum effervere in agros  
 Vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Ætnam, Plin. Pyth. 1.  
 Flammarumque globos liquefactaque volvere saxa ! Luc. 6. 690.,  
 Armorum sonitum toto Germania cælo Æsch. P. V.  
 Audii ; insolitis tremuerunt motibus Alpes. 368.  
 Vox quoque per lucos vulgò exaudita silentes, 330.  
 Ingens ; et simulacra modis pallentia miris 3. 494  
 Visa sub obscurum noctis ; pecudesque locutæ, Luc. 1. 124.,  
 Infandum ! sistunt amnes, terræque dehiscunt ; Æ. 1. 354.  
 Et mæstum illacrymat templis ebur, æraque su- Hor. Od. 1.  
 dant. 2. 13.  
 480
- Proluit insanò contorquens vertice silvas E. 9. 43.  
 Fluviorum rex Eridanus, camposque per omnes  
 Cum stabulis armenta tulit. Nec tempore eodem Æ. 12. 534.  
 Tristibus aut extis fibræ apparere minaces,

- Aut puteis manare cruor cessavit, et altæ  
 Per noctem resonare lupis ululantibus urbes.
- Od. v. 112. Non aliàs cœlo cecidêrunt plura sereno  
 Hor. 1. 34. 8. Fulgura, nec diri toties arsêre cometæ.  
 Ergo inter sese paribus concurrere telis  
 Romanas acies iterùm vidêre Philippi; 490  
 Nec fuit indignum superis, bis sanguine nostro  
 Ov. Met. 13. 823. Emathiam et latos Hæmi pinguescere campos.  
 Scilicet et tempus veniet, quùm finibus illis  
 Agricola, incurvo terram molitus aratro,  
 Exesa inveniet scabrâ rubigine pila,  
 Aut gravibus rastris galeas pulsabit inanes,  
 Cf. Herod. 1. 67., Æ. 7. 167.  
 Di patrii, Indigetes, et Romule, Vestaque mater,  
 Æ. 8. 331. Quæ Tuscum Tiberim et Romana Palatia servas,  
 503. et E. 1. 43.  
 Hunc saltem everso juvenem succurrere sæclo 500  
 Ne prohibete! Satis jam pridem sanguine nostro  
 Hor. 3. 3. 21. Laomedontæ luimus perjuria Trojæ.  
 Jam pridem nobis cœli te regia, Cæsar,  
 Invidet, atque hominum queritur curare triumphos:  
 Quippe ubi fas versum atque nefas; tot bella per  
 orbem,  
 Tam multæ scelerum facies; non ullus aratro  
 Dignus honos; squalent abductis arva colonis,  
 Joel 3. 10. Et curvæ rigidum falces conflantur in ensem;  
 Hinc movet Euphrates, illinc Germania bellum;  
 Æ. 8. 540. Vicinæ ruptis inter se legibus urbes 510  
 468. Arma ferunt; sævit toto Mars impius orbe:  
 Ut quùm carceribus sese effudêre quadrigæ,  
 4. 528., Æ. 8. 496., et 12. 633.  
 Addunt in spatia, et, frustra retinacula tendens,  
 Cf. Pind. Fertur equis auriga, neque audit currus habenas.  
 Pyth. 2. 21.

## LIBER II.

- Cf. 1. 1, 2. HACTENUS arborum cultus et sidera cœli;  
 Nunc te, Bacche, canam, nec non silvestria tecum

- Virgulta, et prolem tardè crescentis olivæ. 346.  
Huc, pater o Lenæe! — tuis hic omnia plena  
Muneribus; ubi pampineo gravidus auctumno 1. 45., Æ. 5.  
Floret ager, spumat plenis vindemia labris — 391.  
Huc, pater o Lenæe! veni, nudataque musto  
Tinge novo mecum direptis crura cothurnis.  
Principio arboribus varia est natura creandis: Luc. 2. 589.,  
Namque aliæ, nullis hominum cogentibus, ipsæ 10 3. 180.  
Sponte suâ veniunt, camposque et flumina latè  
Curva tenent: ut molle siler, lentæque genestæ,  
Populus et glaucâ canentia fronde salicta. (Veniant for  
proveniant)  
Pars autem posito surgunt de semine: ut altæ G. 1. 54., et  
Castaneæ, nemorumque Jovi quæ maxima frondet 291. Æ. 11. 211.  
Æsculus, atque habitæ Graiis oracula quercus. Od. 8. 327.,  
Pullulat ab radice aliis densissima silva: G. 1. 76.  
Ut, cerasis ulmisque; etiam Parnassia laurus  
Parvâ sub ingenti matris se subjicit umbrâ. 19 E. 10. 74.  
Hos Natura modos primùm dedit; his genus omne  
Silvarum fruticumque viret nemorumque sacro-  
rum.  
Sunt alii, quos ipse viâ sibi reperit usus. 1. 133., Luc.  
Hic plantas tenero abscindens de corpore matrum 5. 1360.  
Deposuit sulcis; hic stirpes obruit arvo,  
Quadrifidasque sudes et acuto robore vallos;  
Silvarumque aliæ pressos propaginis arcus  
Exspectant et viva suâ plantaria terrâ;  
Nil radicis egent aliæ, summumque putator  
Haud dubitat terræ referens mandare cacumen.  
Quin et caudicibus sectis (mirabile dictu) 30  
Truditur è sicco radix oleagina ligno.  
Et sæpe alterius ramos inpunè videmus  
Vertere in alterius; mutatamque insita mala Æ. 2. 235.  
Ferre pirum, et prunis lapidosa rubescere corna. Æ. 3. 649.  
Quare agite o, proprios generatim discite cultus,  
Agricolæ, fructusque feros mollite colendo; Luc. 5.  
Neu sægnes jaceant terræ. Juvat Ismara Baccho Od. 2. 197.



Conserere atque oleâ magnum vestire Taburnum.

E. 9. 39. Tuque ades, inceptumque unâ decurre laborem,

E. 2. 6. O decus, o famæ meritò pars maxima nostra, 40  
Mæcenas, pelagoque volans da vela patenti.

11. 3. 488. Non ego cuncta meis amplecti versibus opto ;

E. 6. 635. Non, mihi si linguæ centum sint oraue centum,  
Ferreæ vox ; ades, et primi lege litoris oram ;

E. 9. 132., 10. In manibus terræ ; non hîc te carmine ficto  
280.

Atque per ambages et longa exorsa tenebo.

Sponte suâ quæ se tollunt in luminis oras,

Infecunda quidem, sed læta et fortia surgunt.

cf. E. 6. 9. Quippe solo natura subest. Tamen hæc quoque,  
si quis

Inserat, aut scrobibus mandet mutata subactis, 50

Exuerint silvestrem animum, cultuque frequenti

In quascumque voces artes haud tarda sequuntur.

Nec non et sterilis, quæ stirpibus exit ab imis,

Hoc faciet, vacuos si sit digesta per agros :

Nunc altæ frondes et rami matris opacant,

429. et 1. 55. Crescentique adimunt fœtus, uruntque ferentem.

Jam, quæ seminibus jactis se sustulit arbos,

Tarda venit, seris factura nepotibus umbram,

Pomaque degenerant succos oblita priores ;

Et turpes avibus prædam fert uva racemos. 60

Scilicet omnibus est labor impendendus et omnes

Cogendæ in sulcum ac multâ mercede domandæ.

Sed truncis oleæ meliùs, propagine vites

1. 28. Respondent, solido Paphiæ de robore myrtus ;

Plantis et duræ coryli nascuntur, et ingens

E. 7. 61. Fraxinus, Herculeæque arbos umbrosa coronæ,

G. 1. 148. Chaoniique patris glandes ; etiam ardua palma

Nascitur, et casus abies visura marinos.

344. Inseritur verò et nucis arbutus horrida fœtu,

1. 375. Et steriles platani malos gessêre valentes ; 70

Castaneæ fagus ornusque incanuit albo

1. 375. Flore piri, glandemque sues fregêre sub ulmis.

Nec modus inserere atque oculos inponere simplex.

Nam, quâ se medio trudent de cortice gemmæ, E. 7. 48.  
 Et tenues rumpunt tunicas, angustus in ipso  
 Fit nodo sinus: huc alienâ ex arbore germen  
 Includunt, udoque docent inolescere libro.  
 Aut rursùm enodes trunci resecantur, et altè  
 Finditur in solidum cuneis via; deinde feraces  
 Plantæ immittuntur: nec longum tempus et ingens E. 2. 2.  
 Exiit ad cœlum ramis felicibus arbos, 81  
 Miraturque novas frondes et non sua poma.

Præterea genus haud unum, nec fortibus ulmis,  
 Nec salici lotoque, neque Idæis cyparissis;  
 Nec pingues unam in faciem nascuntur olivæ, 131.  
 Orchades et radii et amarâ pausia baccâ,  
 Pomaque et Alcinoi silvæ; nec surculus idem Od. 9. 112.  
 Crustumiiis Syriisque piris gravibusque volemis.  
 Non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia nostris,  
 Quam Methymnæo carpit de palmite Lesbos; 90  
 Sunt Thasiæ vites, sunt et Mareotides albæ, Hor. Od. 1.  
 Pinguibus hæ terris habiles, levioribus illæ; 37. 14.  
 Et passo Psithia utilior, tenuisque Lageos,  
 Tentatura pedes olim vincturaque linguam;  
 Purpureæ preciaque; et quo te carmine dicam,  
 Rhætica? nec cellis idèd contende Falernis.  
 Sunt et Aminææ vites, — firmissima vina,  
 Tmolius assurgit quibus et rex ipse Phanæus, — 1. 56.  
 Argitisque minor, cui non certaverit ulla  
 Aut tantùm fluere aut totidem durare per annos. 190.  
 Non ego te, dīs et mensis accepta secundis, 101 Hor. 3. 2. 7.  
 Transierim, Rhodia, et tumidis, Bumaste, racemis.  
 Sed neque, quàm multæ species, nec, nomina quæ  
 sint, [refert:  
 Est numerus; neque enim numero comprehendere  
 Quem qui scire velit, Libyci velit æquoris idem Th. 16. 60.

- Æ. 4. 473 Discere quàm multæ Zephyro turbentur arenæ,  
 Aut, ubi navigiis violentior incidit Eurus,  
 Nôsse, quot Ionii veniant ad litora fluctus.  
 Nec verò terræ ferre omnes omnia possunt.  
 Fluminibus salices, crassisque paludibus alni 110  
 Nascuntur, steriles saxosis montibus orni;
4. 124. Litora myrtetis lætissima; denique apertos  
 Bacchus amat colles, Aquilonem et frigora taxi.
- Herod. 4. 108. Adspice et extremis domitum cultoribus orbem,
- Æ. 4. 146. Eoasque domos Arabum pictosque Gelonos.  
 Divisæ arboribus patriæ: sola India nigrum
1. 57. Fert ebum; solis est turea virga Sabæis.  
 Quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno  
 Balsamaque et baccas semper frondentis acanthi?  
 Quid nemora Æthiopum, molli canentia lanâ? 120  
 Velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres?  
 Aut quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos,
- Hor. Ep. 1. 13. Extremi sinus orbis: ubi aëra vincere summum
1. 375. Arboris haud ullæ jactu potuêre sagittæ?  
 Et gens illa quidem sumptis non tarda pharetris.
1. 75. Media fert tristes succos tardumque saporem
3. 452., Æ. 12. Felicis mali, quo non præsentius ullum,  
 245.
- Hor. 3. 24. 18. Pocula si quando sævæ infecere novercæ,
3. 283. \* Miscueruntque herbas et non innoxia verba,\*  
 Auxilium venit, ac membris agit atra venena. 130
85. Ipsa ingens arbor faciemque simillima lauro;  
 Et, si non alium latè jactaret odorem,  
 Laurus erat: folia haud ullis labentia ventis:
- E. 3. 8. Flos ad prima tenax: animas et olentia Medi  
 Ora foveant illo et senibus medicantur anhelis.  
 Sed neque Medorum silvæ, ditissima terra,  
 Nec pulcher Ganges atque auro turbidus Hermus  
 Laudibus Italiæ certent; non Bactra, neque Indi  
 Totaque turiferis Panchaia pinguis arenis.
- Luc. 5. 29. Hæc loca non tauri spirantes naribus ignem 140  
 Pind. Pyth. 4. Invertêre satis immanis dentibus hydri,  
 400.

- Nec galeis densisque virûm seges horruit hastis : Æ. 12. 663.  
 Sed gravidæ fruges et Bacchi Massicus humor Ov. Met. 7  
 Implevêre ; tenent oleæ armentaque læta. 3. 526.  
 Hinc bellator equus campo sese arduus infert :  
 Hinc albi, Clitumne, greges et maxima taurus  
 Victima, sæpe tuo perfusi flumine sacro,  
 Romanos ad templa deûm duxêre triumphos.  
 Hic ver assiduum atque alienis mensibus æstas ; Luc. 1. 182.  
 Bis gravidæ pecudes, bis pomis utilis arbor. 150 .23.  
 At rabidæ tigres absunt et sæva leonum Luc. 3. 741.  
 Semina ; nec miseros fallunt aconita legentes ; E. 4. 24.  
 Nec rapit immensos orbes per humum, neque tanto  
 Squameus in spiram tractu se colligit anguis.  
 Adde tot egregias urbes, operumque laborem,  
 Tot congesta manu præruptis oppida saxis,  
 Fluminaque antiquos subterlabentia muros. [infrà ?  
 An mare, quod suprâ, memorem, quodque alluit  
 Anne lacus tantos ? te, Lari maxime, teque, 159  
 Fluctibus et fremitu assurgens Benace marino ? Æ. 10. 205.  
 An memorem portus, Lucrinoque addita claustra, Æ. 9. 710.  
 Atque indignatum magnis stridoribus æquor, Æ. 8. 728.  
 Julia quâ ponto longè sonat unda refuso, Cf. Æ. 1. 161.  
 Tyrrhenusque fretis immittitur æstus Avernis ? vel 7. 225.  
 Hæc eadem argenti rivos ærisque metalla Æ. 8. 445.  
 Ostendit venis, atque auro plurima fluxit. Æ. 1. 419.  
 Hæc genus acre virûm Marsos, pubemque Sabel-  
 lam,  
 Assuetumque malo Ligurem, Volcosque verutos Æ. 7. 665., 10.  
 Extulit ; hæc Decios, Marios, magnosque Camillos, 604.  
 Scipiadas duos bello, et te, maxime Cæsar, 170  
 Qui nunc extremis Asiæ jam victor in oris  
 Inbellem avertis Romanis arcibus Indum. Æ. 6. 310., 2.  
 Salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus, 544., 12. 185  
 Magna virûm, tibi res antiquæ laudis et artis Æ. 8. 319.  
 Ingredior, sanctos ausus recludere fontes,  
 Ascraûmque cano Romana per oppida carmen. E. 6. 70.

- Nunc locus arborum ingeniis : quæ robora cui-  
 Quis color et quæ sit rebus natura ferendis. • [que,  
 Cf. 222. Difficiles primùm terræ collesque maligni,  
 Tenuis ubi argilla et dumosis calculus arvis, 180  
 1. 18. Palladiâ gaudent silvâ vivacis olivæ.  
 Indicio est tractu surgens oleaster eodem  
 1. 187. Plurimus et strati baccis silvestribus agri.  
 At quæ pinguis humus dulcique uligine læta,  
 E. 1. 531. Quique frequens herbis et fertilis ubere campus, —  
 Qualem sæpe cavâ montis convalle solemus  
 Despicere : huc summis liquuntur rupibus amnes  
 Felicemque trahunt limum, — quique editus Austro  
 Et filicem curvis invisam pascit aratris ;  
 100. Hic tibi prævalidas olim multòque fluentes 190  
 Sufficiet Baccho vites, hic fertilis uvæ,  
 (Hendiadys), Hic laticis, qualem pateris libamus et auro,  
 3. 56., E. 1.  
 648., 2. 20.,  
 7. 50.  
 E. 12. 215. Inflavit quùm pinguis ebur Tyrrhenus ad aras,  
 Lancibus et pandis fumantia reddimus exta.  
 Sin armenta magis studium vitulosque tueri,  
 378. et 1. 77., Aut foetus ovium aut urentes culta capellas :  
 Hor. 2. 6.  
 10., cf. E. 1.  
 et 9. Saltus et saturi petito longinqua Tarenti,  
 Et qualem infelix amisit Mantua campum,  
 Pascentem niveos herboso flumine cycnos ; 199  
 Non liquidi gregibus fontes, non gramina deerunt ;  
 Et, quantùm longis carpent armenta diebus,  
 Exiguâ tantùm gelidus ros nocte reponet.  
 1. 45. Nigra ferè et presso pinguis sub vomere terra,  
 Et cui putre solum, (namque hoc imitamur arando)  
 Optima frumentis : non ullo ex æquore cernes  
 Plura domum tardis decedere plaustra juvencis :  
 Aut, unde iratus silvam devexit arator,  
 Et nemora evertit multos ignava per annos,  
 Luc. 1. 19. Antiquasque domos avium cum stirpibus imis  
 4. 173. Eruit : illæ altum nidis petiêre relictis ; 210  
 1. 45. et 153. At rudis enituit impulso vomere campus.  
 Nam jejuna quidem clivosi glareæ ruris

Vix humiles apibus casias roremque ministrat,  
 Et tophus scaber et nigris exesa chelydri  
 Creta negant alios aequè serpentibus agros E. 8. 418.  
 Dulcem ferre cibum et curvas præbere latebras. 2. 544.  
 Quæ tenuem exhalat nebulam fumosque volucres,  
 Et bibit humorem, et, quùm vult, ex se ipsa remittit;  
 Quæque suo semper viridis se gramine vestit,  
 Nec scabie et salsâ lædit rubigine ferrum : 220  
 Illa tibi lætis intexet vitibus ulmos;  
 Illa ferax oleo est, illam experire colendo  
 Et facilem pecori et patientem vomeris unci. Cf. 179.  
 Talem dives arat Capua et vicina Vesevo  
 Ora jugo et vacuis Clanius non æquus Acerris.

Nunc, quo quamque modo possis cognoscere,  
 dicam.

Rara sit an supra morem si densa requires —  
 Altera frumentis quoniam favet, altera Baccho,  
 Densa magis Cereri, rarissima quæque Lyæo —  
 Antè locum capies oculis, altèque jubebis 230  
 In solido puteum demitti, omnemque repones  
 Rursus humum et pedibus summas æquabis are-  
 nas.

Si deerunt, rarum pecorique et vitibus almis  
 Aptius, uber erit; sin in sua posse negabunt  
 Ire loca et scrobibus superabit terra repletis:  
 Spissus ager; glebas cunctantes crassaque terga Cf. 202., G. 1.  
45. et 65.  
 Exspecta, et validis terram proscinde juvencis.

Salsa autem tellus et quæ perhibetur amara, Luc. 5. 396.  
 Frugibus infelix, (ea nec mansuescit arando, 239  
 Nec Baccho genus aut pomis sua nomina servat)  
 Tale dabit specimen: tu spisso vimine qualos  
 Colaue prelorum fumosis deripe tectis;  
 Huc ager ille malus dulcesque à fontibus undæ  
 Ad plenum calcentur: aqua eluctabitur omnis  
 Scilicet et grandes ibunt per vimina guttæ;  
 At sapor indicium faciet, manifestus et ora

I. 75., Luc. 2.  
400.

Æ. 6. 310. Tristia tentantum sensu torquebit amaror.

Pinguis item quæ sit tellus, hoc denique pacto  
Discimus: haud umquam manibus jactata fatiscit,

E. 8. 71., G. 1. Sed picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo.

3., Æ. 12. 88. Humida majores herbas alit, ipsaque justo 251

Lætior. Ah nimiùm ne sit mihi fertilis illa,

Neu se prævalidam primis ostendat aristis!

Quæ gravis est, ipso tacitam se pondere prodit,

Quæque levis. Promptum est oculis prædiscere nigram,

Et quis cui color. At sceleratum exquirere frigus

Difficile est: piceæ tantum taxique nocentes

Interdum aut hederæ pandunt vestigia nigræ.

His animadversis, terram multò antè memento

1. 66. Excoquere et magnos scrobibus concidere montes,

Antè supinatas aquiloni ostendere glebas, 261

Hes. Op. 612. Quàm lætum infodias vitis genus, optima putri

Arva solo: id venti curant gelidæque pruina,

cf. 237. Et labefacta movens robustus jugera fossor.

At, si quos haud ulla viros vigilantia fugit:

Antè locum similem exquirunt, ubi prima paretur

319. et Æ. 6. Arboribus seges et quo mox digesta feratur,

310.

Mutatam ignorent subitò ne semina matrem.

Quin etiam cœli regionem in cortice signant:

Ut, quo quæque modo steterit, quâ parte calores

Austrinos tulerit, quæ terga obverterit axi, 271

Restituant; adèd in teneris consuescere multum est.

Collibus an plano melius sit ponere vitem,

Quære priùs. Si pinguis agros metabere campi,

1. 157. Densa sere—in denso non signior ubere Bacchus.

Sin tumultis acclive solum collesque supinos,

E. 1. 74., Hor. Indulge ordinibus, nec seciùs omnis, in unguem

S. 1. 5. 32.

Arboribus positis, secto via limite quadret.

Luc. 2. 323. Ut sæpe ingenti bello quùm longa cohortes

Od. 5. 267. Explicuit legio et campo stetit agmen aperto,

Il. 7. 362. Directæque acies, ac latè fluctuat omnis

281

Ære renidenti tellus, nec dum horrida miscent  
 Prœlia, sed dubius mediis Mars errat in armis :  
 Omnia sint paribus numeris dimensa viarum ;  
 Non animum modò uti pascat prospectus inanem ;  
 Sed quia non aliter vires dabit omnibus æquas  
 Terra, neque in vacuum poterunt se extendere  
 rami.

Æ. 7. 41.

Forsitan et, scrobibus quæ sint fastigia, quæras.

Ausim vel tenui vitem committere sulco :

Altior ac penitus terræ defigitur arbos ; 290

Æsculus in primis : quæ quantum vertice ad auras Æ. 4. 448.

Ætherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit.

Ergo non hiemes illam, non flabra, neque imbres

Convellunt ; immota manet, multosque nepotes,

Multa virum volvens durando secula vincit ;

Æ. 1. 9., Luc.  
1. 203.

Tum fortes latè ramos et brachia tendens

Huc illuc, media ipsa ingentem sustinet umbram.

Neve tibi ad solem vergant vineta cadentem ;

Neve inter vites corylum sere ; neve flagella

Summa pete aut summâ defringe ex arbore plantas  
 (Tantus amor terræ) ; neu ferro læde retuso 300

Semina, neve oleâ silvestres insere truncos :

Nam sæpe incautis pastoribus excidit ignis,

Æ. 12. 521.

Qui, furtim pingui primùm sub cortice tectus,

Il. 9. 490.

Robora comprehendit, frondesque elapsus in altas

Ingentem cœlo sonitum dedit, inde secutus

Per ramos victor perque alta cacumina regnat,

Et totum involvit flammis nemus, et ruit atram

1. 106.

Ad cælum piceâ crassus caligine nubem :

Præsertim si tempestas à vertice silvis

310 1. 114.

Incubuit, glomeratque ferens incendia ventus.

Hoc ubi, non a stirpe valent, cæsæque reverti

Possunt atque imâ similes revirescere terra :

Infelix superat foliis oleaster amaris.

Nec tibi tam prudens quisquam persuadeat auc- Cf. 1. 456.  
 tor,



- Tellurem Boreâ rigidam spirante movere.  
 Rura gelu tum claudit hiems, nec semine jacto  
 Concretam patitur radicem affigere terræ.
- Cf. 4. 306. Optima vinetis satio, quum vere rubenti  
 Candida venit avis, longis invisâ colubris, 320
4. 263. Prima vel auctumni sub frigora, quum rapidus Sol  
 Nondum hiemem contingit equis, jam præterit æs-
4. 197. Ver adeò frondi nemorum, ver utile silvis: [tas.  
 Vere tument terræ et genitalia semina poscunt.
- Luc. 1. 251. Tum pater omnipotens fecundis imbribus Æther  
 E. 7. 60. Conjugis in gremium lætæ descendit et omnes  
 E. 6. 727. Magnus alit, magno commixtus corpore, fetus.  
 Avia tum resonant avibus virgulta canoris,  
 Et Venerem certis repetunt armenta diebus. 329  
 Parturit almus ager, Zephyrique tepentibus auris  
 Laxant arva sinus; superat tener omnibus humor;  
 Inque novos soles audent se germina tutò
- Luc. 5. 780. Credere, nec metuit surgentes pampinus Austros,  
 et 6. 1070. Aut actum cœlo magnis Aquilonibus imbrem:
11. 74. Sed trudit gemmas et frondes explicat omnes.  
 Non alios primâ crescentis origine mundi  
 Illuxisse dies, aliumve habuisse tenorem  
 Crediderim: ver illud erat, ver magnus agebat
- E. 1. 287. Orbis, et hibernis parcebant flatibus Euri:
- Luc. 1. 10. Quum primæ lucem pecudes hausêre, virûmque
- Luc. 2. 1150., Ferrea progenies duris caput extulit arvis, 341  
 5. 803.
1. 316. Immissæque feræ silvis et sidera cœlo.  
 Nec res hunc teneræ possent perferre laborem,  
 69. Si non tanta quies iret frigusque caloremque  
 Inter, et exciperet cœli indulgentia terras.
4. 131., Luc. Quod superest, quæcumque premes virgulta per  
 3. 851. et 5. agros,  
 770.
- Sparge fimo pingui et multâ memor occule terrâ;  
 Aut lapidem bibulum aut squalentes infode con-
- E. 6. 6 Interenim labentur aquæ, tenuisque subibit [chas:  
 Halitus, atque animos tollent sata. Jamque reperti,

Qui saxo super atque ingentis pondere testæ 351  
 Urgerent : hoc effusus munimen ad imbres,  
 Hoc, ubi hiulca siti findit canis æstifer arva.

Seminibus positis, superest diducere terram  
 Sæpiùs ad capita et duros jactare bidentes,  
 Aut presso exercere solum sub vomere et ipsa  
 Fleetere luctantes inter vineta juvencos ;  
 Tum leves calamos et rasæ hastilia virgæ  
 Fraxineasque aptare sudes furcasque valentes,  
 Viribus eniti quarum et contemnere ventos 360  
 Assuescant, summasque sequi tabulata per ulmos.

I. 45. Cf. 287.  
 et 264.

Ac, dum prima novis adolescit frondibus ætas,  
 Parcendum teneris ; et, dum se lætus ad auras  
 Palmes agit, laxis per purum immissus habenis,  
 Ipsa acie nondum falcis tentanda, sed uncis  
 Carpendæ manibus frondes, interque legendæ.  
 Inde ubi jam validis amplexæ stirpibus ulmos  
 Exierint, tum stringe comas, tum brachia tonde : 31.  
 Ante reformidant ferrum : tum denique dura  
 Exerce imperia et ramos compesce fluentes. 370

Luc. 5. 785.,  
 Hor. l. 1. 24. 7.

E. 6. 6.

Texendæ sepes etiam et pecus omne tenendum,  
 Præcipuè dum frons tenera imprudensque labo-  
 rum :

Cui, super indignas hiemes solemque potentem,  
 Silvestres uri adsiduè capræque sequaces  
 Illudunt, pascuntur oves avidæque juvencæ.  
 Frigora nec tantùm canâ concreta pruinâ,  
 Aut gravis incumbens scopulis arentibus æstas,  
 Quantum illi nocuere greges, durique venenum  
 Dentis et admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix.  
 Non aliam ob culpam Baccho caper omnibus aris  
 Cæditur et veteres ineunt proscenia ludi, 381  
 Præmiaque ingeniis pagos et compita circum  
 Thesidæ posuere, atque inter pocula læti  
 Mollibus in pratis unctos saluère per utres.  
 Nec non Ausonii, Troiâ gens missa, coloni

E. 10. 10.

I. 181.

Ov. Fast. 1.  
 353.

Hor. A. P.  
 220. et 275.

E. 7. 223.

- Cf. E. 2. 4. Versibus incommotis ludunt risuque soluto,  
 Oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis;  
 Et te, Bacche, vocant per carmina læta, tibi que  
 Oscilla ex altâ suspendunt mollia pinu.  
 Hinc omnis largo pubescit vinea fetu ; 390  
 Complentur vallesque cavæ saltusque profundi,  
 Et quocumque deus circum caput egit honestum.  
 Ergo ritè suum Baccho dicemus honorem  
 192. Carminibus patriis, lancesque et liba feremus,  
 Arist. Eth. 8. Et ductus cornu stabit sacer hircus ad aram,  
 9. Pinguiæque in verubus torrebimus exta columnis.  
 Est etiam ille labor curandis vitibus alter,  
 Cui numquam exhausti satis est: namque omne  
 quotannis  
 1. 50. Terque quaterque solum sciendendum, glebaque ver-  
 sis  
 Æternum frangenda bidentibus; omne levandum  
 Fronde nemus; redit agricolis labor actus in orbem  
 Atque in se sua per vestigia volvitur annus. 402  
 Ac jam olim, seras posuit quum vinea frondes,  
 Hor. Ep. 11. Frigidus et silvis Aquilo decussit honorem;  
 6. Jam tum acer curas venientem extendit in annum  
 Æ. 7. 179. Rusticus et curvo Saturni dente relictam  
 Persequitur vitem attondens, fingitque putando.  
 Primus humum fodito, primus devecta cremato  
 Sarmenta et vallos primus sub tecta referto, 409  
 267. Postremus metito. Bis vitibus ingruit umbra;  
 Bis segetem densis obducunt sentibus herbæ:  
 Hes. Op. 643. Durus uterque labor. Laudato ingentia rura:  
 Exiguum colito. Nec non etiam aspera rusci  
 Vimina per silvam et ripis fluvialis arundo  
 Cæditur, incultique exercet cura salicti.  
 Jam vinctæ vites, jam falcem arbusta reponunt,  
 Jam canit effectos extremus vinitor antes:  
 Sollicitanda tamen tellus, pulvisque movendus,  
 1. 418. Et jam maturis metuendus Jupiter uvis. 419

Contrà, non ulla est oleis cultura, neque illæ  
 Procurvam exspectant falcem rastrosque tenaces,  
 Quùm semel hæserunt arvis aurasque tulêrunt. 317. 332.

Ipsa satis tellus, quùm dente recluditur unco,  
 Sufficit humorem et gravidas cum vomere fruges. Æ. 1. 55.

Hoc pinguem et placitam Paci nutritor olivam. 1. 155., cf. (lat.) vñ.

Poma quoque, ut primùm truncos sensêre va-  
 Et vires habuêre suas, ad sidera raptim [lentes 1. 409.

Vi propriâ nituntur opisque haud indiga nostræ.

Nec minùs interea fetu nemus omne gravescit 1. 253. et  
 Sanguineisque inculta rubent aviaria baccis. 430 554.

Tondentur cytisi, tædas silva alta ministrat,  
 Pascunturque ignes nocturni et lumina fundunt. 3. 538.

Et dubitant homines serere atque impendere curam? Æ. 6. 807.

Quid majora sequar? — salices humilesque gene-  
 stæ,

Aut illæ pecori frondem aut pastoribus umbras

Sufficiunt, sepemque satis et pabula melli —

Et juvat undantem buxo spectare Cytorum,

Naryciæque picis lucos; juvat arva videre Æ. 3. 339.

Non rastris, hominum non ulli obnoxia curæ.

Ipsæ Caucasio steriles in vertice silvæ, 440

Quas animosi Euri adsiduè franguntque feruntque, 344.

Dant alios aliæ fetus; dant utile lignum

Navigiis pinos, domibus cedrumque cupressosque.

Hinc radios trivêre rotis, hinc tympana plaustis

Agricolæ et pandas ratibus posuêre carinas.

Viminibus salices fecundæ, frondibus ulmi,

At myrtus validis hastilibus et bona bello Æ. 8. 817., 2.  
 23.

Cornus; Ituræos taxi torquentur in arcus.

Nec tilia leves aut torno rasile buxum 449

Non formam accipiunt ferroque cavantur acuto.

Nec non et torrentem undam levis innatat alnus, 1. 136.

Missa Pado; nec non et apes examina condunt

Corticibusque cavis vitiosæque ilicis alveo.

Quid memorandum æquè Baccheia dona tulerunt?

- Od. 9. 295. Bacchus et ad culpam caussas dedit; ille furentes  
 2. 344. Centauros leto domuit, Rhoetumque Pholumque  
 Et magno Hylæum Lapithis cratere minantem.  
 O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint,  
 Hor. Ep. 2., Agricolas! quibus ipsa, procul discordibus armis,  
 Od. 3. 1. 21., Fundit humo facilem victum justissima tellus. 460  
 et Sat. 2. 6.  
 59. Si non ingentem foribus domus alta superbis  
 Luc. 2. 24. Manè salutantum totis vomit ædibus undam;  
 1. 472. Nec varios inhiant pulchrâ testudine postes,  
 Illusasque auro vestes, Ephyreiaque æra;  
 Alba neque Assyrio fucatur lana veneno,  
 Nec casiâ liquidi corrumpitur usus olivi:  
 Æ. 12. 527., At segura quies et nescia fallere vita,  
 Luc 3., Hes. Dives opum variarum; at latis otia fundis,  
 Op. 228.  
 Æ. 1. 67. et 2. Speluncæ, vivique lacus; at frigida Tempe,  
 719. Mugitusque boum, mollesque sub arbore somni 470  
 Non absunt; illic saltus ac lustra ferarum,  
 Æ. 9. 607. Et patiens operum exiguoque adsueta juventus;  
 Sacra deum, sanctique patres; extrema per illos  
 Justitia excedens terris vestigia fecit.  
 Me verò primùm dulces ante omnia Musæ,  
 Æ. 3. 19., Quarum sacra fero ingenti percussus amore,  
 Luc. 1. 922., Accipiant, cœlique vias et sidera monstrent;  
 et 5. 98.  
 Luc. 5. 750. Defectus solis varios, lunæque labores; 478  
 Unde tremor terris; quâ vi maria alta tumescant,  
 Objicibus ruptis, rursusque in se ipsa residant;  
 5. 679., Æ. 1. Quid tantum Oceano properent se tingere soles  
 745.  
 Æ. 6. 310. Hiberni, vel quæ tardis mora noctibus obstet.  
 Sin, has ne possim naturæ accedere partes,  
 Frigidus obstiterit circum præcordia sanguis:  
 cf. 4. 32. Rura mihi et rigui placeant et vallibus amnes;  
 4. 564. Flumina amem silvasque inglorius. O, ubi campi  
 Æ. 2. 125. Spercheosque et virginibus bacchata Lacœnis  
 Taygeta! o, qui me gelidis in vallibus Hæmi  
 Sistat et ingenti ramorum protegat umbrâ!  
 Luc. 1. 49., 3. Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere caussas, 490  
 14., et 6. 49.

Atque metus omnes et inexorabile fatum  
 Subjecit pedibus strepitumque Acherontis avari!  
 Fortunatus et ille, deos qui novit agrestes,  
 Panaque Silvanumque senem Nymphasque soro- 3. 334.  
 res!

Illum non populi fascēs, non purpura regum  
 Flexit et infidos agitans discordia fratres;  
 Aut conjurato descendens Dacus ab Istro;  
 Non res Romanæ perituraque regna; neque ille  
 Aut doluit miserans inopem aut invidit habenti.  
 Quos rami fructus, quos ipsa volentia rura 500 Luc. 5. 935.

Sponte tulere suâ, carpsit, nec ferrea jura  
 Insanumque forum aut populi tabularia vidit.  
 Sollicitant alii remis freta cæca, ruuntque 418.

In ferrum, penetrant aulas et limina regum;  
 Hic petit excidiis urbem miserosque Penates,  
 Ut gemma bibat et Sarrano dormiat ostro;

Condit opes alius, defossoque incubat auro;  
 Hic stupet attonitus Rostris; hunc plausus hiantem  
 Per cuneos (geminatus enim plebisque Patrumque) 510 Æ. 6. 610.,  
 Corripuit; gaudent perfusi sanguine fratrum, Hor. S. l. l. 70.  
 Exsilioque domos et dulcia limina mutant, Æ. 6. 618.

Atque alio patriam quærunt sub sole jacentem. 510 Æ. 2. 377.,  
 Agricola incurvo terram dimovit aratro: Luc. 3. 72.

Hinc anni labor; hinc patriam parvosque nepotes  
 Sustinet; hinc armenta boum meritosque juvencos. Hor. Od. 2. 16 18.

Nec requies, quin aut pomis exuberet annus  
 Aut fetu pecorum aut Cerealis mergite culmi,

Proventuque oneret sulcos atque horrea vincat. 1. 49.  
 Venit hiems: teritur Sicyonia bacca trapetis;

Glande sues læti redeunt; dant arbuta silvæ; 520  
 Et varios ponit fetus auctumnus et altè 1. 284.

Mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis.  
 Interea dulces pendent circum oscula nati; Luc. 3. 907.

Casta pudicitiam servat domus; ubera vaccæ  
 Lactea demittunt; pinguesque in gramine læto Hor. Ep. 2. 39.

- Inter se adversis luctantur cornibus hædi.  
 Ipse dies agitat festos, fususque per herbam,  
 Ignis ubi in medio et socii cratera coronant,  
 E 3. 101. Te, libans, Lenæe, vocat; pecorisque magistris  
 Æ. 5. 66. Velocis jaculi certamina ponit in ulmo; 530  
 Corporaque agresti nudant prædura palæstræ.  
 Hanc olim veteres vitam coluere Sabini;  
 Hanc Remus et frater; sic fortis Etruria crevit  
 4. 382. Scilicet et rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma,  
 Æ. 6. 784. Septemque una sibi muro circumdedit arces.  
 Ante etiam sceptrum Dictæi regis, et ante  
 Impia quam cæsis gens est epulata juvencis,  
 Aureus hanc vitam in terris Saturnus agebat.  
 Necdum etiam audierant inflari classica, necdum  
 Impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses. 540  
 Æ. 2. 780. Sed nos immensum spatii confecimus æquor,  
 Et jam tempus equum fumantia solvere colla.

## LIBER III.

- Te quoque, magna Pales, et te memorande ca-  
 nemus  
 Pastor ab Amphryso, vos, silvæ amnesque Lycæi.  
 Cetera, quæ vacuas tenuissent carmine mentes,  
 Cf. Hom. II. 7. Omnia jam vulgata: quis aut Eurysthea durum,  
 (Lilotes) 4. Aut illaudati nescit Busiridis aras?  
 479.  
 Cf. Theoc. Cui non dictus Hylas puer et Latonia Delos?  
 Cf. Pind. Ol. Hippodameque, humeroque Pelops insignis eburno,  
 1. Acer equis? Tentanda via est, quâ me quoque  
 possim  
 Luc. 1. 76. Tollere humo, victorque virum volitare per ora.  
 Primus ego in patriam mecum, modò vita supersit,  
 Luc. 1. 118. Aonio rediens deducam vertice Musas; 11  
 Primus Idumæas referam tibi, Mantua, palmas;  
 Et viridi in campo templum de marmore ponam

Propter aquam, tardis ingens ubi flexibus errat  
 Mincius et tenerâ prætexit arundine ripas. E. 7. 12.  
 In medio mihi Cæsar erit templumque tenebit.  
 Illi victor ego et Tyrio conspectus in ostro  
 Centum quadrijugos agitabo ad flumina currus.  
 Cuncta mihi, Alpheum linquens lucosque Molor- cf. 180.  
 chi,

Cursibus et crudo decernet Græcia, cestu. 20  
 Ipse, caput tonsæ foliis ornatus olivæ, Æ. 5. 556. et  
 Dona feram. Jam nunc sollemnes ducere pompas 774.  
 Ad delubra juvat, cæsosque videre juvencos;  
 Vel scena ut versis discedat frontibus, utque  
 Purpurea intexti tollant aulæa Britanni.  
 In foribus pugnam ex auro solidoque elephanto  
 Gangaridum faciam, victorisque arma Quirini; 2. 171., Æ. 1.  
 Atque hic undantem bello magnumque fluentem 289.  
 Nilum, ac navali surgentes ære columnas. 29  
 Addam urbes Asiæ domitas pulsumque Niphaten,  
 Fidentemque fugâ Parthum versisque sagittis, Hor. Od. 1. 19.  
 Et duo rapta manu diverso ex hoste tropæa,  
 Bisque triumphatas utroque ab litore gentes.  
 Stabunt et Parii lapides, spirantia signa, Æ. 6. 848.  
 Assaraci proles, demissæque ab Jove gentis  
 Nomina, Trosque parens et Trojæ Cynthius auc- Suet. Aug. 94.  
 tor.

Invidia infelix Furias amnemque severum 6. 374., Æ. 1.  
 Cocyti metuet tortosque Ixionis angues, 294.  
 Immanemque rotam, et non exsuperabile saxum. 4. 484.  
 Interea Dryadum silvas saltusque sequamur 40 Od. λ. 597.  
 Intactos, tua, Mæcenas, haud mollia jussa. E. 6. 99.  
 Te sine nil altum mens inchoat. En, age, segnes  
 Rumpe moras; vocat ingenti clamore Cithæron,  
 Taygetique canes, domitrixque Epidaurus equo-  
 rum;

Et vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit.  
 Mox tamen ardentes accingam dicere pugnas

61. et Æ. 4.  
 493.



Cæsaris, et nomen famâ tot ferre per annos,  
Tithoni primâ quot abest ab origine Cæsar.

Seu quis, Olympiacæ miratus præmia palmæ,  
Pascit equos, seu quis fortes ad aratra juvencos : 50  
Corpora præcipuè matrum legat. Optima torvæ  
Forma bovis, cui turpe caput, cui plurima cervix,  
Et crurum tenuis à mento palearia pendent ;

Tum longo nullus lateri modus ; omnia magna,

Od. λ. 288. Pes etiam, et camuris hirtæ sub cornibus aures.

2. 192. Nec mihi displiceat maculis insignis et albo,  
Aut juga detractans, interdumque aspera cornu,  
Et faciem tauro propior, quæque ardua tota,  
Et gradiens imâ verrit vestigia caudâ.

(Infñ. for Gerund.) Ætas Lucinam justosque pati hymenæos 60  
Æ. 2. 10. Desinit ante decem, post quatuor incipit annos ;  
Cetera nec feturæ habilis, nec fortis aratris.

Interea, superat gregibus dum læta juvenas,  
Solve mares, mitte in venerem pecuaria primus,  
Atque aliam ex alia generando suffice prolem.

Cf. διελαισι βροτοις. Optima quæque dies miseris mortalibus ævi  
Prima fugit ; subeunt morbi tristisque senectus ;  
Et labor et duræ rapit inclementia mortis.

Æ. 1. 361. Semper erunt, quarum mutari corpora malis :  
Semper enim refice, ac, ne post amissa requiras, 70  
Anteveni et sobolem armento sortire quotannis.

Nec non et pecori est idam delectus equino.

159. et E. 1. Tu modò, quos in spem statues submittere gentis,  
46. Præcipuum jam inde à teneris impende laborem.

1. 100. Continud pecoris generosi pullus in arvis

192. et 543. Altius ingreditur, et mollia crura reponit ;  
Primus et ire viam, et fluvios tentare minaces  
Audet et ignoto sese committere ponti,  
Nec vanos horret strepitus. Illi ardua cervix, 79  
Argutumque caput, brevis alvus, obesaque terga ;  
Luxuriatque toris animosum pectus. Honesti  
Spadices glaucique ; color deterrimus albis

Et gilvo. Tum, si qua sonum procul arma dedêre,  
Stare loco nescit, micat auribus et tremit artus,  
Collectumque fremens volvit sub naribus ignem.  
Densa juba et dextro jactata recumbit in armo.

Cf. Job, c. 38.  
(Dare for  
fac-re.) 247.  
556. et Æ.  
12. 453.  
Luc. 5. 29.

At duplex agitur per lumbos spina; cavatque  
Tellurem et solido graviter sonat ungula cornu.

Talis Amyclæi domitus Pollucis habenis  
Cyllarus, et, quorum Graii meminêre poëtæ,  
Martis equi bijuges et magni currus Achillis.  
Talis et ipse jubam cervice effudit equinâ  
Conjugis adventu pernix Saturnus et altum  
Pelion hinnitu fugiens implevit acuto.

90 Il. 6. 119. et  
Æ. 149.  
Cf. diogenes  
inru.

Hunc quoque, ubi aut morbo gravis aut jam  
senior annis

Deficit, abde domo, nec turpi ignosce senectæ.  
Frigidus in venerem senior, frustra que laborem  
Ingratum trahit, et, si quando ad prœlia ventum

331., Hor. Od.  
3. 4. 36., et  
Ep. 1. 1. 5.  
Æ. 11. 736.

est,

98

Ut quondam in stipulis magnus sine viribus ignis,  
Incassum furit. Ergo animos ævumque notabis  
Præcipuè; hinc alias artes, prolemque parentûm,  
Et quis cuique dolor victo, quæ gloria palmæ.

Nonne vides, quum præcipiti certamine campum  
Corripuère ruuntque effusi carcere currus,  
Quum spes arrectæ juvenum, exsultantiaque haurit  
Corda pavor pulsans: illi instant verbere torto,  
Et proni dant lora; volat vi fervidus axis;

Cf. αἰχ-ἀέρας,  
Arat.  
142. et Æ. 6. 8.  
Æ. 11. 452.

Cf. Æ. 5. 144  
et Il. 5. 362.

107

Jamque humiles, jamque elati sublime videntur  
Aëra per vacuum ferri, atque assurgere in auras;  
Nec mora, nec requies; at fulvæ nimbus arenæ  
Tollitur, humescunt spumis flatuque sequentûm:  
Tantus amor laudum, tantæ est victoria curæ.

Pind. Ol. 1.  
10.  
Luc. 4. 228.  
Il. 5. 765.

Primus Erichthonius currus et quatuor ausus  
Jungere equos, rapidusque rotis insistere victor.  
Frena Pelethronii Lapithæ gyrosque dedêre  
Impositi dorso, atque equitem docuère sub armis

Æ. 6. 268.

Æ. 1. 158.

Insultare solo et gressus glomerare superbos.  
 Æquus uterque labor; æquè juvenemque magistri

Exquirunt calidumque animis et cursibus æcrem;

Æ. 1. 69. Quamvis sæpe fugâ versos ille egerit hostes, 120

44. et 1. 59. Et patriam Æpirum referat fortesque Mycenæ,  
 Neptunique ipsâ deducat origine gentem.

His animadversis instant sub tempus et omnes

Luc. 1. 258. Impendunt curas, denso distendere pingui,  
 Quem legere ducem et pecori dixere maritum,  
 Florentesque secant herbas, fluviosque ministrant

Cf. Æ. 3. 368. Farraque, ne blando nequeat superesse labori,  
 397. Invalidique patrum referant jejunia nati.

Ipsa autem macie tenuant armenta volentes, 129

Atque, ubi concubitus primos jam nota voluptas  
 Sollicitat, frondesque negant et fontibus arcent;

Sæpe etiam cursu quatiunt et sole fatigant,  
 Quùm graviter tunsis gemit area frugibus, et quùm  
 Surgentem ad Zephyrum paleæ jactantur inanes.

2. 246. Hoc faciunt, nimio ne luxu obtusior usus

Æ. 6. 310. Sit genitali arvo et sulcos oblimet inertes,  
 Sed rapiat sitiens Venerem, interiùsque recondat.

Æ. 1. 154. Rursus cura patrum cadere et succedere matrum  
 Incipit. Exactis gravidæ quùm mensibus errant:  
 Non illas gravibus quisquam juga ducere plaustis,  
 Non saltu superare viam sit passus et acri 141

104., Luc. 1. 18. Carpere prata fugâ fluviosque innare rapaces.  
 Saltibus in vacuis pascunt et plena secundum  
 Flumina, muscus ubi et viridissima gramine ripa.  
 Speluncæque tegant et saxeæ procubet umbra.  
 Est lucos Silari circa ilicibusque virentem

Æ. 6. 239., Plurimus Alburnum volitans, cui nomen asilo  
 Od. γ. 300. Romanum est, œstrum Graii vertèrè vocantes;  
 Æsch. Supp. 313.

Æ. 3. 8. Asper, acerba sonans; quo tota exterrita silvis  
 Luc. 5. 34. Diffugiunt armenta, furit mugitibus æther 150

Æ. 9. 794. Concussus, silvæque et sicci ripa Tanagri.

Hoc quondam monstro horribiles exercuit iras

Inachiae Juno pestem meditata juvencæ.

Æsch. P. V.

Hunc quoque—nam mediis fervoribus acrior instat—

591.  
331

Arcebis gravido pecori armentaque pasces

Sole recens orto aut noctem ducentibus astris.

Post partum cura in vitulos traducitur omnis ;

Continuèque notas et nomina gentis inurant,

Et quos aut pecori malint submittere habendo,

73. et 1. 2.

Aut aris servare sacros, aut scindere terram 160

Et campum horrentem fractis invertere glebis ;

Cetera pascuntur virides armenta per herbas.

Tu quos ad studium atque usum formabis agrestem,

Jam vitulos hortare viamque insiste domandi,

Dum faciles animi juvenum, dum mobilis ætas.

(Avoiding the  
pronoun) 1.  
91.

Ac primùm laxos tenui de vimine circlos

Cervici subnecte ; dehinc, ubi libera colla

3. 465.

Servitio assuerint, ipsis et torquibus aptos

Junge pares et coge gradum conferre juvencos ;

Atque illis jam sæpe rotæ ducantur inanes 170

Per terram et summo vestigia pulvere signent :

(Hypallage of  
cases), Æ.  
3. 61., 4. 385.,  
1. 199.  
Il. s. 838.

Post valido nitens sub pondere faginus axis

Instrepat et junctos temo trahat æreus orbes.

Interea pubi indomitæ non gramina tantùm,

Nec vascas salicum frondes ulvamque palustrem,

4. 131.

Sed frumenta manu carpes sata. Nec tibi fætæ,

More patrum, nivea implebunt mulctraria vaccæ,

Sed tota in dulces consument ubera natos.

Sin ad bella magis studium turmasque feroces,

Cf. 163.

Aut Alpheæ rotis prælabi flumina Pisæ,

180 Pind. Ol. 1.  
26.

Et Jovis in luco currus agitare volantes :

Primus equi labor est, animos atque arma videre

Bellantùm, lituosque pati, tractuque gementem

Æ. 11. 138.

Ferre rotam et stabulo frænos audire sonantes ;

Tum magis atque magis blandis gaudere magistri

Laudibus et plausæ sonitum cervicis amare.

- E. 7. 15. Atque hæc jam primo depulsus ab ubere matris  
 2. 366. Audeat, inque vicem det mollibus ora capistris  
 Invalidus, etiamque tremens, etiam inscius ævi.  
 At, tribus exactis, ubi quarta acceperit æstas, 190
142. Carpere mox gyrum incipiat, gradibusque sonare  
 76. et 543. Compositis, sinuetque alterna volumina crurum,  
 Sitque laboranti similis; tum cursibus auras,  
 Tum vocet, ac per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis,  
 Æquora, vix summâ vestigia ponat arenâ :
381. et 4. 517. Qualis Hyperboreis Aquilo quum densus ab oris  
 Luc. 1. 273. Incubuit, Scythiæque hiemes atque arida differt  
 2. 462., Luc. 6. 1141. Nubila : tum segetes altæ campique natantes  
 Lenibus horrescunt flabris summæque sonorem  
 Dant silvæ, longique urgent ad litora fluctus :
- Æ. 1. 69. Ille volat, simul arva fugâ, simul æquora verrens.  
 Luc. 5. Hic vel ad Elei metas et maxima campi 202
1. 513. Sudabit spatia et spumas aget ore cruentas ;  
 184. Belgica vel molli meliùs feret esseda collo.  
 Tum demum crassa magnum farragine corpus  
 348. Crescere, jam domitis, sinito; namque ante do-  
 mandum
1. 285. Ingentes tollent animos, prensique negabunt  
 Verbera lenta pati et duris parere lupatis.  
 Sed non ulla magis vires industria firmat,  
 Quam Venerem et cæci stimulos avertere amoris,  
 Sive boum sive est cui gratior usus equorum. 211  
 Atque ideò tauros procul atque in sola relegant  
 Pascua, post montem oppositum et trans flumina  
 Aut intus clausos satura ad præsepia servant. [lata,
454. Carpit enim vires paulatim uritque videndo  
 Femina; nec nemorum patitur meminisse, nec  
 herbæ.  
 Dulcibus illa quidem illecebris et sæpe superbos  
 Cornibus inter se subigit decernere amantes.
12. 715., cf. Æ. 1. 159. et 2. 713. Pascitur in magnâ Silâ formosa juvenca :  
 Illi alternantes multâ vi prælia miscent 220  
 12. 720.

Vulneribus crebris ; lavit ater corpora sanguis,  
Versaque in obnixos urgentur cornua vasto  
Cum gemitu ; reboant silvæque et longus Olympus. Luc. 2. 28.

Nec mos bellantis unâ stabulare : sed alter  
Victus abit, longèque ignotis exsulat oris ;  
Multa gemens ignominiam plagasque superbi  
Victoris, tum, quos amisit inultus, amores,  
Et stabula adspectans regnis excessit avitis.

E. 3. 8., II. 7.  
458.

Ergo omni curâ vires exercet et inter  
Dura jacet pernox instrato saxa cubili, 230

Frondebis hirsutis et carice pastus acutâ ;  
Et tentat sese, atque irasci in cornua discit  
Arboris obnixus trunco, ventosque lacessit  
Ictibus et sparsâ ad pugnam proludit arenâ.

E. 10. 735., 12.  
104., Eur.  
Bacc. 749.

Post, ubi collectum robur viresque refectæ,  
Signa movet, præcepsque oblitum fertur in hostem :

Fluctus uti medio cœpit quùm albescere ponto, E. 7. 528.

Longius ex altoque sinum trahit ; utque, volutus II. 3. 422.

Ad terras, immane sonat per saxa, neque ipso 239

Monte minor procumbit ; at imâ exæstuat undâ E. 1. 105.

Verticibus, nigramque altè subjectat arenam.

Omne adèd genus in terris hominumque fera- Luc. 1. 12.  
rumque,

Et genus æquoreum, pecudes, pictæque volucres,

In furias ignemque ruunt : amor omnibus idem.

Tempore non alio catulorum oblita læna

Sævior erravit campis ; nec funera volgò

Tam multa informes ursi stragemque dedêre E. 9. 527.

Per silvas ; tum sævus aper, tum pessima tigris.

Heu ! malè tum Libyæ solis erratur in agris. (Ellip. of sum) 356.

Nonne vides, ut tota tremor pertentet equorum I. 448.

Corpora, si tantum notas odor attulit auras ? E. 1. 502., 3.  
171.

Ac neque eos jam fræna virûm, neque verbera 251

sæva, [dant

Non scopuli rupesque cavæ atque objecta retar-

Flumina, correptos undâ torquentia montes.

- II. v. 474. Ipse ruit dentesque Sabellicus exacuit sus,  
 Et pede prosubigit terram, fricat arbore costas,  
 Atque hinc atque illinc humeros ad vulnera durat.  
 Quid juvenis, magnum cui versat in ossibus ignem  
 Durus amor? Nempe abruptis turbata procellis  
 Luc. 1. Nocte natat cæcâ serus freta; quem super ingens  
 Porta tonat cœli et scopulis illisa reclamant 261  
 Æquora; nec miseri possunt revocare parentes,  
 Æ 1. 29., 4. Nec moritura super crudeli funere virgo.  
 308. Quid lynces Bacchi variæ et genus acre luporum  
 Atque canum? quid, quæ imbelles dant prælia  
 cervi?  
 Scilicet ante omnes furor est insignis equarum;  
 Et mentem Venus ipsa dedit, quo tempore Glauci  
 Potniades malis membra absumsere quadrigæ.  
 Illas ducit amor trans Gargara, transque sonantem  
 6. 351. Ascanium; superant montes et flumina tranant.  
 Continuòque, avidis ubi subdita flamma medullis,  
 Vere magis, quia vere calor redit ossibus, illæ 272  
 Ore omnes versæ in Zephyrum stant rupibus altis,  
 II. v. 150. et Exceptantque leves auras; et sæpe sine ullis  
 v. 222. Conjugiis vento gravidæ (mirabile dictu)  
 Saxa per et scopulos et depressas convalles  
 Diffugiunt, non, Eure, tuos, neque Solis ad ortus,  
 In Borean Caurumque, aut unde nigerrimus Au-  
 ster  
 Nascitur, et pluvio contristat frigore cœlum. 279  
 4. 515., Th. 2. Hic demum, hippomanes verò quod nomine dicunt  
 48. Pastores, lentum destillat ab inguine virus,  
 2. 128. Hippomanes, quod sæpe malæ legère novercæ,  
 Miscueruntque herbas et non innoxia verba.  
 Sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus,  
 Singula dum capti circumvectamur amore.  
 Hoc satîs armentis. Superat pars altera curæ,  
 Lanigeros agitare greges hirtasque capellas.  
 Hic labor; hinc laudem fortes sperate coloni.

Nec sum animi dubius, verbis ea vincere magnum 4. 491.  
 Quàm sit, et angustis hunc addere rebus honorem. Luc. 1. 921.  
 Sed me Parnassi deserta per ardua dulcis 291 et 5. 98.  
 Raptat amor. Juvat ire jugis, quà nulla priorum  
 Castaliam molli devertitur orbita clivo.

Nunc, veneranda Pales, magno nunc ore sonan- Cf. 283.  
 dum.

Incipiens stabulis edico in mollibus herbam Cf. 300. et 4.  
 Carpere oves, dum mox frondosa reducitur æstas; 8.  
 Et multâ duram stipulâ filicumque manipulis  
 Sternere subter humum, glacies ne frigida lædat  
 Molle pecus, scabiemque ferat turpesque podagras.  
 Post hinc digressus jubeo frondentia capris 300  
 Arbute sufficere et fluvios præbere recentes; E. 3. 82.  
 Et stabula à ventis hiberno opponere soli  
 Ad medium conversa diem; quùm frigidus olim  
 Jam cadit extremoque irrorat Aquarius anno,  
 Hæ quoque non curâ nobis levior tuendæ;  
 Nec minor usus erit: quamvis Milesia magno A. 334.  
 Vellera mutantur Tyrios incocta rubores.  
 Densior hinc soboles; hinc largi copia lactis.  
 Quam magis exhausto spumaverit ubere mulctra: E. 7. 787.  
 Læta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis. 310  
 Nec minùs interea barbas incanaque menta  
 Cinyphii tondent hirci setasque comantes  
 Usus in castrorum et miseris velamina nautis.  
 Pascuntur verò silvas et summa Lycæi, 143.  
 Horrentesque rubos et amantes ardua dumos;  
 Atque ipsæ memores redeunt in tecta, suosque  
 Ducunt, et gravido superant vix ubere limen.  
 Ergo omni studio glaciem ventosque nivales,  
 Quo minor est illis curæ mortalis egestas,  
 Avertes, victumque feres et virgea lætus 320  
 Pabula, nec totâ claudes fœnilia brumâ.

(Nec=et,  
 non) 96.

At verò, Zephyris quùm læta vocantibus æstas  
 In saltus utrumque gregem atque in pascua mittet:



Luciferi primo cum sidere frigida rura  
 Carpatum, dum mane novum, dum gramina ca-  
 nent,

E. 8. 15. Et ros in tenerâ pecori gratissimus herbâ.

Inde, ubi quarta sitim cœli collegerit hora,

Hes. Op. 381. Et cantu querulæ rumpent arbusta cicadæ :

Ad puteos aut alta greges ad stagna jubeto

1. 132. Currentem ilignis potare canalibus undam ; 330

Æstibus at mediis umbrosam exquirere vallem,

Sicubi magna Jovis antiquo robore quercus

Ingentes tendat ramos, aut sicubi nigrum

145. Illicibus crebris sacrâ nemus accubet umbrâ ;

Tum tenues dare rursûs aquas et pascere rursûs

Solis ad occasum, quùm frigidus aëra vesper

Temperat et saltus reficit jam roscida luna,

1. 398., E. 1. Litoraue alcyonen resonant, acalanthida dumi.

<sup>5.</sup>Od. 3. 85. Quid tibi pastores Libyæ, quid pascua versu

Sall. B. J. 18. Prosequar et raris habitata mapalia tectis ? 340

Sæpe diem noctemque, et totum ex ordine mensem,

Pascitur itque pecus longa in deserta sinè ullis

Hospitiis : tantum campi jacet. Omnia secum

(Polysynd.) Armentarius Afer agit, tectumque Laremque,

89. 812. et 2.  
456.

Armaque Amyclæumque canem, Cressamque pha-  
 retram.

Non secus ac patriis acer Romanus in armis

Injusto sub fasce viam quùm carpit et hosti

204. Ante exspectatum positis stat in agmine castris.

At non, quâ Scythiæ gentes Mæotiaque unda,

Turbidus et torquens flaventes Ister arenas, 350

Quâque redit medium Rhodope porrecta sub axem.

Illic clausa tenent stabulis armenta, neque ullæ

Aut herbæ campo apparent aut arbore frondes,

Sed jacet aggeribus niveis informis et alto

Terra gelu latè, septemque assurgit in ulnas.

248. Semper hiems, semper spirantes frigora Cauri.

Hor. 1. 22. 17. Tum Sol pallentes haud unquam discutit umbras :

Nec quùm invectus equis altum petit æthera, nec quùm Od. A. 15.

Præcipitem Oceani rubro lavit æquore curram.  
Concrescunt subitæ currenti in flumine crustæ, 360 Luc. 6. 636.

Undaque jam tergo ferratos sustinet orbes, Luc. 6. 555.

Puppibus illa prius, patulis nunc hospita plaustris.  
Æraque dissiliunt vulgò, vestesque rigescunt 4. 135.

Indutæ, cæduntque securibus humida vina,  
Et totæ solidam in glaciem vertère lacunæ, Æ. 2. 235.

Stiriaque impexis induruit horrida barbis.  
Interea toto non seciùs aëre ningit: Il. µ. 275.

Intereunt pecudes, stant circumfusa pruini  
Corpora magna boum, confertoque agmine cervi  
Torpent mole novâ et summis vix cornibus exstant.

Hos non immissis canibus, non cassibus ullis, 371 Æ. 4. 121. et  
12. 750.

Puniceæve agitant pavidos formidine pinnæ:  
Sed frustra oppositum trudentes pectore montem  
Cominus obtruncant ferro, graviterque rudentes  
Cædunt et magno læti clamore reportant. Herod. 4. 183.

Ipsi in defossis specubus securo sub altâ  
Otia agunt terrâ, congestaque robora totasque  
Advolvere focis ulmos ignique dedère.  
Hic noctem ludo ducunt et pocula læti Cf. 357, 358.

Fermento atque acidis imitantur vitea sorbis. 380 E. 6. 6.,  
Herod. 4. 32.  
Cf. Æ. 10. 750.

Talis Hyperboreo Septem subjecta trioni  
Gens effræna virûm Rhipæo tunditur Euro, 1. 153.

Et pecudum fulvis velatur corpora setis.  
Si tibi lanitium curæ: primum aspera silva  
Lappæque tribulique absint; fuge pabula læta;  
Continuòque greges villis lege mollibus albos.  
Illum autem, quamvis aries sit candidus ipse,  
Nigra subest udo tantum cui lingua palato,  
Rejice, ne maculis infuscet vellera pullis 389

Nascentûm, plenoque alium circumspice campo.  
Munere sic niveo lanæ, si credere dignum est,  
Pan, deus Arcadiæ, captam te, Luna, fefellit, Æ. 6. 310.

In nemora alta vocans; nec tu aspernata vocantem.

2. 84. At cui lactis amor, cytisum lotosque frequentes  
Ipse manu salsasque ferat præsepibus herbas.  
Hinc et amant fluvios magis et magis ubera tendunt,

128. Et salis occultum referunt in lacte saporem.

Multi jam excretos prohibent à matribus hædos,  
Primaque ferratis præfigunt ora capistris.  
Quod surgente die mulsère horisque diurnis, 400  
Nocte premunt; quod jam tenebris et sole cadente,

1. 276., E. 1. Sub lucem exportans calathis adit oppida pastor,  
36. Aut parco sale contingunt hiemique reponunt.

Hes. Op. 604. Nec tibi cura canum fuerit postrema, sed una

Cf. 345. Velocis Spartæ catulos acremque Molossum  
Pasce sero pingui. Nunquam custodibus illis  
Nocturnum stabulis furem incursusque luporum,  
Aut impacatos à tergo horrebis Iberos.  
Sæpe etiam cursu timidos agitabis onagros,  
Et canibus leporem, canibus venabere damas. 410

Od. 2. 243. Sæpe volutabris pulsos silvestribus apros  
Latratu turbabis agens, montesque per altos

Æ. 4. 71. Ingentem clamore premes ad retia cervum.

Disce et odoratam stabulis accendere cedrum,  
Galbaneoque agitare graves nidore chelydros.

Luc. 2. Sæpe sub immotis præsepibus aut mala tactu  
Vipera delituit, cœlumque exterrita fugit,

Æ. 2. 471. Aut tecto assuetus coluber succedere et umbræ,  
Pestis acerba boum, pecorique aspergere virus,

4. 42. et Æ. 9. Fovit humum. Cape saxa manu, cape robora, pa-  
57. stor, 420

Æ. 2. 381. Tollentemque minas et sibila colla tumentem  
Dejice: jamque fugâ timidum caput abdidit altè

Æ. 5. 273. Quùm medii nexus extremæque agmina caudæ  
Solvuntur, tardosque trahit sinus ultimus orbes.  
Est etiam ille malus Calabris in saltibus anguis,

Æ. 2. 473. Squamea convolvens sublato pectore terga,

Atque notis longam maculosus grandibus alvum:  
 Qui, dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, et dum Æ. 1. 158.  
 Vere madent udo terræ ac pluvialibus Austris, 4. 368.  
 Stagna colit, ripisque habitans, hic piscibus atram  
 Improbis ingluviem ranisque loquacibus explet;  
 Postquam exusta palus, terræque ardore dehi- 1. 119.  
                   scunt, 432

Exsilit in siccum et flammantia lumina torquens  
 Sævit agris, asperque siti atque exterritus æstu.  
 Nec mihi tum molles sub divo carpere somnos, 1. 456.  
 Neu dorso nemoris libeat jacuisse per herbas : Hor. S. 2. 6.  
 Quùm positis novus exuviis nitidusque juventâ 19., Luc. 4.  
 Volvitur, aut catulos tectis aut ova relinquens, Æ. 2. 473.  
 Arduus ad solem et linguis micat ore trisulcis. Luc. 3.

Morborum quoque te caussas et signa docebo.  
 Turpis oves tentat scabies, ubi frigidus imber 441 E. 1. 50.  
 Altius ad vivum persedit et horrida cano 1. 449.  
 Bruma gelu; vel quùm tonsis illotus adhæsit  
 Sudor et hirsuti secuere corpora vepres.  
 Dulcibus idcirco fluviis pecus omne magistri 1. 272.  
 Perfundunt, udisque aries in gurgite villis  
 Mersatur, missusque secundo defluit amni;  
 Aut tonsum tristi contingunt corpus amurcâ,  
 Et spumas miscent argenti et sulfura viva, 2. 69.  
 Idæasque pices et pingues unguine ceras, 450  
 Scillamque, helleborosque graves nigrumque bi- 344.  
                   tumen.

Non tamen ulla magis præsens fortuna laborum est, 2. 127.  
 Quam si quis ferro potuit rescindere summum  
 Uteris os. Alitur vitium vivitque tegendo, 215.  
 Dum medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera pastor  
 Abnegat, aut meliora deos sedet omina poscens.  
 Quin etiam, ima dolor balantium lapsus ad ossa Æ. 6. 239.  
 Quùm furit, atque artus depascitur arida febris, Cf. vîsmu.  
 Profuit incensos æstus avertere, et inter 509.  
 Ima ferire pedis salientem sanguine venam : 460 E. 5. 47.

Bisaltæ quo more solent, acerque Gelonus,  
 Quùm fugit in Rhodopen atque in deserta Getarum,  
 Et lac concretum cum sanguine potat equino.

370. Quàm procul aut molli succedere sæpius umbræ  
 Videris, aut summas carpentem ignavius herbas,  
 Extremamque sequi, aut medio procumbere campo

E. 8. 88. et  
 Od. 4. 291.

Pascentem et seræ solam decedere nocti :

Continuò culpam ferro compesce, priusquàm  
 Dira per incautum serpent contagia vulgus.

Non tam creber, agens hiemem, ruit æquore  
 turbo 470

Quàm multæ pecudum pestes. Nec singula morbi

64. Corpora corripuiunt, sed tota æstiva repentè,

451. Spemque gregemque simul, cunctamque ab origine  
 gentem.

Tum sciat, aërias Alpes et Norica si quis

1. 244. Castella in tumultis et Iapydis arva Timavi,

E. 1. 30. et 70. Nunc quoque post tanto videat, desertaque regna  
 Pastorum et longè saltus latèque vacantes.

Æ. 3. 137. Hic quondam morbo cœli miseranda coorta est

Tempestas, totoque auctumni incanduit æstu, 479

Et genus omne neci pecudum dedit, omne ferarum ;

Lucr. 6. 1084. Corruptique lacus ; infecit pabula tabo.  
 1136.

Nec via mortis erat simplex ; sed ubi ignea venis

Omnibus acta sitis miseros adduxerat artus :

Rursùs abundabat fluidus liquor, omniaque in se

Luc. 6. 1184. Ossa minutatim morbo collapsa trahebat.

Sæpe in honore deûm medio stans hostia ad aram,

Lanea dum nivèâ circumdatur infula vittâ,

1. 375. Inter cunctantes cecidit moribunda ministros.

Aut si quam ferro mactaverat ante sacerdos,

Inde neque impositis ardent altaria fibris, 490

Nec responsa potest consultus reddere vates ;

Ac vix suppositi tinguntur sanguine cultri,

Æ. 6. 248. Summaque jejunâ sanie infusatur arena.

1. 476., Æ. 3. Hinc lætis vituli vulgo moriuntur in herbis  
 137.

- Et dulces animas plena ad præsepia reddunt.  
 Hinc canibus blandis rabies venit, et quatit ægros  
 Tussis anghela sues ac faucibus angit obesis.  
 Labitur infelix studiorum atque immemor herbæ,  
 Victor equus, fontesque avertitur, et pede terram  
 Crebra ferit; demissæ aures; incertus ibidem 500  
 Sudor, et ille quidem morituris frigidus; aret  
 Pellis, et ad tactum tractanti dura resistit.  
 Hæc ante exitium primis dant signa diebus.  
 Sin in processu cœpit crudescere morbus:  
 Tum verò ardentes oculi atque attractus ab alto  
 Spiritus, interdum gemitu gravis; imaque longo  
 Iliæ singultu tendunt; it naribus ater  
 Sanguis et obsessas fauces premit aspera lingua.  
 Profuit inserto latices infundere cornu  
 Lenæos; ea visa salus morientibus una; 510  
 Mox erat hoc ipsum exitio, furiisque relecti  
 Ardebant, ipsique suos, jam morte sub ægrâ,  
 (Dî meliora piis, erroremque hostibus illum!)  
 Discissos nudis laniabant dentibus artus.  
 Ecce autem duro fumans sub vomere taurus  
 Concidit, et mixtum spumis vomit ore cruorem,  
 Extremosque ciet gemitus. It tristis arator,  
 Mærentem abjungens fraternâ morte juvencum,  
 Atque opere in medio defixa relinquit aratra. 519  
 Non umbræ aliorum nemorum, non mollia possunt  
 Prata movere animum, non, qui per saxa volutus  
 Purior electro campum petit amnis: at ima  
 Solvuntur latera atque oculos stupor urget inertes,  
 Ad terramque fluit devexo pondere cervix.  
 Quid labor aut benefacta juvant? quid vomere  
 terras  
 Invertisse graves? atqui non Massica Bacchi  
 Munera, non illis epulæ nocuere repostæ;  
 Frondibus et victu pascuntur simplicis herbæ;  
 Pocula sunt fontes liquidi atque exercita cursu

Cf. *πάλιν* 30-  
*μύθ.*  
 Luc. 6. 1220.

Æ. 1. 158., 3.  
 643.  
 E. 3. 8.

Luc. 6. 1148.

Luc. 6. 1178.  
 et Thucyd.  
 2. 49.

Luc. 6. 1158.  
 et 1148.

459. et 1. 451.

Luc. 6. 1224.  
 et Thucyd.  
 2. 49. 51.  
 E. 8. 41.

Cf. *μαλακοί*  
*λαίμαργοι.*

Luc. 2. 361.

E. 7. 69.

2. 143. et 236.

Luc. 5. 534.

- Flumina ; nec somnos abrumpit cura salubres. 530  
 Tempore non alio dicunt regionibus illis  
 Quæsitæ ad sacra boves Junonis, et uris  
 Imparibus ductos alta ad donaria currus.
1. 384. Ergo ægrè rastris terram rimantur, et ipsis  
 Unguibus infodiunt fruges, montesque per altos  
 Contentâ cervice trahunt stridentia plaustra.
1. 271., Æ. 9. Non lupus insidias explorat ovilia circum,  
 59. Nec gregibus nocturnus obambulat ; acrior illum  
 2. 432. Cura domat. Timidi damæ cervique fugaces  
 Æsch. P. V. Nunc interque canes et circum tecta vagantur. 540  
 604. Jam maris immensi prolem et genus omne na-  
 tantûm
- Litore in extremo, ceu naufraga corpora, fluctus  
 (Adj. for Proluit ! insolitæ fugiunt in flumina phocæ.  
 Adv.) 538., Interit et curvis frustra defensa latebris  
 G. 10. 76. Vipera, et attoniti squamis astantibus hydri.
- Luc. 6. 1217. Ipsis est ær avibus non æquus, et illæ  
 Æ. 5. 517. Præcipientes altâ vitam sub nube relinquunt.  
 Præterea jam nec mutari pabula refert,
- Luc. 6. 1177. Quæsitæque nocent artes ; cessêre magistri,  
 et Thucyd. Phyllyrides Chiron Amythaoniusque Melampus.  
 2. 51. Sævit, et, in lucem Stygiis emissa tenebris, 551  
 Pind. Pyth. 7. Pallida Tisiphone Morbos agit ante Metumque,
- E. 6. 6. Inque dies avidum surgens caput altiùs effert.  
 Balatu pecorum et crebris mugitibus amnes  
 Arentesque sonant ripæ collesque supini.
- 83., Æ. 9. 527., Jamque catervatim dat stragem, atque aggerat ipsis  
 Luc. 6. 1261. In stabulis turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo :  
 οὐδὲν ἀβύσσου, Thucyd. 2. Donec humo tegere ac foveis abscondere discunt.  
 52. Nam neque erat coriis usus, nec viscera quisquam
- Æ. 6. 742. Aut undis abolere potest aut vincere flamma. 560  
 Ne tondere quidem morbo illuvieque peresa  
 Vellera nec telas possunt attingere putres :  
 Verùm etiam, invisos si quis tentârat amictus,
- Æ. 9. 812. Ardentes papulæ atque immundus olentia sudor

Membra sequebatur, nec longo deinde moranti  
Tempore contactos artus sacer ignis edebat.

Æ. 1. 91.  
458.

## LIBER IV.

PROTENUS aërii mellis cœlestia dona

Exsequar. Hanc etiam, Mæcenas, adspice partem,  
Admiranda tibi levium spectacula rerum,  
Magnanimosque duces, totiusque ordine gentis  
Mores et studia et populos et prælia dicam.  
In tenui labor; at tenuis non gloria; si quem  
Numina læva sinunt auditque vocatus Apollo.

3. 289.

7., Æ. 2. 288.,  
3. 296.

Principiò sedes apibus statioque petenda,  
Quo neque sit ventis aditus, (nam pabula venti  
Ferre domum prohibent) neque oves hædique pe-  
tulci

10

Floribus insultent, aut errans bucula campo  
Decutiat rorem, et surgentes atterat herbas.

Luc. 2. 367.

Absint et picti squalentia terga lacerti  
Pinguibus à stabulis, meropesque aliæque volucres,  
Et manibus Procne pectus signata cruentis.

Omnia nam latè vastant ipsasque volantes

Æ. 6. 239.

Ore ferunt dulcem nidis immitibus escam.

Æ. 11. 211.

At liquidi fontes et stagna virentia musco

Luc. 5. 949.

Adsint et tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus, [bret : 1. 407.

Palmaque vestibulum aut ingens oleaster inum-

Ut, quùm prima novi ducent examina reges 21

Vere suo, ludetque favis emissa juvenus,

Vicina invitet decedere ripa calori,

E. 8. 88.

Obviaque hospitiiis teneat frondentibus arbos.

In medium, seu stabit iners seu profluet humor,

Transversas salices et grandia conjice saxa,

3. 543.

Pontibus ut crebris possint consistere, et alas

Pandere ad æstivum solem si fortè morantes

Sparsérit, aut præceps Neptuno immerserit Eurus. Æ. 5. 451.



- Hæc circum casia virides et olentia latè 30  
 Serpylla et graviter spirantis copia thymbræ  
 Floreat, irriguumque bibant violaria fontem.  
 Ipsa autem, seu corticibus tibi suta cavatis,  
 Seu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta,  
 Angustos habeant aditus. Num frigore mella  
 2. 218. Cogit hiems, eademque calor liquefacta remittit.  
 Utraque vis, apibus pariter metuenda, neque illæ  
 Nequidquam in tectis certatim tenuia cerâ  
 Spiramenta linunt, fucoque et floribus oras  
 Explent, collectumque hæc ipsa ad munera gluten  
 Et visco et Phrygiæ servant pice lentius Idæ. 41  
 Sæpe etiam effossis, si vera est fama, latebris  
 3. 420. Sub terrâ fovere larem, penitusque repertæ  
 Pumicibusque cavis exesæque arboris antro.  
 Tu tamen è levi rimosa cubilia limo  
 Ungue fovens circùm et raras superinjice frondes,  
 2. 257., E. 9. Neu propiùs tectis taxum sine, neve rubentes  
 30. Ure foco canculos, altæ neu crede paludi,  
 Aut ubi odor cœni gravis, aut ubi concava pulsu  
 Hor. Od. 1. Saxa sonant vocisque offensa resultat imago. 50  
 20. 8., Luc. Quod superest, ubi pulsam hiemem Sol aureus egit  
 2. 328. Sub terras, cœlumque æstivâ luce reclusit?  
 Illæ continuò saltus silvasque peragrant,  
 Purpureosque metunt flores et flumina libant  
 1. 412. Summa leves. Hinc nescio quâ dulcedine lætæ  
 Progeniem nidosque foveant; hinc arte recentes  
 Excudunt ceras et mella tenacia fingunt.  
 Hinc ubi jam emissum caveis ad sidera cœli  
 E. 6. 23. Nare per æstatem liquidam suspexeris agmen,  
 E. 4. 701. Obscuramque trahi vento mirabere nubem: 60  
 1. 187. Contemplator: aquas dulces et frondea semper  
 Tecta petunt. Huc tu jussos adsperge sapore,  
 Trita melisphylla et cerinthæ ignobile gramen;  
 E. 3. 111. Tinnitusque cie, et matris quate cymbala circùm:  
 E. 8. 106. Ipsæ consident medicatis sedibus, ipsæ

Intima more suo sese in cunabula condent.

Sin autem ad pugnam exierint; (nam sæpe duobus

Regibus incessit magno discordia motu)

Continuòque animos vulgi et trepidantia bello

Corda licet longe præsciscere: namque morantes

Martius ille æris rauci canor increpat, et vox 71

Auditur fractos sonitus imitata tubarum;

Tum trepidæ inter se coeunt, pennisque coruscant,

Spiculaque exacuunt rostris aptantque lacertos, Æ. 5. 376.

Et circa regem atque ipsa ad prætoria densæ

Miscentur, magnisque vocant clamoribus hostem.

Ergo ubi ver nactæ sudum camposque patentes

Erumpunt portis: concurritur; æthere in alto G. 4. 368.

Fit sonitus; magnum mixtæ glomerantur in orbem,

Præcipientesque cadunt; non densior aëre grando, 80

Nec de concussâ tantum pluit ilice glandis.

Ipsi per medias acies, insignibus alis,

Ingentes animos angusto in pectore versant,

Usque adeò obnixa non cedere, dum gravis aut hos

Aut hos versa fugâ victor dare terga subegit.

Hi motus animorum atque hæc certamina tanta Cf. 67—85.

Pulveris exigui jactu compressa quiescunt.

Verùm ubi ductores acie revocaveris ambo,

Deterior qui visus, eum, ne prodigus obsit,

Dede neci; melior vacuâ sine regnet in aulâ. 90

Alter erit maculis auro squalentibus ardens; Æ. 10. 314.

Nam duo sunt genera; hic melior, insignis et ore

Et rutilis clarus squamis; ille horridus alter

Desidia, latamque trahens inglorius alvum.

Ut binæ regum facies; ita corpora plebis.

Namque aliæ turpes horrent: ceu pulvere ab alto Æ. 11. 754.

Quum venit et sicco terram sput ore viator

Aridus; elucent aliæ et fulgore coruscant

Ardentes auro et paribus lita corpora guttis.

Hæc potior soboles; hinc cœli tempore certo 100

Dulcia mella premes; nec tantum dulcia, quantum 140.

Hor. 8. 2. 4. Et liquida et durum Bacchi domitura saporem.

24.

At quùm incerta volant cœloque examina ludunt,

E. 7. 69. Contemnuntque favos et frigida tecta relinquunt :

Instabiles animos ludo prohibebis inani.

Nec magnus prohibere labor. Tu regibus alas

Eripe. Non illis quisquam cunctantibus altum

Ire iter aut castris audebit vellere signa.

Invitent croceis halantes floribus horti,

Cf. Æ. 2. 412. Et custos furum atque avium cum falce salignâ 110

Hor. 8. 1. 8. Hellespontiaci servet tutela Priapi.

4.

Ipsè thymum pinosque ferens de montibus altis

Tecta serat latè circùm, cui talia curæ ;

Ipsè labore manum duro terat ; ipse feraces

Figat humo plantas et amicos irriget imbres.

Atque equidem, extremo ni jam sub fine laborum

Æ 5. 451. Cf. Vela traham et terris festinem advertere proram,

*ieria igbani*  
Hom.

Forsitan et, pingues hortos quæ cura colendi

Od. 9. 117. Ornaret, canerem, biferique rosaria Pæsti ;

Quoque modo potis gauderent intuba rivis, 120

Et virides apio ripæ, tortusque per herbam

3. 8. Cresceret in ventrem cucumis ; nec sera comantem

Narcissum aut flexi tacuissem vimen acanthi,

Pallentesque hederas et amantes litora myrtos.

Namque sub CEBaliæ memini me turribus altis,

Hor. 2. 6. Quà niger humectat flaventia culta Galæsus,

Æ. 2. 45. Corycium vidisse senem, cui pauca relictî

Jugera ruris erant, nec fertilis illa juvencis,

Nec pecori opportuna seges, nec commoda Baccho.

Hic rarum tamen in dumis olus albaque circùm 130

1. 157. vel 2. Lilia verbenasque premens vescumque papaver,

346.

Regum æquabat opes animo ; serâque revertens

Nocte domum dapibus mensas onerabat inemtis.

Primus vere rosam atque auctumno carpere poma,

Et, quùm tristis hiems etiamnum frigore saxa

3. 363. Rumperet et glacie cursus frœnaret aquarum,

Ille comam mollis jam tondebat hyacinthi,  
 Æstatem increpitans seram Zephyrosque morantes.  
 Ergo apibus fœtis idem atque examine multo  
 Primus abundare, et spumantia cogere pressis 140 101., E. 4.  
 Mella favis ; illi tiliæ atque uberrima pinus ;  
 Quoque in flore novo pomis se fertilis arbos  
 Induerat, totidem auctumno matura tenebat.  
 Ille etiam seras in versum distulit ulmos, 2. 277.  
 Eduramque pirum et spinos jam pruna ferentes,  
 Jamque ministrantem platanum potantibus umbras.  
 Verùm hæc ipse equidem spatiis exclusus iniquis  
 Prætereo atque aliis post me memoranda relinquo,  
 Nunc age, naturas apibus quas Jupiter ipse 102., E. 4.  
 Addidit, expediam, pro quâ mercede, canoros 150  
 Curetum sonitus crepitantiaque æra secutæ,  
 Dictæo cœli Regem pavêre sub antro. 103., E. 4.  
 Solæ communes natos, consortia tecta  
 Urbis habent magnisque agitant sub legibus ævum ;  
 Et patriam solæ et certos novêre Penates ;  
 Venturæque hiemis memores æstate laborem  
 Experiuntur et in medium quæsita reponunt. 1. 127.  
 Namque aliæ victu invigilant et fœdere pacto  
 Exercentur agris ; pars intra sæpta domorum  
 Narcissi lacrymam et lentum de cortice gluten, 160  
 Prima favis ponunt fundamina, deinde tenaces  
 Suspendunt ceras ; aliæ, spem gentis, adultos 104., E. 4.  
 Educunt fœtus ; aliæ, purissima mella  
 Stipant et liquido distendunt nectare cellas.  
 Sunt, quibus ad portas cecidit custodia sorti ;  
 Inque vicem speculantur aquas et nubila cœli ; 105., E. 4.  
 Aut onera accipiunt venientium aut agmine facto  
 Ignavum, fucos, pecus à præsepibus arcent.  
 Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.  
 Ac veluti lentis Cyclopes fulmina massis 170  
 Quum properant, alii taurinis folliibus auras 106., E. 4.  
 Accipiunt redduntque, alii stridentia tingunt

2. 210. Æra lacu ; gemit impositis incudibus Ætna ;  
 Illi inter sese magnâ vi brachia tollunt
- E. 6. 27. In numerum, versantque tenaci forceipe ferrum.
- E. 1. 24. Non aliter, si parva licet componere magnis,  
 Cecropias innatus apes amor urget habendi,  
 Munere quamque suo. Grandævis oppida curæ,  
 Et munire favos et dædala fingere tecta :  
 At fessæ multâ referunt se nocte minores, 180
3. 314. Crura thymo plenæ ; pascuntur et arbuta passim,  
 Et glaucas salices, casiamque crocumque rubentem,  
 Et pinguem tiliam et ferrugineos hyacinthos.  
 Omnibus una quies operum, labor omnibus unus.  
 Manè ruunt portis ; nusquam mora : rursus, easdem
- Æ. 1. 440. Vesper ubi è pastu tandem decedere campis  
 Admonuit, tum tecta petunt, tum corpora curant ;
- Æ. 11. 454 Fit sonitus, mussantque oras et limina circum.  
 Pòst, ubi jam thalamis se composuère, siletur
- Æ. 5. 833. In noctem, fessosque sopor suus occupat artus. 190  
 Nec verò à stabulis pluviâ impendente recedunt  
 Longiùs aut credunt cælo adventantibus Euris,  
 Sed circùm tutæ sub cœnibus urbis aquantur,  
 Excursusque breves tentant et sæpe lapillos,  
 Ut cymbæ instabiles fluctu jactante saburram,  
 Tollunt ; his sese per inania nubila librant.
- Aded, 'chiefly'* Illum aded placuisse apibus mirabere morem,  
*Cf. 1. 24., 3.* Quod neque concubitu indulgent, nec corpora segnes  
*323., E. 9.* In venerem solvunt, aut foetus nixibus edunt :  
*59.* Verum ipsæ è foliis natos et suavis herbis 200  
 Ore legunt ; ipsæ regem parvosque Quirites  
 Sufficiunt, aulasque et cerea regna refingunt.  
 Sæpe etiam duris errando in cotibus alas  
 Attrivère, ultroque animam sub fasce dedère :  
 Tantus amor florum, et generandi gloria mellis.  
 Ergo ipsas quamvis angusti terminus ævi  
 Excipiat : neque enim plus septima ducitur ætas :  
 At genus immortale manet, multosque per annos

Stat Fortuna domus et avi numerantur avorum.  
 Præterea regem non sic Ægyptus et ingens 210  
 Lydia, nec populi Parthorum aut Medus Hydaspes Hor. 1. 2. 51.  
 Observant. Rege incolumi mens omnibus una est;  
 Amisso rupère fidem constructaque mella 1. 330. vel 1.  
 Diripuère ipsæ et crates solvère favorum. 375.  
 Ille operum custos; illum admirantur et omnes  
 Circumstant fremitu denso, stipantque frequentes;  
 Et sæpe attollunt humeris et corpora bello  
 Objectant, pulchramque petunt per vulnera mortem. Æ. 11. 647. et  
 His quidam signis atque hæc exempla secuti, 9. 401.  
 Esse apibus partem divinæ mentis et haustus 220 Æ. 6. 724.  
 Ætherios dixère; deum namque ire per omnes E. 3. 60.  
 Terrasque, tractusque maris cælumque profundum; 3. 344., E. 4.  
 Hinc pecudes, armenta, viros, genus omne ferarum, 51.  
 Quemque sibi tenues nascentem arcessere vitas;  
 Scilicet huc reddi deinde ac resoluta referri  
 Omnia; nec morti esse locum, sed viva volare  
 Sideris in numerum atque alto succedere cælo. Æ. 5. 451.  
 Si quando sedem angustam servataque mella  
 Thesauris relines: prius haustu sparsus aquarum  
 Ora fove, fumosque manu prætende sequaces. 230 2. 135. et Æ.  
 Bis gravidos cogunt fœtus, duo tempora messis: 12. 420.  
 Taygete simul os terris ostendit honestum  
 Pleias, et Oceani spretos pede repulit amnes; A. 538.  
 Aut eadem sidus fugiens ubi Piscis aquosi  
 Tristior hibernas cælo descendit in undas.  
 Illis ira modum supra est, læsæque venenum  
 Morsibus inspirant et spicula cæca relinquunt  
 Affixæ venis, animasque in vulnere ponunt. Æ. 1. 158.  
 Sin duram metues hiemem parcesque futuro  
 Contusosque animos et res miserabere fractas: 240  
 At suffire thymo, cerasque recidere inanes,  
 Quis dubitet? nam sæpe favos ignotus adedit  
 Stello, et lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis,

Immunisque sedens aliena ad pabula fucus ;

3. 149. Aut asper crabro imparibus se immiscuit armis,  
 Aut dirum tineæ genus, aut invisæ Minervæ  
 Laxos in foribus suspendit aranea casses.  
 Quo magis exhaustæ fuerint : hoc acrius omnes  
 Incumbent generis lapsi sarcire ruinas,  
 Complebuntque foros et floribus horrea texent.

Si verò, quoniam casus apibus quoque nostros 250

Vita tulit, tristi languerunt corpora morbo ;

Quod jam non dubiis poteris cognoscere signis :

3. 165. Continud est ægris alius color ; horrida vultum  
 Deformat macies ; tum corpora luce carentum  
 Exportat tectis et tristia funera ducunt ;  
 Aut illæ pedibus connexæ ad limina pendent,  
 Aut intus clausis cunctantur in ædibus, omnes  
 Ignavæque fame et contracto frigore pigræ.  
 Tum sonus auditur gravior, tractimque susurrant :  
 Frigidus ut quondam silvis immurmurat Auster ;  
 Ut mare sollicitum stridit refluentibus undis ; 261

E. 2. 10., II. 5. Æstuat ut clausis rapidus fornacibus ignis.

394.

Hic jam galbaneos suadebo incendere odores,  
 Mellaque arundineis inferre canalibus, ultro  
 Hortantem et fessas ad pabula nota vocantem.  
 Proderit et tunsum gallæ admiscere saporem,  
 Arentesque rosas, aut igni pingua multo

1. 295. et 2. 93. Defruta, vel Psithiâ passos de vite racemos,  
 112. et 197. Cecropiumque thymum et grave olentia centaurea.

Æ. 1. 267. Est etiam flos in pratis, cui nomen amello 271  
 Fecêre agricolæ, facilis quærentibus herba ;

1. 76. Namque uno ingentem tollit de cespite silvam ;  
 Aureus ipse, sed in foliis, quæ plurima circum  
 Funduntur, violæ subluet purpura nigræ ;  
 Sæpe deum nexis ornata torquibus aræ ;

cf. 1. 15. Asper in ore sapor ; tonsis in vallibus illum  
 Pastores et curva legunt prope flumina Mellæ.  
 Hujus odorato radices incoque Baccho,

Pabulaque in foribus plenis appone canistris. 280

Sed si quem proles subito defecerit omnis,  
Nec, genus unde novæ stirpis revocetur, habebit:

Tempus et Arcadii memoranda inventa magistri

2. 17., E. 3.  
101.

Pandere, quoque modo cæsis jam sæpe juvencis

Insincerus apes tulerit cruor. Altius omnem

Expediam primâ repetens ab origine famam.

Nam quâ Pellæi gens fortunata Canopi

Accolit effuso stagnantem flumine Nilum,

Et circum pictis vehitur sua rura faselis;

Quaque pharetratæ vicinia Persidis urget, 290

\* Et viridem Ægyptum nigrâ fœcundat arenâ, \*

Eur. Hec. 452.  
500.

\* Et diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora \*

\* Usque coloratis amnis devexus ab Indis, \*

Omnis in hâc certam regio jacet arte salutem.

Exiguus primùm atque ipsos contractus ad usus

Eligitur locus: hunc angustique imbrice tecti

Parietibusque premunt artis et quatuor addunt,

Quatuor à ventis obliquâ luce fenestras.

Tum vitulus, bimâ curvans jam cornua fronte,

Quæritur: huic geminæ nares et spiritus oris 300

Multa reluctanti obstruitur, plagisque peremto

E. 3. 8., 11. 7.  
458.

Tunsa per integram solvuntur viscera pellem.

Sic positum in clauso linquunt et ramea costis

Subjiciunt fragmenta, thymum casiasque recentes.

Hoc geritur, Zephyris primùm impellentibus undas,

Ante novis rubeant quàm prata coloribus, ante

2. 319.

Garrula quàm tignis nidum suspendat hirundo.

1. 377., Od. 7.

Interea teneris tepefactus in ossibus humor

518.  
Cf. 285.

Æstuat, et visenda modis animalia miris,

Trunca pedum primò, mox et stridentia pennis, 310

Miscentur, tenuemque magis magis aëra carpunt,

Donec, ut æstivis effusus nubibus imber,

Erupère, aut ut nervo pulsante, sagittæ,

Prima leves ineunt si quando prælia Parthi.

Quis deus hanc, Musæ, quis nobis extudit artem? 1. 133.



1. 4. Unde nova ingressus hominum experientia cepit?  
*E.* 1. 245. Pastor Aristæus fugiens Peneia Tempe,  
*Th.* 1. 67. Amissis, ut fama, apibus morboque fameque,  
 Tristis ad extremi sacrum caput adstitit amnis,  
*Il.* 2. 349. et Multa querens, atque hâc adfatus voce parentem :  
*σ.* 70. Mater, Cyrene mater, quæ gurgitis hujus 321  
*Cf. Æ.* 9. 119. Ima tenes, quid me præclarâ stirpe deorum,  
 Si modo, quem perhibes, pater est Thymbræus  
 Apollo,  
*Æ.* 2. 595. Invisum fatis genuisti? aut quò tibi nostri  
*Od.* 1. 529. Pulsus amor? quid me cœlum sperare jubebas?  
 En etiam hunc ipsum vitæ mortalis honorem,  
 Quem mihi vix frugum et pecudum custodia solers  
 Omnia tentanti extuderat, te matre, relinquo.  
 1. 320. Quin age, et ipsa manu felices erue silvas;  
 Fer stabulis inimicum ignem atque interfice messes;  
 Ure sata et validam in vites molire bipennem : 331  
 Tanta meæ si te ceperunt tædia laudis.  
*Il.* 2. 35. At mater sonitum thalamo sub fluminis alti  
 3. 306. Sensit. Eam circum Milesia vellera Nymphæ  
 Carpebant, hyali saturo fucata colore,  
 3. 344. Drymoque, Xanthoque, Ligeaque, Phyllodoceque,  
 482. Cæsariem effusæ nitidam per candida colla;  
*Æ.* 5. 826. \* Nesæe, Spioque, Thaliaque, Cymodoceque, \*  
*Il.* 2. 37. Cydippeque et flava Lycorias; altera virgo, 340  
 Altera tum primos Lucinæ experta labores;  
 Clioque et Beroe, soror, Oceanitides ambæ,  
 Ambæ auro, pictis incinctæ pellibus ambæ;  
 1. 383. Atque Ephyre, atque Opis, et Asia Deïopea,  
 Et tandem positis velox Arethusa sagittis.  
 Inter quas curam Clymene narrabat inanem  
*Cf. Ἰάθρα μ-  
γίστα, Hom.* Vulcani, Martisque dolos et dulcia furta;  
 Aque Chao densos divûm numerabat amores.  
 Carmine quo captæ dum fuis mollia pensa  
 Devolvunt, iterûm maternas impulit aures  
 Luctus Aristæi, vitreisque sedilibus omnes 350

Obstupuère ; sed ante alias Arethusa sorores  
 Prospiciens, summâ flavum caput extulit undâ ;  
 Et procul : " O gemitu non frustra exterrita tanto,  
 Cyrene soror, ipse tibi, tua maxima cura, E. 10. 22.  
 Tristis Aristæus Penei genitoris ad undam  
 Stat lacrymans et te crudelem nomine dicit."  
 Huic percussa novâ mentem formidine mater,  
 " Duc, age, duc ad nos ; fas illi limina divûm  
 Tangere," ait ; simul alta jubet discedere latè  
 Flumina, quâ juvenis gressus inferret. At illdm II. s. 96.  
 Curvata in montis faciem circumstetit unda, 361 Æ. 1. 158.  
 Accepitque sinu vasto, misitque sub amnem.  
 Jamque domum mirans genetricis et humida regna,  
 Speluncisque lacus clausos, lucosque sonantes,  
 Ibat ; et ingenti motu stupefactus aquarum,  
 Omnia sub magnâ labentia flumina terrâ  
 Spectabat diversa locis, Phasimque, Lycumque, Cf. 500.  
 Et caput, unde altus primùm se erumpit Enipeus, 4. 78.  
 Unde pater Tiberinus, et unde Aniena fluente,  
 Saxosusque sonans Hypanis, Mysusque Caicus, 370  
 Et gemina auratus taurino cornua vultu Hor. 4. 14. 25.  
 Eridanus : quo non alius per pingua culta 2. 451.  
 In mare purpureum violentior effluit amnis. II. s. 391., p. 326.  
 Postquam est in thalami pendentia pumice tecta  
 Perventum, et nati fletus cognovit inanes  
 Cyrene : manibus liquidos dant ordine fontes  
 Germanæ, tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis ; Æ. 1. 702.  
 Pars epulis onerant mensas, et plena reponunt  
 Pocula ; Panchæis adolescenti ignibus aræ ; 2. 139., Luc. 2.  
 Et mater : Cape Mæonii carchesia Bacchi : 380 417., 4. 1230.  
 Oceano libemus, ait. Simul ipsa precatur Cf. 2. 98.  
 Oceanumque patrem rerum, Nymphasque sorores, 241. et 2. 534.,  
 Centum quæ silvas, centum quæ flumina servant. II. s. 246  
 Ter liquido ardentem perfudit nectare Vestam : 459.  
 Ter flamma ad summum tecti subjecta reluxit. Æ. 1. 481.  
 Omine quo firmans animum, sic incipit ipsa :

- 418., Od. 3. "Est in Carpathio Neptuni gurgite vates,  
364. Cœruleus Proteus, magnum qui piscibus æquor  
Et juncto bipedum curru metitur equorum.  
Hic nunc Emathiæ portus, patriamque revisit 390  
Pallenen; hunc et Nymphæ veneramur, et ipse  
Luc. 1. 461. Grandævus Nereus; novit namque omnia vates,  
II. 70. Quæ sunt, quæ fuerunt, quæ mox ventura trahuntur.  
Hor. Od. 1. 2. Quippe ita Neptuno visum est, immania cujus  
2. 192. Armenta, et turpes pascit sub gurgite phocas.  
Od. 3. 388. Hic tibi, nate, prius vinclis capiendus, ut omnem  
Expediat morbi causam eventusque secundet.  
Nam sine vi non ulla dabit præcepta, neque illum  
Orando flectes; vim duram et vincula capto  
Æ. 1. 69., 2. Tende; doli circum hæc demum frangentur inanes.  
236.  
II. 777. Ipsa ego te, medios quum Sol accenderit æstus, 401  
Quum sitiunt herbæ et pecori jam gratior umbra est,  
Od. 3. 410. In secreta senis ducam, quo fessus ab undis  
Æ. 6. 351. Se recipit; facile ut somno aggrediare jacentem.  
Verum ubi correptum manibus vinclisque tenebis,  
Tum variæ eludent species atque ora ferarum.  
Æ. 1. 634., G. Fiet enim subito sus horridus, atraque tigris,  
1. 129.  
Od. 3. 456. Squamosusque draco et fulvâ cervice læna;  
Aut acrem flammæ sonitum dabit atque ita vinclis  
Excidet, aut in aquas tenues dilapsus abibit. 410  
Sed, quando ille magis formas se vertet in omnes,  
Tantò, nate, magis contende tenacia vincla:  
Od. 3. 421. Donec talis erit, mutato corpore, qualem  
Videris, incepto tegeret quum lumina somno."  
Æ. 1. 161., Od. Hæc ait et liquidum ambrosiæ diffundit odorem,  
3. 445  
Quo totum nati corpus perduxit; at illi  
Dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura,  
387. Atque habilis membris venit vigor. Est specus ingens  
Exesi latere in montis, quo plurima vento  
Æ. 1. 165. Cogitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos, 420  
Deprensus olim statio tutissima nautis;  
Intus se vasti Proteus tegit objice saxi.

Hic juvenem in latebris aversum à lumine Nympha

Collocat: ipsa procul nebulis obscura resistit.

Jam rapidus torrens sitientes Sirius Indos

263.

Ardebat, coelo et medium Sol igneus orbem

Od. 3. 400.

Hauserat, arebant herbæ et cava flumina siccis

Faucibus ad limum radii tepefacta coquebant:

1. 68.

Quùm Proteus consueta petens è fluctibus antra

Ibat; eum vasti circùm gens humida ponti 430

Exsultans rorem latè dispersit amarum.

Sternunt se somno diversæ in litore phocæ.

Ipse, velut stabuli custos in montibus olim,

Vesper ubi è pastu vitulos ad tecta reducit,

Auditisque lupos acuunt balatibus agni,

Considit scopulo medius numerumque recenset.

Cf. E. 3. 34.

Cujus Aristæo quoniam est oblata facultas:

Od. 3. 481.

Vix defessa senem passus componere membra,

Cum clamore ruit magno, manicisque jacentem

Occupat. Ille suæ contra non immemor artis, 440

Omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, [tem.

Ignemque, horribilemque feram, fluviumque liquen-

3. 344., E. 9.

Verùm ubi nulla fugam reperit fallacia, victus

679.  
E. 2. 190.

In sese redit, atque hominis tandem ore locutus:

"Nam quis te, juvenum confidentissime, nostras

E. 9. 39.

Jussit adire domos? quidve hinc petis? inquit. At  
ille:

Scis, Proteu, scis ipse, neque est te fallere quidquam:

Od. 3. 455.,  
(Est for licet),  
E. 8. 676.

Sed tu desine velle. Deùm præcepta secuti

Venimus, hinc lapsis quæsitum oracula rebus."

Tantum effatus. Ad hæc vates vi denique multâ 450

Ardentes oculos intorsit lumine glauco,

Et graviter frendens, sic fatis ora resolvit:

"Non te nullius exercent numinis iræ.

3. 5.

Magna luis commissa: tibi has miserabilis Orpheus E. 1. 364.

Haudquaquam ob meritum pœnas, ni Fata resis-  
tant,

Suscitat, et raptâ graviter pro conjuge sævit.

- Illa quidem, dum te fugeret per flumina præcepſ,  
 Immanem ante pedes hydrium moritura puella  
 Servantem ripas altâ non vidit in herbâ.  
 Hor. Ep. 18. 383. At chorus æqualis Dryadum clamore supremos 460  
 1. 240. Implêrunt montes; flêrunt Rhodopeiæ arces,  
 Altaque Pangæa et Rhesi Mavortia tellus,  
 Atque Getæ, atque Hebrus et Actias Orithyia.  
 Æ. 3. 648. Ipse, cavâ solans ægrum testudine amorem,  
 1. 389. Te, dulcis conjunx, te solo in litore secum,  
 Hor. 2. 9. 10. Te veniente die, te decedente canebat.  
 Tænarias etiam fauces, alta ostia Ditis,  
 Et caligantem nigrâ formidine lucum  
 Ingressus, Manesque adiit, Regemque tremendum,  
 Æ. 1. 66., II. 158. Nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda. 470  
 At cantu commotæ Erebi de sedibus imis  
 Luc. 4. 39., II. 72. Umbrae ibant tenues simulacraque luce carentûm :  
 Æ. 6. 309. Quàm multa in foliis avium se millia condunt,  
 Vesper ubi aut hibernus agit de montibus imber :  
 Æ. 6. 306. Matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vitâ  
 Magnanimûm heroum, pueri, innuptæque puellæ,  
 Æ. 11. 887. Impositique rogis juvenes ante ora parentûm ;  
 Quos circum limus niger et deformis arundo  
 3. 5. Cocyti tardâque palus inamabilis undâ  
 Alligat et novies Styx interfusa coerçet. 480  
 (Acc. of exact definition), Quin ipsæ stupuere domus atque intima Leti  
 E. 1. 55., 3. Tartara, cœruleosque implexæ crinibus angues  
 106., G. 4. Eumenides, tenuitque inhians tria Cerberus ora,  
 337. Atque Ixionii vento rota constitit orbis.  
 Cf. E. 2. 26., Jamque pedem referens casus evaserat omnes,  
 Æ. 11. 241. Redditaque Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras,  
 Æ. 11. 244. Ponè sequens—namque hanc dederat Proserpina  
 E. 8. 102. legem—  
 E. 7. 69. Quùm subita incautum dementia cepit amantem,  
 Ignoscenda quidem, scirent si ignoscere Manes :  
 Restitit, Eurydicenque suam, jam luce sub ipsâ, 490  
 (Adj. with Gen. Græcism), G. 3. Immemor, heu ! victusque animi respexit. Ibi omnis  
 289., Æ. 2. 61., 4. 300.

Effusus labor atque immitis rupta tyranni  
 Fœdera, terque fragor stagnis auditus Avernis. Soph. Œd.  
Col. 16.6.  
 Illa, 'Quis et me, inquit, miseram, et te perdidit,

Orpheu,

'Quis tantus furor? En iterum crudelia retrò  
 'Fata vocant, conditque natantia lumina somnus.  
 'Jamque vale. Feror ingenti circumdata nocte, Eur. Phœn.  
1453.  
 'Invalidasque tibi tendens, heu! non tua, palmas.'  
 Dixit, et ex oculis subitò, ceu fumus in auras Æ. 5. 740., 11.  
J. 100., Luc.  
3. 457.  
Cf. 267.  
Æ. 2. 790.  
 Commixtus tenues, fugit diversa, neque illum, 500  
 Prensantem nequidquam umbras et multa volen-  
 tem

Dicere, præterea vidit; nec portitor Orci  
 Amplius objectam passus transire paludem. 3. 223.  
 Quid faceret? quo se raptâ bis conjuge ferret?  
 Quo fletu Manes, quâ Numina voce moveret? E. 6. 80.  
 Illa quidem Stygiâ nabat jam frigida cymbâ.  
 Septem illum totos perhibent ex ordine menses  
 Rupe sub aëriâ deserti ad Strymonis undam  
 Flevisse et gelidis hæc evolvisse sub antris,  
 Mulcentem tigres et agentem carmine quercus. 510 Eur. Bacch.  
560.  
 Qualis populeâ mœrens Philomela sub umbrâ  
 Amisos queritur fetus, quos durus arator Od. v. 518. et  
v. 216.  
 Observans nido implumes detraxit: at illa  
 Flet noctem, ramoque sedens miserabile carmen  
 Integrat, et mœstis latè loca questibus implet. Luc. 2. 145.  
 Nulla Venus, non ulli animum flexêre Hymenæi.  
 Solus Hyperboreas glacies Tanaimque nivalem  
 Arvaque Rhipæis nunquam viduata pruinis E. 10. 55.  
 Lustrabat, raptam Eurydicen atque irrita Ditis Æ. 3. 648.  
 Dona querens: spretæ Ciconum quo munere matres 521  
 Inter sacra deûm nocturnique orgia Bacchi Æ. 1. 69.  
 Discerptum latos juvenem sparsère per agros.  
 Tum quoque, marmoreâ caput à cervice revulsum  
 Gurgite quùm medio portans Œagrius Hebrus  
 Volveret, Eurydicen vox ipsa et frigida lingua,

Ah miseram Eurydicen! animâ fugiente vocabat;

E. 6. 84. Eurydicen toto referebant flumine ripæ."

Od. 3. 425. Hæc Proteus: et se jactu dedit æquor in altum;

Æ. 1. 396. Quàque dedit, spumantem undam sub vertice  
torsit.

Cf. 423, 434. At non Cyrene: namque ultro affata timentem:

"Nate, licet tristes animo deponere curas. 531

Cf. 397. Hæc omnis morbi causa; hinc miserabile Nymphæ,  
Cum quibus illa choros lucis agitabat in altis,  
Exitium misère apibus. Tu munera supplex

Æ. 6. 310. Tende, petens pacem et faciles venerare Napæas.  
Namque dabunt veniam votis, irasque remittent.

Cf. 507. Sed, modus orandi qui sit, priùs ordine dicam.

Æ. 8. 208. Quatuor eximios præstanti corpore tauros,  
Qui tibi nunc viridis depascunt summa Lycæi,  
Delige et intactâ totidem cervice juvenecas. 540

Cf. 532. Quatuor his aras alta ad delubra dearum  
Constitu et sacrum jugulis demitte cruorem;  
Corporaque ipsa boum frondoso desere luco.  
Pòst, ubi nona suos Aurora ostenderit ortus,

E. 4. 57., G. 1. Inferias Orphei Lethæa papavera mittes,  
78., Æ. 11. Et nigram mactabis ovem, lucumque revises,  
82., Luc. 3. 53. Placatam Eurydicen vitulâ venerabere cæsâ."

Æ. 1. 69. Haud mora: continuò matris præcepta facessit.

Ad delubra venit; monstratas excitat aras;

538. Quatuor eximios præstanti corpore tauros 550

Ducit et intactâ totidem cervice juvenecas.

Post ubi nona suos Aurora induxerat ortus,

Cf. 454. Inferias Orphei mittit, lucumque revisit.

Hic verò subitum ac dictu mirabile monstrum

Luc. 2. 929. Adspiciunt, liquefacta boum per viscera toto

Cf. 308, 309. Stridere apes utero et ruptis effervere costis,  
Immensasque trahi nubes; jamque arbore summâ

11. 8. 89. Confluere et lentis uvam demittere ramis.

Hæc super arborum cultu pecorumque canebam,  
Et super arboribus: Cæsar dum magnus ad altum.

Fulminat Euphraten bello, victorque volentes	561	Æ. 7. 363.
Per populos dat jura viamque affectat Olympo.		Æ. 5. 451.
Illo Virgilium me tempore dulcis alebat		
Parthenope, studiis florentem ignobilis otî:		2. 496. et Æ
Carmina qui lusi pastorum audaxque juventâ,		12. 397.
Tityre, te patulæ cecini sub tegmine fagi.		Cf. 1. 40.
		E. 1. 1.

## P. VIRGILII MARONIS

## ÆNEIDOS

## LIBER I.

ARMA virumque cano, Trojæ qui primus ab oris	8	319., 11. 747.
Italiam, fato profugus, Lavinaque venit		
Littora; multùm ille et terris jactatus et alto,	11.	494., Od.
Vi superùm, sævæ memorem Junonis ob iram;	m. 4.	
Multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem,	Æsch. Ag.	
Inferretque deos Latio: genus unde Latinum	161.	
Albanique patres atque altæ mœnia Romæ.	10. 800. et G	
Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine læso,	4. 457.	
Quidve dolens, regina deùm tot volvere casus	12. 823.	
Insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores,	133., 2. 183.	
Impulerit. Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ	7. 197. et 10.	
Urbs antiqua fuit, Tyrii tenuère coloni,	61.	
Carthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longè	10	5. 379. et 11.
		636.
		Cf. 398.



- Ostia, dives opum, studiisque asperrima belli :  
 Quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
- Herod. 3. 60. Posthabitâ coluisse Samo ; hîc illius arma,  
 Hîc currus fuit ; hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,  
 Si quâ fata sinant, jam tum tenditque fovetque.
6. 28. Progeniem sed enim Trojano à sanguine duci
- Cf. G. 1. 256. Audierat, Tyrias olim quæ verteret arces ; 20
- Il. æ. 102 Hinc populum latè regem belloque superbum
3. 376. Venturum excidio Libyæ ; sic volvere Parcas.  
 Id metuens veterisque memor Saturnia belli,
8. 319. Prima quod ad Trojam pro caris gesserat Argis ;  
 Nec dum etiam causæ irarum sævique dolores  
 Exciderant animo ; manet altâ mente repôstum
- Il. æ. 27. Judicium Paridis spretæque injuria formæ,
5. 255. Et genus invisum, et rapti Ganymedis honores :  
 His accensa super, jactatos æquore toto
- 679., 2. 412., 3. Troas, reliquias Danaûm atque immitis Achillî, 30  
 87., 10. 430. Arcebat longè Latio ; multosque per annos  
 Errabant, acti fatis, maria omnia circum.  
 Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem.
- Od. s. 262. Vix è conspectu Siculæ telluris in altum
- Cf. G. 1. 320 Vela dabant læti et spumas salis ære ruebant,  
 Quùm Juno, æternum servans sub pectore vulnus,
2. 657 Hæc secum ; “ Mene incepto desistere victam,  
 Nec posse Italiâ Teucrorum avertere regem ?
- Od. 3. 499., cf. Quippe vetor fatis. Pallasne exurere classem  
 Æ. 11. 259. Argivûm atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto, 40
8. 205. Unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oilei ?  
 Ipsa, Jovis rapidum jaculata è nubibus ignem,  
 Disjecitque rates evertitque æquora ventis ;  
 Illum, expirantem transfixo pectore flammæ,  
 Turbine corripuit scopuloque infixit acuto.
- Æ. 649., 7. 308. Ast ego, quæ divûm incedo regina Jovisque
10. 607., Il. æ. Et soror et conjux, unâ cum gente tot annos  
 432.
- Od. s. 128. Bella gero. Et quisquam numen Junonis adorat
- G. 4. 502. Præterea, aut supplex aris imponet honorem ? ”

Talia flammato secum dea corde volutans, 50  
Nimborum in patriam, loca fœta furentibus aus-  
tris,

Æoliâ venit. Hic vasto rex Æolus antro

Od. æ. 1.

Luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras

Imperio premit ac vinclis et carcere frenat.

Illi indignantes magno cum murmure montis

248. et G. 2.

Circum claustra fremunt. Celsâ sedet Æolus arce,

424.

Sceptra tenens, mollitque animos et temperat iras.

Ni faciat, maria ac terras cœlumque profundum

Lac. 1. 272.

Quippe ferant rapidi secum verrantque per auras.

Sed pater omnipotens speluncis abdidit atris,

Hoc metuens, molemque et montes insuper altos

G. 2. 192.

Imposuit regemque dedit, qui fœdere certo

Et premere et laxas sciret dare jussus habenas.

3. 77., 5. 131

Ad quem tum Juno supplex his vocibus usa est :

“ Æole, namque tibi divûm pater atque hominum 10. 2.

rex

Et mulcere dedit fluctus et tollere vento,

78., Od. æ. 21.

Gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat æquor,

Cf. 524.

Uium in Italiam portans victosque Penates :

Incute vim ventis submersasque obrue puppes ;

Aut age diversos et disjice corpora ponto.

70

Sunt mihi bis septem præstanti corpore Nymphæ ;

(Prolepsis),  
cf. (. 1. 320.

400. et 4.

522., Æ. 6.

310.

Quarum quæ formâ pulcherrima Deiopea,

11. §. 267.

Connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo,

4. 126.

Omnes ut tecum, meritis pro talibus, annos

Exigat, et pulchrâ faciat te prole parentem.”

11. §. 267—269.

Æolus hæc contra : “ Tuus, o regina, quid optes,

Explorare labor ; mihi jussa capessere fas est.

Tu mihi, quodcumque hoc regni, tu sceptra Jo-

vemque

Conciliâs ; tu das epulis accumbere divûm,

3. 77.

Nimborumque facis tempestatumque potentem.” 80

Hæc ubi dicta, cavum conversâ cuspide montem

Od. æ. 291.

Impulit in latus ; ac venti, velut agmine facto

- Quà data porta, ruunt et terras turbine perfiant.  
 Incubuère mari totumque à sedibus imis
- Od. 1. 225. Una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis  
 Africus et vastos volvunt ad litora fluctus.  
 Insequitur clamorque virùm stridorque rudentum.
- Luc. 1. 219.,  
 Od. 1. 223. Eripiunt subitò nubes cœlumque diemque  
 Teucrorum ex oculis ; ponto nox incubat atra.
12. 102. Intonuère poli et crebris micat ignibus æther ; 90
- (Pron. avoid-  
 ed), 614., 2. Præsentemque viris intentant omnia mortem.  
 771., 3. 611., 2. Extemplò Æneæ solvuntur frigore membra ;  
 G. 3. 165. Ingemit et, duplices tendens ad sidera palmas,  
 Od. 1. 306. Talia voce refert : " O terque quaterque beati,  
 Quis ante ora patrum Trojæ sub mœnibus altis  
 11. 7. 97. Contigit oppetere ! o Danaûm fortissime gentis,  
 37. Tydide, mene Iliacis occumbere campis  
 11. 1. 311. Non potuisse tuâque animam hanc effundere dex-  
 tra !
- Sævus ubi Æacidæ telo jacet Hector, ubi ingens
11. 4. 22. Sarpedon, ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis 100  
 8. 539. Scuta virùm galeasque et fortia corpora volvit !"  
 2. 768. Talia jactanti stridens Aquilone procella  
 Velum adversa ferit fluctusque ad sidera tollit.  
 2. 235. Franguntur remi ; tum prora avertit et undis
2. 498., G. 3. Dat latus ; insequitur cumulo præruptus aquæ  
 239., O. 1. 7. mons.  
 290.
- Hi summo in fluctu pendent ; his unda dehiscens  
 Terram inter fluctus aperit ; furit æstus arenis.  
 Tres Notus abreptas in saxa latentia torquet :  
 Saxa vocant Itali, mediis quæ in fluctibus, Aras :  
 Dorsum immane mari summo. Tres Eurus ab alto
- Cf. 5. 221. In breviam et syrtes urget, miserabile visu, 111  
 Illiditque vadis atque aggere cingit arenæ.  
 Unam, quæ Lycios fidumque vehebat Oronten,  
 5. 444. Ipsius ante oculos ingens à vertice pontus  
 Od. 4. 410. In puppim ferit ; excutitur pronusque magister  
 Volvitur in caput ; ast illam ter fluctus ibidem

Torquet agens circum et rapidus vorat æquore vortex.

Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto,  
Arma virûm tabulæque et Troia gaza per undas.  
Jam validam Ilionei navem, jam fortis Achatæ,  
Et quâ vectus Abas et quâ grandævus Aletes,  
Vicit hiems: laxis laterum compagibus omnes  
Accipiunt inimicum imbrem rimisque fatiscunt.

Od. μ. 418.

S. 539., Liv. 1.  
37.

Od. ε. 383.

4. 160.

Interea magno misceri murmure pontum,  
Emissamque hiemem sensit Neptunus et imis  
Stagna refusa vadis, graviter commotus, et alto  
Prospiciens, summâ placidum caput extulit undâ,  
Disjectam Æneæ toto videt æquore classem,  
Fluctibus oppressos Troas cœlique ruinâ.

Il. ε. 7.

Nec latuère doli fratrem Junonis et iræ. 130

Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat; dehinc talia fatur:

“Tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri?

Jam cœlum terramque meo sine numine, Venti,

S. et 2. 123.

Miscere et tantas audetis tollere moles?

Quos ego —! Sed motos præstat componere fluctus.

Post mihi non simili pœnâ commissæ luetis.

G. 3. 5.

Maturate fugam regique hæc dicite vestro:

Non illi imperium pelagi sævumque tridentem,

Sed mihi sorte datum. Tenet ille immania saxa,

Il. ε. 190.

Vestras, Eure, domos; illâ se jactet in aulâ 140

Æolus et clauso ventorum carcere regnet.”

Sic ait et dicto citiùs tumida æquora placat,

Collectasque fugat nubes solemque reducit.

Cymothoe simul et Triton adnixus acuto

Detrudunt naves scopulo; levat ipse tridenti,

Et vastas aperit syrtes et temperat æquor;

Atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas.

S. 819., Il. ε.  
30.

Ac veluti magno in populo quùm sæpe coorta est

Seditio sævitque animis ignobile vulgus;

Jamque faces et saxa volant; furor arma ministrat;

Tum, pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem Od. ε. 170.

Conspexêre, silent, arrectisque auribus adstant ; 152  
 Ille regit dictis animos et pectora mulcet :

G. 3. 138. Sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, æquora postquam

Prospiciens genitor cœloque invector aperto,  
 Flectit equos curruque volans dat lora secundo.

Defessi Æneadæ, quæ proxima, litora cûrsu

2. 707. Contendunt petere et Libyæ vertuntur ad oras.

Od. 1. 116. et Est in secessu longo locus : insula portum

1. 16.

Efficit objectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto 160

G. 4. 420. Frangitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos.

Od. 1. 96. Hinc atque hinc vastæ rupes geminique minantur

In cœlum scopuli, quorum sub vertice latè

Æquora tuta silent ; tum silvis scena coruscis

Desuper horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra.

Luc. 6. 195. Fronte sub adversâ scopulis pendentibus antrum ;

3. 688. Intus aquæ dulces vivoque sedilia saxo ;

Nympharum domus. Hic fessas non vincula naves

6. 3. Ulla tenent ; unco non alligat ancora morsu.

Huc septem Æneas collectis navibus omni 170

Od. 4. 462. Ex numero subit ; ac, magno telluris amore

Egressi, optatâ potiuntur Troës arenâ,

Od. 4. 453. Et sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt.

Ac primùm silici scintillam excudit Achates,

Suscepitque ignem foliis atque arida circum

Nutrimenta dedit rapuitque in fomite flammam.

Tum Cererem corruptam undis Cerealiaque arma

462., 12. 589.. Expediunt fessi rerum, frugesque receptas

G. 4. 491.

G. 1. 267. Et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo.

Æneas scopulum interea conscendit et omnem 180

Prospectum latè pelago petit. Anthea si quem

Jactatum vento videat Phrygiasque biremes,

Aut Capyn aut celsis in puppibus arma Caïci.

Navem in conspectu nullam, tres litore cervos

Od. 1. 152. Prospicit errantes ; hos tota armenta sequuntur

A tergo et longum per valles pascitur agmen.

Constitit hinc arcumque manu celeresque sagittas  
 Corripuit, fidus quæ tela gerebat Achates;  
 Ductoresque ipsos primùm, capita alta ferentes  
 Cornibus arboreis, sternit, tum vulgus et omnem 190  
 Miscet agens telis nemora inter frondea turbam.  
 Nec prius absistit, quàm septem ingentia victor Luc. 2. 1152.  
 Corpora fundat humi et numerum cum navibus  
 æquet.

Hinc portum petit et socios partitur in omnes.  
 Vina bonus quæ deinde cadis onerarat Acestes G. 3. 171.  
 Littore Trinacrio dederatque abeuntibus heros,  
 Dividit et dictis mœrentia pectora mulcet:

“O socii, (neque enim ignari sumus ante malo- Od. 11. 208.,  
 rum) Æ. 2. 483.,  
 6. 710., τῶν  
 σφιν κλονέον.

O passi graviora, dabit deus his quoque finem.  
 Vos et Scyllæam rabiem penitusque sonantes 200  
 Accêstis scopulos, vos et Cyclopia saxa  
 Experti. Revocate animos mœstumque timorem  
 Mittite. Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit. Od. 1. 398.  
 Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum, 462.  
 Tendimus in Latium, sedes ubi fata quietas  
 Ostendunt. Illic fas regna resurgere Trojæ.  
 Durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis.”

Talia voce refert, curisque ingentibus æger 4. 25.  
 Spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem. Il. 6. 102.  
 Illi se prædæ accingunt dapibusque futuris: 210 5. 451., G. 2.  
 Tergora deripiunt costis et viscera nudant; 192.  
 Pars in frusta secant verubusque trementia figunt; Il. 6. 458.  
 Littore ahena locant alii flammasque ministrant: 5. 102.  
 Tum victu revocant vires fusique per herbam  
 Implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinæ.  
 Postquam exemta fames epulis mensæque remotæ: Il. 6. 469., Od.  
 11. 308., Æ.  
 8. 184.  
 Amissos longo socios sermone requirunt,  
 Spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant,  
 Sive extrema pati, nec jam exaudire vocatos. 6. 506.  
 Præcipue pius Æneas, nunc acris Oronti, 220

- Nunc Amyci casum gemit et crudelia secum  
 Fata Lyci fortemque Gyan fortemque Cloanthum.
11. 7. 1. et 8. Et jam finis erat : quum Jupiter æthere summo  
 51.  
 3. 689., Luc. Despiciens mare velivolum terrasque jacentes,  
 5. 1441 Littoraque et latos populos, sic vertice cœli  
 Constitit et Libyæ defixit lumina regnis.  
 Atque illum tales jactantem pectore curas  
 Tristior et lacrymis oculos suffusa nitentes  
 Alloquitur Venus : " O qui res hominumque deûm-  
 que  
 Æternis regis imperiis et fulmine terres, 230
11. 3. 21. Quid meus Æneas in te committere tantum,  
 Quid Troes potuère ? quibus, tot funera passis  
 Cunctus ob Italiâ terrarum clauditur orbis ?  
 Luc. 5. 929., Certè hinc Romanos olim, volventibus annis,  
 11. 3. 561.,  
 Od. 2. 16. Hinc fore ductores, revocato à sanguine Teucri,  
 Qui mare, qui terras omni ditione tenerent,  
 Pollicitus, quæ te, Genitor, sententia vertit ?  
 Hoc equidem occasum Trojæ tristesque ruinas  
 10. 829. Solabar, fatis contraria fata rependens.  
 Nunc eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos 240  
 Insequitur. Quem das finem, rex magne, labo-  
 rum ?  
 Antenor potuit, mediis elapsus Achivis,  
 Illyricos penetrare sinus atque intima tutus  
 Livy, 1. 1., E. Regna Liburnorum et fontem superare Timavi,  
 8. 6. Unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis  
 55., 7. 32. et It mare prurptum et pelago premit arva sonanti.  
 459. Hic tamen ille urbem Patavi sedesque locavit  
 Teucrorum et genti nomen dedit armaque fixit  
 Luc. 6. 73. Troia ; nunc placidâ compôstus pace quiescit :  
 Nos, tua progenies, cœli quibus adnuis arcem, 250  
 Navibus (infandum !) amissis, unius ob iram  
 Prodimur atque Italis longè disjungimur oris.  
 Hic pietatis honos ? sic nos in scepra reponis ? "
12. 829., 11. 4. Olli subridens hominum sator atque deorum  
 426.

Vultu, quo cœlum tempestatesque serenat,  
 Oscula libavit natæ; dehinc talia fatur :  
 "Parce metu, Cytherea; manent immota tuorum G. 2 330.  
 Fata tibi; cernes urbem et promissa Lavini  
 Mœnia sublimemque feres ad sidera cœli  
 Magnanimum Ænean; neque me sententia vertit.  
 Hic tibi (fabor enim, quando hæc te cura remordet, 7. 402.  
 Longiùs et volvens fatorum arcana movebo) 262  
 Bellum ingens geret Italiâ populosque feroces  
 Contundet; moresque viris et mœnia ponet,  
 Tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit ætas,  
 Ternaue transierint Rutulis hiberna subactis.  
 At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo G. 4. 271.  
 Additur, (Ius erat, dum res stetit Iliæ regno)  
 Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbes (Part. sup. for  
 Imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavini 270 present),  
 Transferet et Longam multâ vi muniet Albam. Evl. et 9. 7.  
 Hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos  
 Gente sub Hectoreâ, donec regina sacerdos  
 Marte gravis geminam partu dabit Iliæ prolem.  
 Inde lupæ fulvo nutricis tegmine lætus  
 Romulus excipiet gentem et Mavortia condet  
 Mœnia Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.  
 His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono; 10. 472.  
 Imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Juno,  
 Quæ mare nunc terrasque metu cœlumque fatigat,  
 Consilia in melius referet, mecumque fovebit 281 11. 426.  
 Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam.  
 Sic placitum. Veniet lustris labentibus ætas,  
 Quùm domus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenæ G. 2. 35.  
 Servitio premet ac victis dominabitur Argis.  
 Nascetur pulchrâ Trojanus origine Cæsar,  
 Imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris,  
 Julius, à magno demissum nomen Iulo. G. 2. 171.  
 Hunc tu olim cœlo, spoliis Orientis onustum, 8. 687.  
 Accipies secura; vocabitur hic quoque votis. 29C G. 1. 42.



- Aspera tum positis mitescunt sæcula bellis :  
 Cana Fides et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus,  
 Jura dabunt ; diræ ferro et compagibus arctis
7. 607. Claudentur Belli portæ ; Furor impius intus,  
 Sæva sedens super arma et centum vinctus ahenis  
 Post tergum nodis, fremet horridus ore cruento.”  
 Hæc ait et Maiâ genitum demittit ab alto,  
 Ut terræ, utque novæ pateant Carthaginis arces
- Cf. 525. et 541. Hospitio Teucris, ne fati nescia Dido  
 Finibus arceret. Volat ille per aëra magnum 300
6. 19. Remigio alarum ac Libyæ citus adstitit oris.
7. 27., Hor. Et jam jussa facit, ponuntque ferocia Pœni  
 A. P. 160. Corda, volente Deo ; in primis regina quietum  
 Accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam.
- Od. x. 144. At pius Æneas, per noctem plurima volvens,  
 Ut primum lux alma data est, exire, locosque
- Od. x. 144. Explorare novos, quas vento accesserit oras,  
 Qui teneant — nam inculta videt — hominesne  
 feræne,  
 Querere constituit sociisque exacta referre.  
 Classem in convexo nemorum sub rupe cavatâ 310
3. 230. Arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbris  
 Occulit : ipse uno graditur comitatus Achate,
12. 165. Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.
- Od. vi. 18. et 219. Cui mater mediâ sese tulit obvia silvâ,  
 Virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma
- (Poets avoid the word  
 Sum.) Cf. 498. et 11659. Spartanæ, vel qualis equos Threïssa fatigat  
 Harpalyce volucremque fugâ prævertitur Hebrum.  
 Namque humeris de moreabilem suspenderat  
 arcum
7. 394. Venatrix dederatque comam diffundere ventis,
- G. 4. 482. Nuda genu nodoque sinus collecta fluentes. 320  
 Ac prior, “Heus,” inquit, “juvenes, monstrate, mearum
- Vidistis si quam hîc errantem fortè sororum,

Succinctam pharetrâ et maculosæ tegmine lyncis,  
Aut spumantis apri cursum clamore prementem.” 7. 188.  
Luc. 5. 983.

“ Sic Venus ; et Veneris contra sic filius orsus : Cf. *ἀντίον*  
*τίμα*.

Nulla tuarum audita mihi neque visa sororum,  
O quam te memorem, virgo ? namque haud tibi vultus Od. ζ. 148.

Mortalis, nec vox hominem sonat ; o, dea certè, 6. 50.

An Phœbi soror ? an Nympharum sanguinis una ? Hor. S. 1. 5.

Sis felix nostrumque leves, quæcumque, laborem, 330 E. 5. 65.

Et, quo sub cœlo tandem, quibus orbis in oris

Jactemur, doceas. Ignari hominumque locorumque Od. η. 25.

Erramus, vento huc vastis et fluctibus acti.

Multa tibi ante aras nostrâ cadet hostia dextrâ.” Od. π. 183.

Tum Venus : “ Haud equidem tali me dignor honore ;

Virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram,

Purpureoque altè suras vincire cothurno. E. 7. 32.

Punica regna vides, Tyrios et Agenoris urbem ;

Sed fines Libyci ; genus intractabile bello.

Imperium Dido Tyriâ regit urbe profecta, 340

Germanum fugiens. Longa est injuria, longæ A. 6. 99.

Ambages ; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.

Huic conjux Sychæus erat, ditissimus agri

Phœnicum et magno miseræ dilectus amore,

Cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugârat Cf. *ναυκίδιον*.

Ominibus. Sed regna Tyri germanus habebat

Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnes.

Quos inter medius venit furor. Ille Sychæum

Impius ante aras atque auri cæcus amore

Clam ferro incautum superat, securus amorum 350 10. 326.

Germanæ ; factumque diù celavit et ægram,

Multa malus simulans, vanâ spe lusit amantem.

Ipsa sed in somnis inhumati venit imago

Conjugis ; ora modis attollens pallida miris, 7. 89., 10. 822.,

Crudeles aras trajectaque pectora ferro Luc. 1. 204.

Nudavit cæcumque domûs scelus omne retextit. .

Tum celerare fugam patriâque excedere suadet,

- Auxiliumque viæ veteres tellure recludit  
 Thesaurus, ignotum argenti pondus et auri.  
 His commota fugam Dido sociosque parabat. 360
- (Antecedent  
 omitted.)  
 316., 2. 35. Conveniunt, quibus aut odium crudele tyranni  
 Aut metus acer erat; naves, quæ fortè paratæ,  
 Corripiunt onerantque auro. Portantur avari  
 (Asyndeton.)  
 2. 170., 4. 594. Pygmalionis opes pelago; dux fœmina facti.  
 Devenêre locos, ubi nunc ingentia cernis  
 Mœnia surgentemque novæ Carthaginis arcem,  
 Mercatique solum, facti de nomine Byrsam,  
 Taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo.
- Od. 6. 169. Sed vos qui tandem, quibus aut venistis ab oris,  
 Quòve tenetis iter? "Quærenti talibus ille 370
- Il. 6. 364. Suspirans imoque trahens à pectore vocem:  
 Od. 5. 196. "O dea, si primâ repetens ab origine pergam,  
 Od. 7. 113. Et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum:  
 69. Ante diem clauso componat vesper Olympo.  
 Od. 1. 259. Nos Trojâ antiquâ, si vestras fortè per aures  
 6. 335. Trojæ nomen iit, diversa per æquora vectos  
 5. 451. Forte suâ Libycis tempestas appulit oris.  
 Od. 1. 19. Sum pius Æneas, raptos qui ex hoste Penates
11. 317., E. 5. Classe veho mecum, famâ super æthera notus.  
 43. 3. 167. Italiam quæro patriam et genus ab Jove summo. 380  
 Bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus æquor,  
 Cr. 3. 94. Matre deâ monstrante viam, data fata secutus.  
 Vix septem convulsæ undis Euroque supersunt.  
 Ipse ignotus, egens, Libyæ deserta peragro,  
 Europâ atque Asiâ pulsus." Nec plura querentem  
 Passa Venus medio sic interfata dolore est:
- Od. 7. 27., 2. 73., et 2. 240. "Quisquis es, haud, credo, invisus cœlestibus auras  
 11. 471., Luc. 3. 406. Vitales carpis, Tyriam qui adveneris urbem.  
 Perge modò atque hinc te reginæ ad limina perfer.  
 Namque tibi reduces socios classemque relatam 390  
 Nuntio et in tutum versis aquilonibus actam,  
 6. 310., 10. 631. Ni frustra augurium vani docuêre parentes.  
 Adspice bis senos lætantes agmine cynos,

Ætheriâ quos lapsa plagâ Jovis ales aperto  
 Turbatat cœlo, nunc terras ordine longo  
 Aut capere aut captas jam despectare videntur :  
 Ut reduces illi ludunt stridentibus alis,  
 Et cœtu cinxêre polum cantusque dedêre,  
 Haud aliter puppesque tuæ pubesque tuorum  
 Aut portum tenet, aut pleno subit ostia velo. 400  
 Perge modo, et, quâ te ducit via, dirige gressum."

(Word repeated), 737.  
 G. 4. 528.  
 (Cf. *isorgênia*  
*strigenti*.  
 Aratus.)

Dixit, et avertens roseâ cervice refulsit,  
 Ambrosiæque comæ divinum vertice odorem  
 Spiravêre ; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos,  
 Et vera incessu patuit dea. Ille, ubi matrem  
 Agnovit, tali fugientem est voce secutus :  
 " Quid natum toties, crudelis tu quoque, falsis  
 Ludis imaginibus ? cur dextræ jungere dextram  
 Non datur ac veras audire et reddere voces ?"

2. 234.  
 II. a. 529.  
 II. s. 338.  
 9. 17.  
 E. G. 48.

Talibus incusat gressumque ad mœnia tendit. 410  
 At Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sæpsit,  
 Et multo nebulae circùm dea fudit amictu,  
 Cernere ne quis eos, neu quis contingere posset,  
 Molirive moram, aut veniendi poscere causas.  
 Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit sedesque revisit  
 Læta suas, ubi templum illi centumque Sabæo  
 Thure calent aræ sertisque recentibus halant.

Od. η. 14.  
 E. 6. 6.  
 Od. η. 14.  
 Od. θ. 363.  
 G. 2. 117.

Corripuêre viam interea, quâ semita monstrat.  
 Jamquæ ascendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi  
 Imminet adversasque adspectat desuper arces. 420  
 Miratur molem Æneas, magalia quondam,  
 Miratur portas strepitumque et strata viarum.  
 Instant ardentes Tyrii : pars ducere muros,  
 Molirique arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa ;  
 Pars optare locum tecto et concludere sulco ;  
 Jura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatu ;  
 Hic portus alii effodiunt ; hinc alta theatri  
 Fundamenta locant alii immanesque columnas  
 Rupibus excidunt, scenis decora alta futuris.

5. 145.  
 G. 2. 166.,  
 (Jam) 2. 615.  
 Od. η. 43.,  
 Luc. 1. 316.  
 (Inf.) Cf.  
 4. 421., 6. 49.

- II β. 87. Qualis apes æstate novâ per florea rura 430  
 Exercet sub sole labor; quùm gentis adultos  
 G. 4. 163. et Educunt foetus, aut quùm liquentia mella  
 Æ. 6. 707. Stipant et dulci distendunt nectare cellas,  
 Aut onera accipiunt venientùm aut agmine facto  
 Ignavum fucos pecus à præsepibus arcant;  
 4. 407. Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.  
 "O fortunati, quorum jam mœnia surgunt!"  
 Æneas ait, et fastigia suspicit urbis.  
 Od. γ. 39. Infert se sæptus nebulâ (mirabile dictu)  
 (Dat. for  
 abl. of the  
 agent), 326.  
 475., 7. 598. Per medios miscetque viris; neque cernitur ulli.  
 Lucus in urbe fuit mediâ lætissimus umbræ, 441  
 Quo primùm, jactati undis et turbine, Pœni  
 Effodère loco signum, quod regia Juno  
 Monstrârat, caput acris equi; sic nam fore bello  
 cf. 8. 318. Egregiam et facilem victu per sæcula gentem.  
 Hic templum Junoni ingens Sidonia Dido  
 Condebat, donis opulentum et numine divæ  
 316. Ærea cui gradibus surgebant limina nexæque  
 Ære trabes; foribus cardo stridebat ahenis  
 Hoc primùm in luco nova res oblata timorem 450  
 Leniit; hìc primùm Æneas sperare salutem  
 G. 3. 248. Ausus et afflictis meliùs confidere rebus.  
 Namque, sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo,  
 Reginam opperiens, dum, quæ fortuna sit urbi,  
 3. 486. Artificumque manus inter se operumque laborem  
 Miratur, videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnâs,  
 Bellaque jam famâ totum vulgata per orbem,  
 Atridas, Priamumque et sævum ambobus Achil-  
 lem.  
 Constitit et lacrymans: "Quis jam locus," inquit,  
 "Achate,  
 Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris? 460  
 En Priamus! Sunt hìc etiam sua præmia laudi;  
 178., 2. 784. Sunt lacrymæ rerum et mentem mortalia tan-  
 et 412. gunt.

- Solve metus ; feret hæc aliquam tibi fama salutem."  
 Sic ait, atque animum picturâ pascit inani,  
 Multa gemens largoque humectat flumine vultum. II. l. 114.  
 Namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum  
 Hâc fugerent Graii, premeret Trojana juvenus ;  
 Hâc Phryges, instaret curru cristatus Achilles. II. r. 380.  
 Nec procul hinc Rhesi niveis tentoria velis II. s. 434.  
 Agnoscit lacrymans, primo quæ prodita somno 470  
 Tydides multâ vastabat cæde cruentus,  
 Ardentesque avertit equos in castra, priusquam II. s. 547.  
 Pabula gustâssent Trojæ Xanthumque bibissent.  
 Parte aliâ fugiens amissis Troilus armis, II. s. 257.  
 Infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli, 440., 5. 809.  
 Fertur equis curruque hæret resupinus inani,  
 Lora tenens tamen ; huic cervixque comæque tra-  
 huntur  
 Per terram et versâ pulvis inscribitur hastâ.  
 Interea ad templum non æquæ Palladis ibant II. l. 293.  
 Crinibus Iliades passis peplumque ferebant,  
 Suppliciter tristes, et tunsæ pectora palmis ; (Mid. verb),  
 Diva solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat. 158., 2. 707.  
 Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros, 6. 469.  
 Exanimumque auro corpus vendebat Achilles. II. s. 16.  
 Tum verò ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab imo, II. s. 501.  
 Ut spolia, ut currus, utque ipsum corpus amici  
 Tendentemque manus Priamum conspexit iner- II. s. 478.  
 mes.  
 Se quoque principibus permixtum agnovit Achivis, Od. 3. 188., 2.  
 Eoasque acies et nigri Memnonis arma. 521.  
 Ducit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis 490 II r. 189  
 Penthesilea furens, mediisque in millibus ardet,  
 Aurea subnectens exsertæ cingula mammæ,  
 Bellatrix audetque viris concurrere virgo.  
 Hæc dum Dardanio Æneæ miranda videntur, (Participle),  
 Dum stupet obtutuque hæret defixus in uno : cf. 269., 3.  
 Regina ad templum, formâ pulcherrima Dido, 275.

- Incessit, magnâ juvenum stipante catervâ.  
Qualis in Eurotæ ripis, aut per juga Cynthi,  
cf. 316. Exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutæ  
Od. ζ. 102. ad Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades : illa phare-  
107. tram 500
6. 836. Fert humero gradiensque deas supereminet omnes ;  
G. 3. 250. Latonæ tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus :  
Luc. 3. 909. Talis erat Dido, talem se læta ferebat  
Per medios, instans operi regnisque futuris.  
Tum foribus divæ, mediâ testudine templi,  
Sæpta armis solioque altè subnixâ resedit.
- G. 2. 155. Jura dabat legesque viris operumque laborem  
Partibus æquabat justis aut sorte trahebat ;  
Quùm subitò Æneas concursu accedere magno  
Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloan-  
thum,  
Teucrorumque alios, ater quos æquore turbo 511  
Dispulerat penitusque alias avexerat oras.  
Obstupuit simul ipse, simul percussus Achates  
Lætitiâque metuque ; avidi conjungere dextras  
Ardebant, sed res animos incognita turbat.  
Dissimulant et nube cavâ speculantur amicti,  
cf. 91. Quæ fortuna viris ; classem quo littore linquant ;  
Quid veniant cuncti : nam lecti navibus ibant,  
Orantes veniam et templum clamore petebant.
11. 248. Postquam introgressi et coram data copia fandi,  
Maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore cœpit : 521  
“ O Regina, novam cui condere Jupiter urbem,  
Justitiâque dedit gentes frenare superbas,  
cf. 67. et 3. Troes te miseri, ventis maria omnia vecti,  
648. Oramus : prohibe infandos à navibus ignes ;  
Parce pio generi et propiùs res aspice nostras.  
Non nos aut ferro Libycos populare Penates  
69. Venimus, aut raptas ad littora vertere prædas :  
6. 100. Non ea vis animo, nec tanta superbia victis.  
3. 163. Est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt. 530

Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glebæ ; G. 2. 185.  
 Cnōtri coluēre viri ; nunc fama, minores 733.  
 Italiā dixisse ducis de nomine gentem.

Hic cursus fuit :

Quūm subitō assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion  
 In vada cæca tulit penitūsque procacibus austris Hor. 1. 25. 2.  
 Perque undas, superante salo perque invia saxa  
 Dispulit ; huc pauci vestris adnavimus oris. 5. 451.

Quod genus hoc hominum ? quæve hunc tam bar-  
 bara morem

Permittit patria ? hospitio prohibemur arenæ ! 540  
 Bella cient primâque vetant consistere terrâ. Cf. 299.

Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma :  
 At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi.  
 Rex erat Æneas nobis, quo justior alter  
 Nec pietate fuit nec bello major et armis.  
 Quem si fata virum servant, si vescitur aurâ  
 Ætheriâ, neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris : 10 706.

Non metus, officio ne te certâsse priorem  
 Pœniteat. Sunt et Siculis regionibus urbes,  
 Arvaque, Trojanoque à sanguine clarus Acestes.  
 Quassatam ventis liceat subducere classem, 551

Et silvis aptare trabes et stringere remos ; 4. 399.  
 Si datur Italiā, sociis et rege recepto, 583.

Tendere, ut Italiā læti Latiumque petamus ;  
 Sin absumta salus et te, pater optime Teucrūm,  
 Pontus habet Libyæ, nec spes jam restat Iuli :  
 At freta Sicania saltem sedesque paratas,  
 Unde huc advecti regemque petamus Acesten."  
 Talibus Ilioneus ; cuncti simul ore fremebant  
 Dardanidæ. 560

Tum breviter Dido, vultum demissa, profatur :  
 " Solvite corde metum, Teucri, secludite curas. 4. 385. et G. 3.  
 171.

Res dura et regni novitas me talia cogunt  
 Moliri et latè finos custode tueri.

Quis genus Æneadūm, quis Trojæ nesciat urbem,



- Virtutesque virosque aut tanti incendia belli?  
 Non obtusa aded gestamus pectora Pœni,  
 Nec tam aversus equos Tyriâ Sol jungit ab urbe.
8. 319. Seu vos Hesperiam magnam Saturniaque arva,  
 5. 759. Sive Erycis fines regemque optatis Acesten: 570  
 8. 171. Auxilio tutos dimittam opibusque juvabo.  
 Vultis et his mecum pariter considerare regnis:  
 Urbem quam statuo, vestra est; subducite naves;  
 440. Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.  
 Atque utinam rex ipse Noto compulsus eodem  
 Afforet Æneas! Equidem per littora certos  
 Dimittam et Libyæ lustrare extrema jubebo,  
 4. 373. Si quibus ejectus silvis aut urbibus errat.”
- His animum arrecti dictis et fortis Achates  
 Et pater Æneas jamdudum erumpere nubem 580  
 Ardebant. Prior Ænean compellat Achates:  
 “Nate deâ, quæ nunc animo sententia surgit?”  
 553. Omnia tuta vides; classem sociosque receptos.  
 Unus abest, medio in fluctu quem vidimus ipsi  
 Submersum; dictis respondent cetera matris.”
- Od. 7. 143. Vix ea fatus erat, quum circumfusa repente  
 Scindit se nubes et in æthera purgat apertum.  
 Restitit Æneas clarâque in luce refulsit,  
 Od. 7. 156. Os humerosque deo similis; namque ipsa deco-  
 ram  
 Cæsariem nato genetrix lumenque juventæ 590  
 Purpureum et lætos oculis afflârat honores:
- Od. 7. 232. Quale manus addunt ebori decus, aut ubi flavo  
 G. 3. 34. Argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro.  
 Tum sic reginam alloquitur cunctisque repentè  
 Od. 6. 207. Improvisus ait: “Coram, quem quæritis, adsum,  
 Troius Æneas, Libycis ereptus ab undis.  
 O sola infandos Trojæ miserata labores,  
 30. Quæ nos, reliquias Danaûm terræque marisque  
 Omnibus exhaustos jam casibus, omnium egenos,  
 Urbe, domo socias! grates persolvere dignas 600

- Non opis est nostræ, Dido, nec quidquid ubique  
est  
Gentis Dardaniæ, magnum quæ sparsa per orbem. Hor. S. 1. 6.  
Dî tibi, si qua pios respectant numina, si quid 1. et Epod.  
Usquam justitia est et mens sibi conscia recti, 5. 1.  
Præmia digna ferant. Quæ te tam læta tulerunt G. 3. 248.  
Sæcula? qui tanti talem genuêre parentes? Il. 4. 650  
In freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbræ Od. 4. 154.  
Lustrabunt convexa, polus dum sidera pascet: Luc. 1. 232.  
Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque mane-  
bunt,  
Quæ me cunque vocant terræ." Sic fatus, amicum E. 6. 6.  
Ilionea petit dextrâ lævâque Serestum; 611  
Post alios fortemque Gyan fortemque Cloanthum.  
Obstupuit primo aspectu Sidonia Dido,  
Casu deinde viri tanto, et sic ore locuta est: 91.  
"Quis te, nate dea, per tanta pericula casus  
Insequitur? quæ vis immanibus applicat oris? 5. 451.  
Tunc ille Æneas, quem Dardanio Anchisæ Il. 6. 819.  
Alma Venus Phrygii genuit Simoëntis ad undam? Luc. 1. 2.  
Atque equidem Teucrum memini Sidona venire,  
Finibus expulsum patriis, nova regna petentem 620  
Auxilio Beli: genitor tum Belus opimam  
Vastabat Cyprum et victor ditione tenebat:  
Tempore jam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis  
Trojanæ nomenque tuum regesque Pelasgi. Il. 6. 681.  
Ipse hostis Teucros insigni laude ferebat,  
Seque ortum antiquâ Teucrorum ab stirpe volebat.  
Quare agite, o tectis, juvenes, succedite nostris. 3. 276., E. 5.  
Me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores 6.  
Jactatam hâc demum voluit consistere terrâ.  
Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco." 630 Od. 4. 208.  
Sic memorat; simul Ænean in regia ducit  
Tecta; simul divûm templis indicit honorem. 49.  
Nec minùs interea sociis ad littora mittit Od. 8. 59.  
Viginti tauros, magnorum horrentia centum Il. 2. 473. et  
G. 4. 407.

- Terga suūm, pingues centum cum matribus agnos,  
 A. Gellius, 9. Munera lætitiāque dii.  
 14. et cf. G. At domus interior regali splendida luxu  
 1. 208. Instruitur mediisque parant convivia tectis:  
 G. 3. 248. et Arte laboratæ vestes ostroque superbo,  
 Od. 7. 95. Ingens argentum mensis cælataque in auro 640  
 Fortia facta patrum, series longissima rerum,  
 Per tot ducta viros antiquæ ab origine gentis.  
 Æneas (neque enim patrius consistere mentem  
 Passus amor) rapidum ad naves præmittit Acha-  
 tem,  
 364. Ascanio ferat hæc ipsumque ad mœnia ducat.  
 Omnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis.  
 Munera præterea, Iliacis erepta ruinis,  
 G. 2. 192. Ferre jubet, pallam signis auroque rigentem,  
 Et circumtextum croceo velamen acantho,  
 Ornatus Argivæ Helenæ; quos illa Mycenis, 650  
 Pergama quūm peteret inconcessosque Hymenæos,  
 Extulerat, matris Leda mirabile donum.  
 Præterea sceptrum, Ilione quod gesserat olim,  
 Maxima natarum Priami colloque monile  
 Hor. Sat. 2. Baccatum et duplicem gemmis auroque coronam.  
 3. 241. Hæc celerans iter ad naves tendebat Achates.  
 At Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat  
 Consilia, ut faciem mutatus et ora Cupido  
 Pro dulci Ascanio veniat donisque furem  
 7. 355. Incendat reginam atque ossibus implicet ignem; 660  
 Cf. "punica Quippe domum timet ambiguum Tyriosque bilin-  
 fides." gues.  
 Urit atrox Juno et sub noctem cura recursat.  
 Ergo his aligerum dictis affatur Amorem: —  
 Apoll. Rhod. 3. "Nate, meæ vires, mea magna potentia solus,  
 Nate, patris summi qui tela Typhoia temnis,  
 Ad te confugio et supplex tua numina posco.  
 Frater ut Æneas pelago tuus omnia circum  
 Littora jactetur, odiis Junonis iniquæ,

- Nota tibi et nostro doluisti sæpè dolore.  
 Hunc Phœnissa tenet Dido blandisque moratur 670  
 Vocibus ; et vereor, quo se Junonia vertant  
 Hospitia ; haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum.  
 Quocirca capere antè dolis et cingere flammâ  
 Reginam meditor, ne quo se numine mutet,  
 Sed magno Æneæ mecum teneatur amore.  
 Quà facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem : E. 1. 19.  
 Regius accitu cari genitoris ad urbem  
 Sidoniam puer ire parat, mea maxima cura,  
 Dona ferens, pelago et flammis restantia Trøjæ : 598.  
 Hunc ego, sopitum somno, super alta Cythera 680  
 Aut super Idalium, sacratâ sede recondam,  
 Ne quâ scire dolos, mediusve occurrere possit ;  
 Tu faciem illius noctem non ampliùs unam  
 Falle dolo et notos pueri puer indue vultus :  
 Ut, quùm te gremio accipiet lætissima Dido  
 Regales inter mensas laticemque Lyæum,  
 Quùm dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet,  
 Occultum inspirens ignem fallasque veneno.”  
 Paret Amor dictis caræ genitricis et alas  
 Exuit et gressu gaudens incedit Iûli. 690  
 At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem  
 Irrigat et fotum gremio dea tollit in altos  
 Idaliæ lucos, ubi mollis amaracus illum  
 Floribus et dulci aspirans complectitur umbrâ.  
 Jamque ibat dicto parens et dona Cupido  
 Regia portabat Tyriis, duce lætus Achatè.  
 Quùm venit, aulæis jam se regina superbis  
 Aurêâ composuit spondâ mediamque locavit ;  
 Jam pater Æneas et jam Trojana juvenus  
 Conveniunt stratoque super discumbitur ostro. 700  
 Dant famuli manibus lymphas Cereremque canistris  
 Expediunt tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis.  
 Quinquaginta intus famulæ, quibus ordine longam  
 Cura penum struere et flammis adolere Penates ;

(Pl. for Sing.)  
 2. 188., 5.  
 381.

Od. æ. 56.

E. 6. 6.

598.

Cf. 658. et E.  
 4. 42.

Luc. 4. 1077.  
 G. 1. 139.

Luc. 4. 905.  
 Od. β. 395.

Cf. 7. 169.

Od. γ. 172.  
 G. 4. 377.

7. 71. et G. 4.  
 379.

- Centum aliæ totidemque pares ætate ministri,  
 Qui dapibus mensas onerent et pocula ponant.
6. 268. Nec non et Tyrii per limina læta frequentes  
 9. 488. Convenêre, toris jussi discumbere pictis.  
 Mirantur dona Æneæ, mirantur Iûlum,  
 Flagrantesque dei vultus simulataque verba, 710  
 Pallamque et pictum croceo velamen acantho.  
 Præcipuè infelix, pesti devota futuræ,  
 Expleri mentem nequit ardescitque tuendo
- Cf. G. 1. 455.,  
 2. 729, et 9.  
 539.
- Phœnissa et pariter puero donisque movetur.  
 Ille, ubi complexu Æneæ colloque pependit,  
 3. 302. Et magnum falsi implevit genitoris amorem,  
 Reginam petit. Hæc oculis, hæc pectore toto  
 Hæret; et interdum gremio foveat, inscia Dido,  
 91. Insideat quantus miseræ deus! At memor ille  
 Matris Acidaliæ paulatim abolere Sychæum 720  
 Incipit, et vivo tentat prævertere amore
7. 693. Jam pridem resides animos desuetaque corda.
11. 469. Postquam prima quies epulis mensæque remotæ,  
 Crateras magnos statuunt et vina coronant  
 Fit strepitus tectis vocemque per ampla volutant
- Od. 9. 100. Atria; dependent lychni laquearibus aureis  
 Incensi et noctem flammis funalia vincunt.
- G. 11. 192. Hic regina gravem gemmis auroque poposcit
- Od. 9. 177. Implevitque mero pateram, quam Belus et omnes  
 A Belo soliti; tum facta silentia tectis: — 730
- Od. 4. 207. "Jupiter, hospitibus nam te dare jura loquuntur,  
 Hunc lætum Tyriisque diem Trojâque profectis  
 532. Esse velis nostrosque hujus meminisse minores.
- E. 5. 65. Adsit lætitiæ Bacchus dator et bona Juno.  
 Et vos, o, cœtum, Tyrii, celebrate faventes."
632. Dixit, et in mensam laticum libavit honorem,  
 396. Primaque, libato, summo tenus attigit ore;  
 Tum Bitiæ dedit increpitans; ille impiger hausit
- Hor. S. 1. 5. Spumantem pateram et pleno se proluit auro;  
 16.  
 9. 638. et Od. Post alii procures. Citharâ crinitus Iopas 740  
 6. 73.

Personat auratâ, docuit quæ maximus Atlas.  
 Hic canit errantem lunam solisque labores ; Cf. G. 2. 478.  
 Unde hominum genus et pecudes ; unde imber et  
     ignes ;  
 Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones ; 3. 516.  
 Quid tantum Oceano properent se tingere soles G. 2. 481  
 Hiberni, vel quæ tardis mora noctibus obstet. 6. 310.  
 Ingeminant plausu Tyrii Troësque sequuntur.  
 Nec non et vario noctem sermone trahebat  
 Infelix Dido longumque bibebat amorem, 749 3. 487.  
 Multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa :  
 Nunc, quibus Auroræ venisset filius armis ; 1. 489.  
 Nunc, quales Diomedis equi : nunc, quantus Achilles. Il. 6. 265.  
 Immo age et a primâ dic, hospes, origine nobis  
 Insidias, inquit, Danaum, casusque tuorum,  
 Erroresque tuos ; nam te jam septima portat 5. 626.  
 Omnibus errantem terris et fluctibus æstas.

## LIBER II.

CONTICUERE omnes, intentique ora tenebant ; 7. 250., G. 4.  
 Inde toro pater Æneas sic orsus ab alto : — 483.  
     “ Infandum, Regina, jubes renovare dolorem ; Cf. 1. 638.  
 Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum Od. 9. 241. et  
 Eruerint Danaï : quæque ipse miserrima vidi, 12.  
 Et quorum pars magna fui. Quis, talia fando, 10. 427., G. 2.  
 Myrmidonum, Dolopumve, aut duri miles Ulixi, 40.  
 Temperet a lacrimis ? et jam nox humida cœlo Cf. G. 1. 360.,  
 Præcipitat, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos. Il. 8. 251.  
 Sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros, 4. 81., 8. 59.  
 Et breviter Trojæ supremum audire laborem ; 10 2. 298., Od. 1.  
 Quamquam animus meminisse horret, luctuque re- 378.  
     fugit, G. 1. 330., Il.  
 Incipiam. Fracti bello, fatisque repulsi, 8. 328.  
 Ductores Danaum, tot jam labentibus annis, Luc. 1. 87.  
 Instar montis equum, divinâ Palladis arte, Od. 8. 492.

- Od. 3. 272. *Ædificant, sectâque intexunt abiete costas.  
Votum pro reditu simulant : ea fama vagatur.  
Huc, delecta virûm sortiti corpora, furtim  
Includunt cæco lateri, penitusque cavernas*
2. 495., G. 2. 192. *Ingentes uterumque armato milite complent. 20  
"Est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima famâ  
Insula, dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant ;  
Nunc tantum sinus, et statio malè fida carinis :  
Huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt.  
Nos abiisse rati, et vento petiisse Mycenâs.  
Ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucria luctu :  
Panduntur portæ ; juvat ire, et Dorica castra  
Desertosque videre locos litusque relictum.*
8. 65. et Cæs. B. G. 7. 37. *Hic Dolopum manus, hic sævus tendebat Achilles ;  
Classibus hic locus ; hic acie certare solebant. 30  
Pars stupet innuptæ donum exitiale Minervæ,  
Et molem mirantur equi ; primusque Thymætes*
- Od. 8. 505. *Duci intra muros hortatur, et arce locari ;  
Sive dolo, seu jam Trojæ sic fata ferebant.*
1. 316. 361. *At Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti,  
Aut pelago Danaûm insidias, suspectaque dona,*
1. 69. *Præcipitare jubent, subjectisque urere flammis ;  
Aut terebrare cavas uteri et tentare latebras.*
6. 310. et Od. 8. 505. *Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus. 39  
"Primus ibi ante omnes, magnâ comitante ca-  
Laocoon ardens summâ decurrit ab arce ; [tervâ,  
Et procul : 'O miseri ! quæ tanta insania, cives ?  
' Creditis avectos hostes ? aut ulla putatis*
- Soph. Aj. 665. *'Dona carere dolis Danaûm ? sic notus Ulixes ?  
' Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi,  
' Aut hæc in nostros fabricata est machina muros,  
' Inspectura domos, venturaque desuper urbi ;  
' Aut aliquis latet error : equo ne credite, Teucri.  
' Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.  
Sic fatus, validis ingentem viribus hastam 50  
In latus, iuque feri curvam compagibus alvum,*
- Cf. 7. 489. et 11. 571.

Contorsit. Stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso

Insonuere cavæ gemitumque dedere cavernæ.

Et, si fata deûm, si mens non læva fuisset,

E. 1. 16.

Impulerat ferro Argolicas fœdare latebras ;

3. 241.

Trojaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres.

“ Ecce ! manus juvenem interea post terga re-  
vinctum

Pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant

Dardanidæ : qui se ignotum venientibus ultro,

Hoc ipsum ut strueret, Trojamque aperiret Achivis,

Obtulerat, fidens animi, atque in utrumque paratus,  
Seu versare dolos, seu certæ occumbere morti. 62 11. 704.

Undique, visendi studio, Trojana juvenus

Circumfusa ruit, certantque illudere capto.

1. 91.

Accipe nunc Danaûm insidias, et crimine ab uno

Disce omnes.

Namque, ut conspectu in medio, turbatus, inermis,

Constitit, atque oculis Phrygia agmina circum-  
spexit ;

‘ Heu ! quæ nunc tellus,’ inquit, ‘ quæ me æquora  
possunt

‘ Accipere ? aut quid jam misero mihi denique  
restat ? 70

‘ Cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus, et super ipsi 5. 482.

‘ Dardanidæ infensi pœnas cum sanguine poscunt.’ 366.

Quo gemitu conversi animi, compressus et omnis

Impetus. Hortamur fari, quo sanguine cretus, 3. 608.

Quidve ferat ; memoret, quæ sit fiducia capto. 1. 91.

Ille hæc, depositâ tandem formidine, fatur : —

“ Cuncta equidem tibi, Rex, fuerit quodcumque,  
fatebor

‘ Vera,’ inquit, ‘ neque me Argolicâ de gente negabo :

‘ Hoc primum ; nec, si miserum Fortuna Sinonem

‘ Finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget. 392.

‘ Fando aliquod si forte tuas pervenit ad aures 81

‘ Belidæ nomen Palamedis, et inclyta famâ

1. 621.



- ' Gloria ; quem falsâ sub proditione Pelasgi  
 ' Insontem, infando indicio, quia bella vetabat,  
 3. 648., 11. 104. ' Demisere neci ; nunc cassum lumine lugent :  
 ' Illi me comitem, et consanguinitate propinquum  
 ' Pauper in arma pater primis huc misit ab annis.  
 ' Dum stabat regno incolumis, regumque vigeat  
 ' Conciliis ; et nos aliquod nomenque decusque  
 G. 4. 443., 11. ' Gessimus : invidiâ postquam pellacis Ulixi 90  
 γ. 200. ' (Haud ignota loquor) superis concessit ab oris,  
 ' Afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam,  
 3. 648. ' Et casum insonantis mecum indignabar amici.  
 ' Nec tacui, demens : et me, fors si qua tulisset,  
 ' Si patrios unquam remeâsem victor ad Argos,  
 ' Promisi ultorem ; et verbis odia aspera movi.  
 ' Hinc mihi prima mali labes ; hinc semper Ulixes  
 ' Criminibus terrere novis ; hinc spargere voces  
 cf. 267. ' In vulgum ambiguas, et quærere conscius arma.  
 ' Nec requievit enim, donec, Calchante ministro, —  
 ' Sed quid ego hæc autem nequidquam ingrata re-  
 volvo ? 101  
 cf. 64. ' Quidve moror, si omnes uno ordine habetis Achi-  
 vos,  
 cf. 78. ' Idque audire sat est ? Jamdudum sumite pœnas ;  
 11. a. 255. ' Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridæ.  
 " Tum vero ardemus scitari et quærere causas,  
 Ignari scelerum tantorum, artisque Pelasgæ.  
 Prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur : —  
 " " Sæpe fugam Danaï Trojâ cupiere relictâ  
 ' Moliri, et longo fessi discedere bello :  
 ' Fecissentque utinam ! sæpe illos aspera ponti 110  
 12. 73. ' Interclusit hiems, et terruit Auster euntes.  
 ' Præcipue, quum jam hic trabibus contextus acernis  
 ' Staret equus, toto sonuerunt æthere nimbi.  
 ' Suspensi Eurypylum scitantem oracula Phœbi  
 ' Mittimus ; isque adytis hæc tristia dicta reportat :  
 Luc. 1. 85 ' Sanguine placâstis ventos, et virgine cæsâ,

- ' Quum primùm Iliacas, Danai, venistis ad oras :  
 ' Sanguine quærendi reditus, animâque litandum  
 ' Argolicâ. Vulgi quæ vox ut venit ad aures,  
 ' Obstupuere animis, gelidusque per ima cucurrit 120  
 ' Ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo.  
 ' Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu  
 ' Protrahit in medios ; quæ sint ea numina divûm, 1. 133.  
 ' Flagitat. Et mihi jam multi crudele canebant 76.  
 ' Artificis scelus, et taciti ventura videbant. 11. 407.  
 ' Bis quinos silet ille dies, tectusque recusat  
 ' Prodere voce suâ quemquam, aut opponere morti.  
 ' Vix tandem, magnis Ithaci clamoribus actus,  
 ' Composito rumpit vocem, et me destinat aræ.  
 " ' Assensere omnes ; et, quæ sibi quisque timebat 1. 361.  
 ' Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere. 131  
 ' Jamque dies infanda aderat ; mihi sacra parari,  
 ' Et salsæ fruges, et circum tempora vittæ.  
 ' Eripui, fateor, leto me, et vincula rupi ; 156., 12. 30.  
 ' Limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulvâ  
 ' Delitui, dum vela darent, si forte dedissent. 1. 396., G. 4.  
 ' Nec mihi jam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi, 529.  
 ' Nec dulces natos, exoptatumque parentem ; 11. s. 408.,  
 ' Quos illi fors ad pœnas ob nostra reposcent Luc. 3. 907.  
 ' Effugia, et culpam hanc miserorum morte piabunt. 8. 495.  
 ' Quod te, per superos, et conscia numina veri, 141 Cf. *note* 5.  
 ' Per, si qua est, quæ restet adhuc mortalibus usquam,  
 ' Intemerata fides, oro, miserere laborum  
 ' Tantorum ; miserere animi non digna ferentis.'  
 " His lacrimis vitam damus, et miserescimus ultro.  
 Ipse viro primus manicas atque arcta levare  
 Vincula jubet Priamus, dictisque ita fatur amicis : —  
 ' Quisquis es, amissos hinc jam obliviscere Graios ;  
 ' Noster eris, mihi que hæc edissere vera roganti. 11. s. 384.  
 ' Quo molem hanc immanis equi statuere ? quis  
 auctor ? [belli ?]  
 ' Quidve petunt ? quæ religio ? aut quæ machina

Δόλοισι πει-  
πασμένους.  
G. 3. 171.

- Dixerat. Ille, dolis instructus et arte Pelasgâ,  
Sustulit exutas vinclis ad sidera palmas : —
3. 599. ' Vos, æterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum  
' Testor numen, ait ; vos, aræ, ensesque nefandi,  
' Quos fugi, vittæque deûm, quas hostia gessi :
4. 27. ' Fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resolvere jura,
1. 91. ' Fas odisse viros, atque omnia ferre sub auras,  
' Si qua tegunt ; teneor patriæ nec legibus ullis.  
' Tu modo promissis mancas, servataque serves 160  
' Troja fidem, si vera feram, si magna rependam.  
" Omnis spes Danaûm, et cœpti fiducia belli,  
' Palladis auxiliis semper stetit. Impius ex quo
1. 19. ' Tydides sed enim, scelerumque inventor Ulixes,  
' Fatale aggressi sacrato avellere templo
9. 151. ' Palladium, cæsis summæ custodibus arcis,  
' Corripuere sacram effigiem, manibusque cruentis  
' Virgineas ausi divæ contingere vittas :
- G. 1. 200. ' Ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri
1. 364., II. π. 45. ' Spes Danaûm, fractæ vires, aversa deæ mens. 170  
' Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstribus.  
' Vix positum castris simulacrum : arsere coruscæ
- Luc. 1. 920. ' Luminibus flammæ arrectis, salsusque per artus  
' Sudor iit ; terque ipsa solo, mirabile dictu !  
' Emicuit, parmamque ferens, hastamque trementem.
124. ' Extemplo tentanda fugâ canit æquora Calchas ;  
' Nec posse Argolicis excindi Pergama telis,  
' Omina ni repetant Argis, numenque reducant,  
' Quod pelago et curvis secum avexere carinis.  
' Et nunc, quod patrias vento petiere Mycenæ, 180  
' Arma deosque parant comites, pelagoque remenso  
' Improvisi aderunt, ita digerit omina Calchas.
1. 8., 12. 496. ' Hanc pro Palladio, moniti, pro numine læso,  
' Effigiem statuere ; nefas quæ triste piaret.  
' Hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem
5. 451. ' Roboribus textis, cœloque educere, jussit ;  
' Ne recipi portis, aut duci in mœnia possit,

- ' Neu populum antiquâ sub religione tueri.  
 ' Nam, si vestra manus violâset dona Minervæ, 1. 609.  
 ' Tum magnum exitium, quod di prius omen in ip-  
 sum  
 ' Convertant! Priami imperio Phrygibusque futu-  
 rum: 191  
 ' Sin manibus vestris vestram ascendisset in urbem,  
 ' Ultro Asiam magno Pelopea ad mœnia bello  
 ' Venturam, et nostros ea fata manere nepotes.' 2. 648.  
 " Talibus insidiis perjurique arte Sinonias  
 Credita res; captique dolis lacrimisque coactis 1. 261.  
 Quos neque Tydides, nec Larissæus Achilles, 11. 2. 809.  
 Non anni domuere decem, non mille carinæ.  
 " Hic aliud majus miseris multoque tremendum Cf. 1. 91., 12.  
 Objicitur magis, atque improvida pectora turbat. 244.  
 Laocoon, ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos, 201  
 Sollemnes taurum ingentem mactabat ad aras. 2. 119.  
 Ecce autem gemini a Tenedo, tranquilla per alta,  
 (Horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues  
 Incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad litora tendunt:  
 Pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta jubæque  
 Sanguinæ exsuperant undas: pars cetera pontum 11. 2. 309.  
 Pone legit, sinuantque immensa volumine terga. 225., 4. 674.,  
 Fit sonitus spumante salo. Jamque arva tenebant, 12. 461.  
 Ardentesque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni, 210  
 Sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora. G. 2. 422.  
 Diffugimus visu exsanguis. Illi agmine certo 792., 5. 50., et  
 Laocoonta petunt; et primum parva duorum 19. 222.  
 Corpora natorum serpens amplexus uterque  
 Implicat, et miseros morsu depascitur artus:  
 Post, ipsum, auxilio subeuntem ac tela ferentem, 9. 379.  
 Corripiunt, spirisque ligant ingentibus; et jam,  
 Bis medium amplexi, bis collo squamea circum G. 4. 492.  
 Terga dati, superant capite et cervicibus altis.  
 Ille simul manibus tendit divellere nodos, 220  
 Perfusus sanie vittas atque veneno;

- II. v. 403 Clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit :  
 1. 361 Quales mugitus, fugit quum saucius aram  
 Taurus, et incertam excussit cervice securim.  
 At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones  
 Effugiunt, sævæque petunt Tritonidis arcem,  
 1. 158. Sub pedibusque deæ, clypeiue sub orbe, teguntur,  
 II. 8. 77. Tum vero tremefacta novus per pectora cunctis  
 235. Insinuat pavor ; et scelus expendisse merentem  
 Laocoonta ferunt, sacrum qui cuspide robur 230  
 Læserit, et tergo sceleratam intorserit hastam.  
 Eur. Troad. Ducendum ad sedes simulacrum, orandaque divæ  
 515. Numina conclamant.  
 Cæs. B. G. 2. Dividimus muros, et mœnia pandimus urbis.  
 16.  
 (Act. for neut. Accingunt omnes operi, pedibusque rotarum  
 sub. sc), 1.  
 104. 402., 7.  
 27., 10. 103. Intendunt. Scandit fatalis machina muros,  
 Foeta armis. Pueri circum, innuptæque puellæ,  
 Sacra canunt, funemque manu contingere gaudent.  
 5. 451. Illa subit, mediæque minans illabitur urbi. 240  
 O patria ! O divûm domus Ilium ! et inclyta bello  
 Mœnia Dardanidûm ! quater ipso in limine portæ  
 Substitit atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere.  
 Instamus tamen, immemores, cæcique furore,  
 Et monstrum infelix sacratâ sistimus arce.  
 Tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris  
 1. 440. Ora, dei jussu non umquam credita Teucris.  
 Nos delubra deûm miseri, quibus ultimus esset  
 Ille dies, festâ velamus fronde per urbem.  
 8. 369., II. 8. Vertitur interea cœlum, et ruit oceano Nox, 250  
 485.  
 G. 3. 344. Involvens umbrâ magnâ terramque polumque,  
 Myrmidonumque dolos : fusi per mœnia Teucri  
 Conticuere ; sopor fessos complectitur artus.  
 “ Et jam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat  
 4. 384. A Tenedo, tacitæ per amica silentia lunæ  
 Litora nota petens, flammæ quum regia puppis  
 Extulerat ; fatisque deûm defensus iniquis,

- Inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim  
 Laxat claustra Sinon : illos patefactus ad auras  
 Reddit equus, lætique cavo se robore promunt 260  
 Tisandrus Sthenelusque duces, et dirus Ulixes,  
 Demissum lapsi per funem, Acamasque, Thoasque, Cf. 3. 631. et  
 Pelidesque Neoptolemus, primusque Machaon, 659.  
 Et Menelaus, et ipse doli fabricator Epeus. Od. 9. 493.  
 Invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam; Luc. 1. 478.  
 Cæduntur vigiles, portisque patentibus omnes  
 Accipiunt socios, atque agmina conscia jungunt. Cf. 99.  
 "Tempus erat, quo prima quies mortalibus agris 11. 183., II. 7  
 Incipit, et dono divûm gratissima serpit: 569.  
 In somnis, ecce! ante oculos mœstissimus Hector 270 8. 658.  
 Visus adesse mihi, largosque effundere fletus; II. 4. 59.  
 Raptatus bigis ut quondam, aterque cruento II. 2. 395.  
 Pulvere, perque pedes trajectus lora tumentes. G 4. 482.  
 Hei mihi, qualis erat! quantum mutatus ab illo II. 2. 373.  
 Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli, G. 4. 482., II.  
 Vel Danaûm Phrygios jaculatus puppibus ignes! 6. 94.  
 Squalentem barbam, et concretos sanguine crines,  
 Vulneraque illa gerens, quæ circum plurima muros 5. 727.  
 Accepit patrios. Ultro flens ipse videbar 279  
 Compellare virum, et mœstas expromere voces:— 1. 91.  
 'O lux Dardaniæ! spes o fidissima Teucrûm!  
 'Quæ tantæ tenuere moræ? quibus Hector ab oris  
 'Expectate venis? ut te post multa tuorum 10 327. Cf.  
 'Funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores, 48., quomodo.  
 'Defessi aspicimus! quæ causa indigna serenos  
 'Fœdavit vultus? aut cur hæc vulnera cerno?'  
 Ille nihil; nec me quærentem vana moratur: E. 3. 8.  
 Sed, graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens,  
 'Heu! fuge, nate deâ, teque his,' ait, 'eripe flam- 1. 364.  
 mis. 289  
 'Hostis habet muros; ruit alto a culmine Troja. II. 7. 373.  
 'Sat patriæ Priamoque datum. Si Pergama dextrâ E. 6. 6.

‘Defendi possent, etiam hâc defensa fuissent.  
 ‘Sacra suosque tibi commendat Troja Penates:  
 ‘Hos cape fatorum comites; his mœnia quære,  
 ‘Magna pererrato statuas quæ denique ponto.’  
 Sic ait; et manibus vittas Vestamque potentem  
 Æternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem.

Eur. Hec. 905. “Diverso interea miscentur mœnia luctu;  
 Et magis atque magis, quamquam secreta parentis  
 Anchisæ domus arboribusque oblecta recessit, 300  
 Clauescent sonitus, armorumque ingruit horror.

6. 79. Excitior somno, et summi fastigia tecti  
 Ascensu supero, atque arrectis auribus adsto:

Il. β. 455. α. In segetem veluti quum flamma furentibus austris  
 155. Incidit, aut rapidus montano flumine torrens  
 Il. ε. 87. et λ. Sternit agros, sternit sata læta, boumque labores,  
 492. Præcipientesque trahit silvas; stupet inscius alto

Il. β. 452. Accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.

G. 2. 192. Tum vero manifesta fides, Danaûmque patescunt  
 Insidiæ. Jam Deïphobi dedit ampla ruinam, 310  
 Vulcano superante, domus: jam proximus ardet

Il. γ. 148., α. Ucalegon: Sigea igni freta lata relucent.

80., Juv. 3. Exoritur clamorque virûm clangorque tubarum.  
 199.

Il. 192. Arma amens capio; nec sat rationis in armis;  
 8. 299. Sed glomerare manum bello, et concurrere in arcem  
 Dum sociis, ardent animi; furor iraque mentem

Il. ε. 494. Præcipitant; pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis.

“Ecce autem telis Panthus elapsus Achivûm,  
 Panthus Othryades, arcis Phœbique sacerdos,

351. Sacra manu, victosque deos, parvumque nepotem 320  
 Ipse trahit, cursuque amens ad limina tendit.—

‘Quo res summa loco, Panthu? quam prendimus  
 arcem?’

Vix ea fatus eram, gemitu quum talia reddit:—

8. 334. ‘Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus

Eur. Troad. ‘Dardaniæ. Fuimus Troes; fuit Ilium, et ingens

581.

‘Gloria Teucrorum. Ferus omnia Jupiter Argos

- ' Transtulit : incensâ Danaï dominantur in urbe :  
 ' Arduus armatos mediis in mœnibus astans  
 ' Fundit equus, victorque Sinon incendia miscet,  
 ' Insultans. Portis alii bipatentibus adsunt, 330  
 ' Millia quot magnis umquam venere Mycenis : 233.  
 ' Obsedere alii telis angusta viarum 725., Hor. 4.  
 ' Oppositi : stat ferri acies mucrone corusco 12. 20.  
 ' Stricta, parata neci : vix primi prœlia tentant  
 ' Portarum vigiles, et cæco Marte resistunt.' 4. 209., 9. 518.  
 Talibus Othryadæ dictis, et numine divûm, 277.  
 In flammâs et in arma feror, quo tristis Eriny's,  
 Quo fremitus vocat, et sublatus ad æthera clamor.  
 Addunt se socios Rhipeus, et, maximus armis,  
 Epytus, oblatis per lunam, Hypanisque Dymasque, 340  
 Et lateri agglomerant nostro, juvenisque Corœbus, 235.  
 Mygdonides. Illis ad Trojam forte diebus  
 Venerat, insano Cassandræ incensus amore, II. v. 363.  
 Et gener auxilium Priamo, Phrygibusque, ferebat.  
 Infelix ! qui non sponsæ præcepta furentis Cf. 247, 248.  
 Audierit.  
 Quos ubi confertos audere in prœlia vidi,  
 Incipio super his : — ' Juvenes, fortissima frustra  
 ' Pectora, si vobis audentem extrema cupido  
 ' Certa sequi ; quæ sit rebus fortuna videtis ; 350  
 ' Excessere omnes, adytis arisque relictis, 320.  
 ' Dî, quibus imperium hoc steterat ; succurritis urbi Æsch. Sep.  
 ' Incensæ : moriamur, et in media arma ruamus. 220.  
 ' Una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem.' (Hysteron  
 Sic animis juvenum furor additus. Inde, lupi ceu Proteron),  
 Raptos atrâ in nebulâ, quos improba ventris 3. 622., 11.  
 Exegit cæcos rabies, catulique relictis 280., 6. 481.  
 Faucibus exspectant siccis ; per tela, per hostes 567.  
 Vadimus haud dubiam in mortem, mediæque te- II. v. 156.  
 nemus G. 1. 146.  
 Urbis iter : nox atra cavâ circumvolat umbrâ. 360  
 Quis cladem illius noctis, quis funera fando Od. γ. 113.



Explicit, aut possit lacrimis æquare labores?

Urbs antiqua ruit, multos dominata per annos;

cf. 4. 158. Plurima perque vias sternuntur inertia passim  
Corpora, perque domos, et religiosa deorum

11. 5. 479. Limina. Nec soli pœnas dant sanguine Teuceri:

G. 3. 99. Quondam etiam victis redit in præcordia virtus,  
Victoresque cadunt Danaï. Crudelis ubique

Thuc. 3. 83. Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago.

Primus se, Danaûm magnâ comitante catervâ, 370

Androgeus offert nobis, socia agmina credens

Inscius, atque ultro verbis compellat amicis: —

‘Festinate, viri; nam quæ tam sera moratur

‘Segnities? alii rapiunt incensa feruntque

‘Pergama: vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis?’

Dixit; et extemplo (neque enim responsa dabantur

Fida satis) sensit medios delapsus in hostes.

Græcism.

ἡρώδης ἰουλιανός,

7. 350.,

G. 2. 510.,

et cf. 10.

803., 12. 149.

11. 7. 33.

3. 648.

G. 3. 421.

Obstupuit, retroque pedem cum voce repressit.

Improvisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem

Pressit humi nitens, trepidusque repente refugit 380

Attollentem iras, et cærule colla tumentem;

Haud secus Androgeus visu tremefactus abibat:

Irruimus, densis et circumfundimur armis,

Ignarosque loci passim, et formidine captos,

9. 525. Sternimus. Adspirat primo fortuna labori.

Atque hic, successu exsultans animisque, Corœbus,

‘O socii! qua prima, inquit, fortuna salutis [mur.

‘Monstrat iter, quaque ostendit se dextra, sequa-

‘Mutemus clypeos, Danaûmque insignia nobis 389

Luc. 5. 856. ‘Aptemus: dolus, an virtus, quis in hoste requirat?

‘Arma dabunt ipsi.’ Sic fatus, deinde comantem

7. 687. Androgei galeam, clypei que insigne decorum,

671 et G. 4. Induitur, laterique Argivum accommodat ense.

482.

Hoc Rhipeus, hoc ipse Dymas, omnisque juvenus.

Læta facit; spoliis se quisque recentibus armat.

Vadimus immixti Danaïs haud numine nostro,

Multaque per cæcam congressi prælia noctem

Conserimus; multos Danaûm demittimus Orco. cf. 85.  
 Diffugiunt alii ad naves, et litora cursu  
 Fida petunt; pars ingentem formidine turpi 400 6. 524.  
 Scandunt rursus equum, et notâ conduntur in alvo. 7. 303.  
 Heu! nihil invitis fas quemquam fidere divis! Il. p. 8.  
 “Ecce! trahebatur passis Priameïa virgo  
 Crinibus a templo, Cassandra, adytisque Minervæ,  
 Ad cœlum tendens ardentia lumina frustra:  
 Lumina; nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas.  
 Non tulit hanc speciem furiatâ mente Corœbus,  
 Et sese medium iniecit periturus in agmen.  
 Consequimur cuncti, et densis incurrimus armis.  
 Hic primum ex alto delubri culmine telis 410  
 Nostrorum obruimur, oriturque miserrima cædes  
 Armorum facie, et Graiarum errore jubarum. (Gen. case),  
G. 4. 110.,  
Æ 1. 30.  
462., 9. 538.  
 Tum Danaï, gemitu atque ereptæ virginis irâ,  
 Undique collecti invadunt; acerrimus Ajax,  
 Et gemini Atridæ, Dolopumque exercitus omnis:  
 Adversi rupto ceu quondam turbine venti  
 Confligunt, Zephyrusque, Notusque, et lætus Eois 367. Cf. 1.  
246., Il. 4. 4.,  
Æ 765.  
 Euris equis: stridunt silvæ, sævitque tridenti  
 Spumeus atque imo Nereus ciet æquora fundo. Hor. 4. 44.  
 Illi etiam, si quos obscurâ nocte per umbram 420  
 Fudimus insidiis, totâque agitavimus urbe,  
 Apparent; primi clypeos, mentitaque tela, E. 4. 42.  
 Agnoscunt, atque ora sono discordia signant.  
 Illicet obruimur numero: primusque Corœbus  
 Peneleï dextrâ, divæ armipotentis ad aram,  
 Procumbit; cadit et Rhipeus, justissimus unus  
 Qui fuit in Teucris et servantissimus æqui:  
 Dis aliter visum: pereunt Hypanisque Dymasque,  
 Confixi a sociis; nec te tua plurima, Panthu,  
 Labentem pietas, nec Apollinis infula textit. 430 Il. a. 522.  
 Iliaci cineres, et flamma extrema meorum,  
 Testor, in occasu vestro nec tela nec ullas 1. 238.  
 Vitavisse vices Danaûm; et, si fata fuissent

- Ut caderem, meruisse manu. Divellimur inde:  
 Iphitus et Pelias mecum; quorum Iphitus ævo  
 784., G. 351. Jam gravior, Pelias et vulnere tardus Ulixi;  
 Protenus ad sedes Priami clamore vocati.
11. s. 696. " Hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam  
 Bella forent, nulli totâ morentur in urbe,  
 Sic Martem indomitum, Danaosque ad tecta ruentes  
 9. 505., Livy Cernimus, obsessumque actâ testudine limen. 441  
 44. 9. Hærent parietibus scalæ, postesque sub ipsos  
 Nituntur gradibus, clypeosque ad tela sinistris  
 Protecti objiciunt, prensant fastigia dextris.
- Luc. 6. 223. Dardanidæ, contra, turres ac tecta domorum  
 1. 219. Culmina convellunt: his se, quando ultima cernunt,  
 Extremâ jam in morte parant defendere telis;  
 Auratasque trabes, veterum decora alta parentum,  
 Devolvunt: alii strictis mucronibus imas  
 Obsedere fores; has servant agmine denso. 450  
 Instaurati animi, regis succurrere tectis,  
 Auxilioque levare viros, vimque addere victis.
- " Limen erat, cæcæque fores, et pervius usus  
 6. 509., G. 4. Tectorum inter se Priami, postesque relict  
 127. A tergo; infelix qua se, dum regna manebant,  
 Sæpius Andromache ferre incommitata solebat  
 Ad soceros, et avo puerum Astyanacta trahebat.  
 Evado ad summi fastigia culminis, unde  
 Tela manu miseri jactabant irrita Teucri.  
 Turrin, in præcipiti stantem, summisque sub astra
11. s. 13. Eductam tectis, unde omnis Troja videri, 461  
 Et Danaûm solitæ naves, et Achaïa castra,  
 Aggressi ferro circum, qua summa labantes  
 Juncturas tabulata dabant, convellimus altis  
 Sedibus, impulimusque; ea, lapsa repente, ruinam
631. Cum sonitu trahit, et Danaûm super agmina latè  
 Incidit: ast alii subeunt; nec saxa, nec ullum  
 Telorum interea cessat genus.  
 Vestibulum ante ipsum, primoque in limine, Pyrrhus

- Exsultat, telis et luce coruscus aënâ : 470 n. p. 341.  
 Qualis ubi in lucem coluber, mala gramina pastus, n. z. 94  
 Frigida sub terrâ tumidum quem bruma tegebat,  
 Nunc, positis novus exuvîa, nitidusque juventâ, G. 2. 437.  
 Lubrica convolvit, sublato pectore, terga, 1. 669.  
 Arduus ad solem, et linguis micat ore trisulcis. n. z. 93.  
 Una ingens Periphas, et equorum agitator Achilles,  
 Armiger Automedon ; una omnis Scyria pubes Od. x. 505, n.  
 Succedunt tecto, et flammas ad culmina jactant. r. 326.  
 Ipse inter primos correptâ dura bipenni  
 Limina perrumpit, postesque a cardine vellit 480  
 Æratos ; jamque excisâ trabe firma cavavit  
 Robora, et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram.  
 Apparet domus intus, et atria longa patescunt ; Æ. 1. 198.  
 Apparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum,  
 Armatosque vident stantes in limine primo.  
 " At domus interior gemitu, miseroque tumultu, n. 213.  
 Miscetur ; penitusque cavæ plangoribus aëdes  
 Femineis ululant : ferit aurea sidera clamor.  
 Tum pavidæ tectis matres ingentibus errant,  
 Amplexæque tenent postes, atque oscula figunt. 490  
 Instat vi patriâ Pyrrhus ; nec claustra, neque ipsi  
 Custodes sufferre valent : labat ariete crebro  
 Janua, et emoti procumbunt cardine postes.  
 Fit via vi : rumpunt aditus, primosque trucidant  
 Immissi Danai, et latè loca milite complent. 20.  
 Non sic, aggeribus ruptis quum spumeus amnis n. l. 492. et  
 Exiit oppositasque evicit gurgite moles, s. 87.  
 Fertur in arva furens cumulo, camposque per omnes Luc. 1. 282.,  
 Cum stabulis armenta trahit. Vidi ipse furentem G. 1. 116.  
 Cæde Neoptolemum, geminosque in limine Atridas : 1. 106.  
 Vidi Hecubam, centumque nurus, Priamumque per  
 aras 501  
 Sanguine foedantem, quos ipse sacraverat, ignes.  
 Quinquaginta illi thalami, spes tanta nepotum, n. z. 242.  
 Barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi,

1. 361. Procubuerunt. Tenent Danaï, quæ deficit ignis.
- G. 2. 288. " Forsitan et, Priami fuerint quæ fata, requiras.  
 Urbis ubi captæ casum, convulsæque vidit  
 Limina tectorum, et medium in penetralibus hostem;  
 Arma diu senior desueta trementibus ævo
12. 88. Circumdat nequidquam humeris, et inutile ferrum  
 Cingitur, ac densos fertur moriturus in hostes. 511  
 " Ædibus in mediis, nudoque sub ætheris axe,  
 Ingens ara fuit, juxtaque veterrima laurus,  
 Incumbens aræ, atque umbrâ complexa Penates.  
 Hic Hecuba et natæ nequidquam altaria circum,  
 Præcipites atrâ ceu tempestate columbæ,
- Æsch. Sep. 89. Condensæ, et divûm amplexæ simulacra, sedebant.
11. 200. Ipsum autem sumtis Priamum juvenilibus armis  
 Ut vidit: ' Quæ mens tam dira, miserrime conjux,  
 ' Impulit his cingi telis? aut quo ruis?' inquit. 520  
 ' Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis [tor.  
 ' Tempus eget; non, si ipse meus nunc afforet Hec-  
 ' Huc tandem concede; hæc ara tuebitur omnes,  
 ' Aut moriere simul.' Sic ore effata, recepit  
 Ad sese, et sacrâ longævum in sede locavit.
5. 564. " Ecce autem, elapsus Pyrrhi de cæde, Polites,  
 Unus natorum Priami, per tela, per hostes,  
 Porticibus longis fugit, et vacua atria lustrat
7. 533., 10. Saucius; illum ardens infesto vulnere Pyrrhus  
 140. Insequitur, jam jamque manu tenet, et premit hastâ.
11. 887. Ut tandem ante oculos evasit et ora parentum, 531  
 Concidit, ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit.  
 Hic Priamus, quamquam in mediâ jam morte te-  
 netur,  
 Non tamen abstinuit, nec voci iræque pepercit: —  
 ' At tibi pro scelere,' exclamat, ' pro talibus ausis,  
 ' Dî, si qua est cælo pietas, quæ talia curet,  
 ' Persolvant grates dignas, et præmia reddant
- Hor. Epod. 5. 1. ' Debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum  
 11. 306. ' Fecisti, et patrios fœdâsti funere vultus.

' At non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles 540  
 ' Talis in hoste fuit Priamo ; sed jura fidemque  
 ' Supplicis erubuit, corpusque exsangue sepulcro 3 646., Med.  
 ' Reddidit Hectoreum, meque in mea regna remisit.' 350.  
 Sic fatus senior, telumque imbelles sine ictu 11. a. 560.  
 Conjecit ; rauco quod protenus ære repulsum, 210. et G. 2.  
 Et summo clypei nequidquam umbone pependit. 172., 11. a.  
 Cui Pyrrhus : ' Referes ergo hæc, et nuntius ibis 350.  
 ' Pelidæ genitori : illi mea tristia facta, 11. γ 346.  
 ' Degeneremque Neoptolemum, narrare memento.  
 ' Nunc morere.' Hoc dicens, altaria ad ipsa tre- 9. 488.  
 mentem 550

Traxit, et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati,  
 Implicuitque comam lævâ, dextrâque coruscum  
 Extulit ac lateri capulo tenuis abdidit ensem.  
 Hæc finis Priami fatorum : hic exitus illum  
 Sorte tulit, Trojam incensam, et prolapsa videntem 600.  
 Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum  
 Regnatorem Asiæ. Jacet ingens litore truncus,  
 Avulsumque humeris caput, et sine nomine corpus. 6. 777., 9. 342.

" At me tum primum sævus circumstetit horror :  
 Obstupui : subiit cari genitoris imago, 560 Cf. 10. 824.  
 Ut regem æquævum crudeli vulnere vidi  
 Vitam exhalantem : subiit deserta Creüsa,  
 Et direpta domus, et parvi casus Iuli.  
 Respicio, et, quæ sit me circum copia, lustror.

Deseruere omnes defessi, et corpora saltu (Saltu), 6.  
 Ad terram misere, aut ignibus ægra dedere. [Vestæ 515., 9. 553.  
 815., 12. 287.

" Jamque adeo super unus eram ; quum limina (Aded, intensi-  
 servantem, et tacitam secretâ in sede latentem, sive,) E.  
 Tyndarida aspicio : dant clara incendia lucem 4. 11., 6. 6.,  
 Erranti, passimque oculos per cuncta ferenti. 570 E. 8. 585. 1. 91.

Illa, sibi infestos eversa ob Pergama Teucros,  
 Et pœnas Danaûm, et deserti conjugis iras,  
 Præmetuens, Trojæ et patriæ communis Erinyas,  
 Abdiderat sese, atque aris invisa sedebat. Cf. 5. 610.

Exarsere ignes animo : subit ira cadentem

6. 268. et 563. Ulcisci patriam, et sceleratas sumere pœnas. [nas,  
 ‘ Scilicet hæc Spartam incolumis, patriasque Myce-  
 6. 375. ‘ Aspiciet, partoque ibit regina triumpho?  
 11. 270 ‘ Conjugiumque, domumque, patres, natosque videbit,  
 ‘ Iliadum turbâ et Phrygiis comitata ministris? 580  
 ‘ Occiderit ferro Priamus? Trōjâ arserit igni?  
 ‘ Dardanium toties sudârît sanguine litus?  
 Cf. *od. 247a.* ‘ Non ita : namque, etsi nullum memorabile nomen  
 ‘ Femineâ in pœnâ est, nec habet victoria laudem,  
 229. ‘ Exstinxisse nefas tamen, et sumsisse merentis  
 ‘ Laudabor pœnas ; animumque explêsse juvabit  
 ‘ Ultricis flammæ, et cineres satiâsse meorum.’  
 1. 41. “ Talia jactabam, et furiatâ mente ferebar ;  
 11. *a.* 193. Quum mihi se, non ante oculis tam clara, videndam  
 Obtulit, et purâ per noctem in luce refulsit 590  
 Ovid. Met. 11. Alma parens, confessa deam, qualisque videri  
 264.  
 11. *a.* 361. Coelicolis et quanta solet ; dextrâque prehensum  
 Continuit, roseoque hæc insuper addidit ore : —  
 ‘ Nate, quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras?  
 G. 4. 324. ‘ Quid furis ? aut quonam nostri tibi cura recessit ?  
 ‘ Non prius aspicias, ubi fessum ætate parentem  
 E. 9. 27. ‘ Liqueris Anchisen ? superet conjuxne Creûsa,  
 ‘ Ascaniusque puer ? quos omnes undique Graiæ  
 7. 363. ‘ Circum errant acies ; et, nî mea cura resistat,  
 E. 5. 34. ‘ Jam flammæ tulerint, inimicus et hauserit ensis.  
 11. *g.* 517., *g.* 164. ‘ Non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisâ Lacœnæ, 601  
 ‘ Culpatusve Paris ; divûm inclementia, divûm,  
 ‘ Has evertit opes, sternitque a culmine Trojam.  
 11. *a.* 127. ‘ Aspice : namque omnem, quæ nunc obducta tuenti  
 ‘ Mortales hebetat visus tibi, et humida circum  
 ‘ Caligat, nubem eripiam : tu ne qua parentis  
 ‘ Jussa time, neu præceptis parere recusa.  
 11. *µ.* 27. ‘ Hic, ubi disjectas moles avulsaque saxis  
 ‘ Saxa vides, mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum,  
 ‘ Neptunus muros, magnoque emota tridenti

- 'Fundamenta quatit, totamque a sedibus urbem 11. p. 29  
 'Eruit. Hic Juno Scæas sævissima portas Hor. 3. 3. 64.  
 'Prima tenet, sociumque furens a navibus agmen,  
 'Ferro accincta, vocat. 6. 570.  
 'Jam summas arces Tritonia, respice, Pallas 1. 419. et 11.  
 'Insedit, nimbo effulgens et Gorgone sævâ. 194.  
 'Ipse Pater Danais animos viresque secundas 3. 593.  
 'Sufficit; ipse deos in Dardana suscitât arma.  
 'Eripe, nate, fugam, finemque impone labori. 3. 560.  
 'Nusquam abero, et tutum patrio te limine sistam.'  
 Dixerat; et spissis noctis se condidit umbris. 621  
 Apparent diræ facies, inimicaque Trojæ  
 Numina magna deûm.

- "Tum vero omne mihi visum considerare in ignes  
 Ilium, et ex imo verti Neptunia Troja : 9. 145., Tind.  
 Ac veluti, summis antiquam in montibus ornum Ol. 8. 41.  
 Quum, ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus, instant Il. 3. 482.  
 Eruere agricolæ certatim; illa usque minatur, G. 2. 192.  
 Et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat; E. 9. 64.  
 Vulneribus donec paullatim evicta supremum 630  
 Congemuit, traxitque jugis avulsa ruinam. 465.  
 Descendo, ac, ducente deo, flammam inter et hostes  
 Expedior; dant tela locum, flammæque recedunt.

- "Atque, ubi jam patriæ perventum ad limina sedis,  
 Antiquasque domos, genitor, quem tollere in altos  
 Optabam primum montes, primumque petebam,  
 Abnegat excisâ vitam producere Trojâ, 641.  
 Exsiliūque pati.—'Vos o! quibus integer ævi G. 4. 491.  
 'Sanguis,' ait, 'solidæque suo stant robore vires,  
 'Vos agitate fugam, 640  
 'Me si cœlicolæ voluissent ducere vitam, 637., Luc. 2.  
 'Has mihi servâssent sedes. Satis una, superque, 597.  
 'Vidimus excidia, et captæ superavimus urbi. 597. et 3. 476.  
 'Sic, o sic positum affatî discedite corpus. 11. 50., 4. 681.,  
 'Ipse manu mortem inveniam. Miserebitur hostis, et 6. 50.  
 'Exuviasque petet. Facilis jactura sepulcri. Cf. αὐτίχως.



‘Jampridem invisus divis, et inutilis, annos

Æsch. P. V. ‘Demoror, ex quo me divûm pater, atque hominum  
371.

rex,

‘Fulminis afflavit ventis, et contigit igni.’

699. Talia perstabat memorans, fixusque manebat. 650

5. 451. Nos contra, effusi lacrimis, conjuxque Creûsa,

603. et 11. 211. Ascaniusque, omnisque domus, ne vertere secum  
Cuncta pater, fatoque urgenti incumbere vellet.

2. 320. Abnegat; inceptoque, et sedibus hæret in îdem.

Rursus in arma feror, mortemque miserrimam

opto :

Nam quod consilium, aut quæ jam fortuna dabatur ?

1. 37. ‘Mene efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relicto

‘Sperâsti ? tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore ?

‘Si nihil ex tantâ Superis placet urbe relinqui,

5. 418. ‘Et sedet hoc animo, perituræque addere Trojæ

‘Teque tuosque juvat ; patet isti janua leto ; 661

‘Jamque aderit multo Priami de sanguine Pyrrhus,

‘Natum ante ora patris, patrem qui obtruncat ad  
aras.

7. 128. ‘Hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes

‘Eripis, ut mediis hostem in penetralibus, utque

G. 3. 314. ‘Ascanium, patremque meum, juxtaque Creûsam,

‘Alterum in alterius mactatos sanguine cernam ?

‘Arma, viri, ferte arma : vocat lux ultima victos.

10. 61. ‘Reddite me Danaïs ; sinite instaurata revisam

E. 3. 49., 11. ‘Prœlia. Nunquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti.’

Æ. 300.

“Hinc ferro accingor rursus, clypeoque sinistram

Insertabam aptans, meque extra tecta ferebam. 672

11. 2. 399. Ecce autem, complexa pedes, in limine conjux

Hærebat, parvumque patri tendebat Iulum :—

‘Si periturus abis, et nos rape in omnia tecum ;

‘Sin aliquam expertus sumtis spem ponis in armis,

‘Hanc primum tutare domum. Cui parvus Iulus,

‘Cui pater, et conjux quondam tua dicta relinquer ?

“Talia vociferans gemitu tectum omne replebat ;

- Quum subitum dictuque oritur mirabile monstrum :  
 Namque manus inter, mœstorumque ora parentum, 531.  
 Ecce ! levis summo de vertice visus Iuli 682  
 Fundere lumen apex, tactuque innoxia molles  
 Lambere flamma comas, et circum tempora pasci. 3. 574  
 Nos pavidi trepidare metu, crinemque flagrantem  
 Excutere, et sanctos restinguere fontibus ignes.  
 At pater Anchises oculos ad sidera lætus  
 Extulit, et cœlo palmas cum voce tetendit : — 3. 451., 11. 192.  
 ‘ Jupiter omnipotens, precibus si flecteris ullis, 689 Od. æ. 45., v.  
 ‘ Aspice nos ; hoc tantum : et, si pietate meremur, 97.  
 ‘ Da deinde auxilium, pater, atque hæc omina firma.’ 9. 636.  
 “ Vix ea fatus erat senior : subitoque fragore 11. æ. 310.  
 Intonuit lævum, et, de cœlo lapsa, per umbras, 11. 3. 75.  
 Stella, facem ducens, multâ cum luce cucurrit.  
 Illam, summa super labentem culmina tecti,  
 Cernimus Idæâ claram se condere silvâ,  
 Signantemque vias : tum longo limite sulcus  
 Dat lucem, et latè circum loca sulfure fumant.  
 Hic vero victus genitor se tollit ad auras, Cf. 654.  
 Affaturque deos, et sanctum sidus adorat : 700  
 ‘ Jam jam nulla mora est ; sequor, et, qua ducitis,  
 adsum.  
 ‘ Dî patrii, servate domum, servate nepotem : [est.  
 ‘ Vestrum hoc augurium, vestroque in numine Troja  
 ‘ Cedo equidem, nec, nate, tibi comes ire recuso.’  
 “ Dixerat ille ; et jam per mœnia clarior ignis  
 Auditur, propiusque æstus incendia volvunt.  
 ‘ Ergo age, care pater, cervici imponere nostræ : (Middle verb)  
 ‘ Ipse subibo humeris, nec me labor iste gravabit. 1. 158. 481.,  
 ‘ Quo res cumque cadent, unum et commune periculum, 2. 707., 4.  
 ‘ Una salus ambobus erit. Mihi parvus Iulus 710 589.  
 ‘ Sit comes, et longè servet vestigia conjux. 754. Cf. 716.  
 ‘ Vos, famuli, quæ dicam, animis advertite vestris.  
 ‘ Est urbe egressis tumulus, templumque vetustum 1. 159.  
 ‘ Desertæ Cereris, juxtaque antiqua cupressus,

‘Religione patrum multos servata per annos :

cf. 711. ‘Hanc ex diverso sedem veniemus in unam.

G. 3. 420. ‘Tu, genitor, cape sacra manu, patriosque Penates :

II. 7. 266 ‘Me bello e tanto digressum, et cæde recenti,

‘Attrectare nefas, donec me flumine vivo

‘Abluero.’

720

II. s. 22. Hæc fatus, latos humeros, subjectaque colla,

I. 158. 481. Veste super fulvique internor pelle leonis,

II. 103. Succedoque oneri : dextræ se parvus Iulus

Implicuit, sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis :

Pone subit conjux. Ferimur per opaca locorum ;

Et me, quem dudum non ulla injecta movebant

Tela, neque adverso glomerati ex agmine Graii,

Nunc omnes terrent auræ, sonus excitat omnis,

II. 550. Suspensum, et pariter comitique onerique timentem.

“Jamque propinquabam portis, omnemque vide-  
bar

730

Evasisse viam, subito quum creber ad aures [bram

Visus adesse pedum sonitus ; genitorque per um-

Prospiciens, ‘Nate,’ exclamat, ‘fuge, nate ; pro-  
pinquant :

‘Ardentes clypeos atque æra micantia cerno.’ [cum

“Hic mihi nescio quod trepido male numen ami-

6 310. et I. 69. Confusam eripuit mentem. Namque, avia cursu

7. 215., Luc. Dum sequor, et notâ excedo regione viarum,

2. 250.

Heu ! misero conjux fatone erepta Creüsa

Substitit, erravitne viâ, seu lassa resedit,

G. 1. 25. Incertum : nec post oculis est reddita nostris. 740

Nec prius amissam respexi, animumve reflexi,

Quam tumultum antiquæ Cereris sedemque sacratam

Venimus : hîc demum collectis omnibus una

G. 2. 152. Defuit ; et comites, natumque, virumque fefellit :

Quem non incusavi amens hominumque deorumque ?

Aut quid in eversâ vidi crudelius urbe ? [nates

Ascanium, Anchisenque patrem, Teucrosque Pe-

Commendo sociis, et curvâ valle recondo :

Ipsò urbem repeto, et cingor fulgentibus armis.  
Stat casus renovare omnes, omnemque reverti 750 12. 678.  
Per Trojam, et rursus caput objectare periclis.

“Principiò muros, obscuraque limina portæ,  
Qua gressum extuleram, repeto; et vestigia retro  
Observata sequor per noctem, et lumine lustro. 711. et 9. 323.

Horror ubique animos, simul ipsa silentia terrent.  
Inde domum, si forte pedem, si forte, tulisset,  
Me refero: irruerant Danai, et tectum omne tene-  
Illicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento [bant.  
Volvitur; exsuperant flammæ; furit æstus ad auras.  
Procedo, et Priami sedes, arcemque, reviso. 760

Et jam porticibus vacuis, Junonis asylo, Cf. 528.  
Custodes lecti, Phoenix et dirus Ulixes

Prædam asservabant: huc undique Troïa gaza  
Incensis erepta adytis, mensæque deorum,  
Crateresque auro solidi, captivæque vestis  
Congeritur. Pueri et pavidæ longo ordine matres  
Stant circum.

Ausus quin etiam voces jactare per umbram, 1. 102.

Implevi clamore vias, mœstusque Creüsam [cavi.  
Nequidquam ingeminans iterumque iterumque vo-  
Quærenti, et tectis urbis sine fine furenti, 770 Cf. 570.

Infelix simulacrum, atque ipsius umbra Creüsæ  
Visa mihi ante oculos, et notâ major imago. II. æ. 358.

Obstupui, steteruntque comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit. 3. 48., 4. 280.

Tum sic affari, et curas his demere dictis: — 3. 153., 8. 35.

‘Quid tantum insano juvat indulgere dolori,  
‘O dulcis conjux? non hæc sine numine divûm 5. 56.

‘Eveniunt: nec te comitem portare Creüsam  
‘Fas, aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi. 779

‘Longa tibi exsilia, et vastum maris æquor arandum: G. 2. 541.

‘Et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius, arva 8. 479., Hor.

‘Inter opima virûm, leni fluit agmine Thybris. S. 1. 6. 1.

‘Illic res lætæ, regnumque, et regia conjux

‘Parta tibi: lacrimas dilectæ pelle Creüsæ. 1. 462.

- ‘ Non ego Myrmidonum sedes, Dolopumve, superbas  
 cf. 3. 321. ‘ Aspiciam, aut Graiis servitum matribus ibo,  
 ‘ Dardanis, et divæ Veneris nurus :  
 ‘ Sed me magna deûm genetrix his detinet oris  
 ‘ Jamque vale, et nati serva communis amorem.’  
 G. 4. 501. Hæc ubi dicta dedit, lacrimantem, et multa volen-  
 tem 790  
 4. 705. Dicere, deseruit, tenuesque recessit in auras.  
 Od. λ. 205., Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum ;  
 E. 6. 6. Ter frustra compressa manus effugit imago,  
 Par levibus ventis, volucrique simillima somno.  
 Sic demum socios consumptâ nocte reviso.  
 “Atque hic ingentem comitum affluxisse novorum  
 Invenio admirans numerum ; matresque virosque,  
 Collectam exsilio pubem, miserabile vulgus.  
 Undique convenere, animis opibusque parati,  
 In quascumque velim pelago deducere terras. 800  
 8. 589. Jamque jugis summæ surgebat Lucifer Idæ,  
 E. 8. 17. Ducebatque diem ; Danaïque obsessa tenebant  
 Limina portarum ; nec spes opis ulla dabatur :  
 Cf. 9. 80. Cessi, et sublato montes genitore petivi.”

## LIBER III.

11. 3. 45. “ POSTQUAM res Asiæ Priamique evertere gentem  
 Immeritam visum Superis, ceciditque superbum  
 Cf. 2. 625., 7. Ilium, et omnis humo fumat Neptunia Troja ;  
 363. Eur. Hec. Diversa exsilia et desertas quærere terras  
 Auguriis agimur divûm, classemque sub ipsâ  
 4. 309. Antandro, et Phrygiæ molimur montibus Idæ,  
 Incerti quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur ;  
 6. 499. Contrahimusque viros. Vix prima inceperat æstas,  
 G. 2. 80. Et pater Anchises dare fatis vela jubebat ;  
 . Litora quum patriæ lacrimans portusque relinquo, 10  
 Et campos ubi Troja fuit. Feror exsul in altum  
 Cum sociis, natoque, Penatibus, et magnis dis.

“ Terra procul vastis colitur Mavortia campis,  
 Thraces arant, acri quondam regnata Lycurgo ; 6. 793.  
 Hospitium antiquum Trojæ, sociique Penates, 11. β. 844.  
 Dum fortuna fuit. Feror huc, et litore curvo  
 Moenia prima loco, fatis ingressus iniquis ;  
 Æneadasque meo nomen de nomine fingo.

“ Sacra Dionææ matri divisque ferebam, 15 E. 9. 47., 11. α. 370.  
 Auspicihus cœptorum operum ; superoque niten-  
 tem

Cœlicolûm regi mactabam in litore taurum.  
 Forte fuit juxta tumulus, quo cornea summo  
 Virgulta, et densis hastilibus horrida myrtus. G. 2. 447.

Accessi ; viridemque ab humo convellere silvam  
 Conatus, ramis tegerem ut frondentibus aras, 2. 249.  
 Horrendum et dictu video mirabile monstrum.

Nam, quæ prima solo ruptis radicibus arbor  
 Vellitur, huic atro liquuntur sanguine guttæ, G. 187.

Et terram tabo maculant. Mihi frigidus horror  
 Membra quatit, gelidusque coit formidivæ sanguis. 30

Rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen  
 Insequor, et causas penitus tentare latentes :

Ater et alterius sequitur de cortice sanguis.  
 Multa movens animo, nymphas venerabar agrestes,  
 Gradivumque patrem, Geticis qui præsidet arvis,  
 Rite secundarent visus, omenque levarent. 7. 259.

Tertia sed postquam majore hastilia nisu  
 Aggredior, genibusque adversæ obluor arenæ, —  
 Eloquar, an sileam ? — gemitus lacrimabilis imo 39

Auditur tumulo, et vox reddita fertur ad aures : —

‘ Quid miserum, Ænea, laceras ? jam parce sepulto ;  
 ‘ Parce pias scelerare manus. Non me tibi Troja Hor. 3. 9. 25.

‘ Externum tulit ; aut cruor hic de stipite manat. 11. 286.

‘ Heu ! fuge crudeles terras, fuge litus avarum.

‘ Nam Polydorus ego. Hic confixum ferrea textit Cf. 11. α. 407.

‘ Telorum seges, et jaculis increvit acutis.’

Tum vero, ancipiti mentem formidine pressus,

2. 774., II. α. Obstupui, steteruntque comæ, et vox faucibus  
359. hæsit.
- II. υ. 407. Hunc Polydorum, auri quondam cum pondere  
magno,
- Cf. Ὀδυσσεύς Eur. Infelix Priamus furtim mandârat alendum 50  
Hec. Threïcio regi; quum jam diffideret armis  
Dardaniæ, cingique urbem obsidione videret.  
Ille, ut opes fractæ Teucrûm, et Fortuna recessit,  
Res Agamemnonias victriciaque arma secutus,
- II. 492. Fas omne abrumpit; Polydorum obtruncat, et  
auro  
Vi potitur. Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,
- Hor. S. 2. 3. Auri sacra fames! Postquam pavor ossa reliquit,  
181. Delectos populi ad proceres, primumque parentem,  
Monstra deûm refero, et, quæ sit sententia, posco.  
Omnibus idem animus sceleratâ excedere terrâ, 60
- G. 3. 171. Linqui pollutum hospitium, et dare classibus  
austos.
4. 63., 5. 94. Ergo instauramus Polydoro funus: et ingens  
Aggeritur tumulo tellus; stant manibus aræ,
- Cf. 6. 215. Cæruleis mœstæ vittis, atrâque cupresso,  
Et circum Iliades crinem de more solutæ.
- Cf. E. 5. 67. Inferimus tepido spumantia cymbia lacte,  
Cf. Inferiæ. Sanguinis et sacri pateras; animamque sepulcro
6. 506., H. 4. Condimus, et magnâ supremum voce ciemus.  
220. "Inde, ubi prima fides pelago, placataque venti
- G. 1. 163., 2. Dant maria, et lenis crepitans vocat auster in  
377., 3. 543. altum,
- Cf. 135. Deducunt socii naves, et litora complent. 71  
Provehimur portu, terræque urbesque recedunt.  
"Sacra mari colitur medio gratissima tellus  
Nereïdum matri, et Neptuno Ægæo:
- Cf. πλοῦτος. Quam pius Arcitenens, oras et litora circum  
Errantem, Gyaro celsâ Myconoque revinxit,  
(Infin. sub. a Græcism). Immotamque coli dedit, et contemnere ventos.  
Cf. 1. 66. 77., 2. 317., et 5. 689. Huc feror; hæc fessos tuto placidissima portu

- Accipit. Egressi veneramur Apollinis urbem. 79<sup>84</sup>.  
 Rex Anius, rex idem hominum Phœbique sacerdos,  
 Vittis et sacrâ redimitus tempora lauro,  
 Occurrit : veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum.  
 Jungimus hospitio dexteras, et tecta subimus.  
 Tempa dei saxo venerabar structa vetusto : — 79.  
 ‘ Da propriam, Thymbræe, domum ; da mœnia fessis, 6. 871., E. 1.  
 ‘ Et genus, et mansuram urbem. Serva altera Trojæ 19.  
 ‘ Pergama, reliquias Danaûm atque immitis Achilli. 1. 30.  
 ‘ Quem sequimur ? quove ire jubes ? ubi ponere  
 sedes ?  
 ‘ Da, pater, augurium, atque animis illabere nostris.’ 11. v. 392.  
 “ Vix ea fatus eram ; tremere omnia visa repente,  
 Liminaque, laurusque dei ; totusque moveri 91  
 Mons circum, et mugire adytis cortina reclusis.  
 Submissi petimus terram, et vox fertur ad aures : — Luc. 1. 93.  
 ‘ Dardanidæ duri, quæ vos a stirpe parentum 1. 382.  
 ‘ Prima tulit tellus eadem vos ubere læto 1. 531.  
 ‘ Accipiet reduces : antiquam exquirite matrem.  
 ‘ Hic domus Æneæ cunctis dominabitur oris, 11. v. 307.  
 ‘ Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis.’  
 Hæc Phœbus : mixtoque ingens exorta tumultu  
 Lætitia ; et cuncti, quæ sint ea mœnia, quærunt ; 100  
 Quo Phœbus vocet errantes, jubeatque reverti.  
 Tum genitor, veterum volvens monumenta virorum,  
 ‘ Audite, o proceres,’ ait, ‘ et spes discite vestras. Od. β. 25.  
 ‘ Creta Jovis magni medio jacet insula ponto ; Od. γ. 172.  
 ‘ Mons Idæus ubi, et gentis cunabula nostræ.  
 ‘ Centum urbes habitant magnas, uberrima regna ; 11. β. 649.  
 ‘ Maximus unde pater, si rite audita recorder,  
 ‘ Teucer. Rhœteas primum est advectus ad oras,  
 ‘ Optavitque locum regno. Nondum Ilium et arces 1. 425., 11. v. 216.  
 ‘ Pergameæ steterant : habitabant vallibus imis. 110  
 ‘ Hinc mater cultrix Cybelæ, Corybantiaque æra, Cf. 10. 220.  
 ‘ Idæumque nemus : hinc fida silentia sacris,  
 ‘ Et juncti currum dominæ subiere leones. Luc. 2. 609.



‘Ergo agite, et, divûm ducunt qua jussa, sequamur :

G. 1. 222. ‘Placemus ventos, et Gnosia regna petamus.

‘Nec longo distant cursu : modo Jupiter adsit,

‘Tertia lux classem Cretæis sistet in oris.’

II. A. 728. Sic fatus, meritos aris mactavit honores,

2. 202. Taurum Neptuno, taurum tibi, pulcher Apollo, 119

cf. 5. 772. Nigram Hiemi pecudem, Zephyris felicibus albam.

“Fama volat, pulsum regnis cecidisse paternis

Idomeneâ ducem, desertaque litora Cretæ ;

Hoste vacare domos, sedesque astare relictas.

Linquimus Ortygiæ portus, pelagoque volamus,

G. 2. 487., 4. Bacchatamque jugis Naxon, viridemque Donysam, 291.

Olearon, niveamque Paron, sparsasque per æquor

cf. 1. 327. Cycladas, et crebris legimus freta consita terris.

Nauticus exoritur vario certamine clamor ;

Hortantur socii, Cretam proavosque petamus.

5. 777., II. A. Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes, 130

6. Et tandem antiquis Curetum allabimur oris.

5. 451. “Ergo avidus muros optatæ molior urbis,

Pergameamque voco ; et, lætam cognomine, gentem

Hortor amare focos, arcemque attollere tectis.

71. Jamque fere sicco subductæ litore puppes ;

Hor. Ep. 1. 2. Connubiis arvisque novis operata juvenus ;

29.

1. 507., G. 4. Jura domosque dabam : subito quum tabida mem-

562.

bris,

Corrupto cœli tractu, miserandaque venit

Arboribusque satisque lues ; et letifer annus.

Luc. 5. 987. Linquebant dulces animas, aut ægra trahebant 140

6. 310. Corpora : tum steriles exurere Sirius agros ;

Arebant herbæ, et victum seges ægra negabat.

Rursus ad oraculum Ortygiæ, Phœbumque, remenso

Hortatur pater ire mari, veniamque precari :

Quam fessis finem rebus ferat ; unde laborum

Tentare auxilium jubeat ; quo vertere cursus.

“Nox erat, et terris animalia somnus habebat :

Effigies sacrae divum, Phrygiique Penates,  
Quos mecum a Trojâ, mediisque ex ignibus urbis,  
Extuleram, visi ante oculos astare jacentis 150 Luc. 4. 990.

In somnis, multo manifesti lumine, qua se  
Plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras. Luc. 2. 114.

Tum sic affari, et curas his demere dictis: — 2. 774., 8. 35.

‘Quod tibi, delato Ortygiam, dicturus Apollo est,

‘Hic canit, et tua nos, en! ultro ad limina mittit.

‘Nos te, Dardaniâ incensâ, tuaque arma secuti;

‘Nos tumidum sub te permensi classibus æquor:

‘Idem venturos tollemus in astra nepotes,

‘Imperiumque urbi dabimus. Tu mœnia magnis

‘Magna para, longumque fugæ ne linque laborem.

‘Mutandæ sedes. Non hæc tibi litora suasit 161

‘Delius, aut Cretæ jussit considerare, Apollo.

‘Est locus (Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt), 1. 530.

‘Terra antiqua, potens armis, atque ubere glebæ: 1. 531.

‘Ænotrî coluere viri: nunc fama, minores

‘Italiam dixisse, ducis de nomine, gentem.

‘Hæ nobis propriæ sedes: hinc Dardanus ortus,

‘Iasiusque pater, genus a quo principe nostrum. 5. 843.

‘Surge age, et hæc lætus longævo dicta parenti

‘Haud dubitanda refer: Corythum terrasque re-  
quirat 170

‘Ausonias. Dictæa negat tibi Jupiter arva,’

“Talibus attonitus visis, ac voce deorum

(Nec sopor illud erat; sed coram agnoscere vultus, Cf. 151.

Velatasque comas, præsentiaque ora videbar;

Tum gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor), Luc. 6. 944.

Corripio e stratis corpus, tendoque supinas 1. 93.

Ad cœlum cum voce manus, et munera libo

Intemerata focis. Perfecto lætus honore,

Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando. 179 479.

Agnovit prolem ambiguum, geminosque parentes;

Seque novo veterum deceptum errore locorum.

Tum memorat: — ‘Nate, Iliacis exercite fatis,

- ' Sola mihi tales casus Cassandra canebat.  
 7. 120. ' Nunc repeto, hæc generi portendere debita nostro,  
 ' Et sæpe Hesperiam, sæpe Itala regna vocare.  
 ' Sed quis ad Hesperiae venturos litora Teucros  
 ' Crederet? aut quem tum vates Cassandra mo-  
 veret?  
 ' Cedamus Phœbo, et moniti meliora sequamur.'  
 G. 1. 423. Sic ait ; et cuncti dicto paremus ovantes.  
 Hanc quoque deserimus sedem, paucisque relictis 190  
 5. 235. Vela damus, vastumque cavâ trabe currimus æquor.  
 5. 8. " Postquam altum tenere rates, nec jam amplius  
 ullæ  
 Apparent terræ, cælum undique et undique pontus ;  
 Od. ɣ. 301. Tum mihi cæruleus supra caput astitit imber,  
 Od. μ. 403., Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tene-  
 G. 1. 314. bris.  
 Continuo venti volvunt mare, magnaue surgunt  
 1. 69. Æquora : dispersi jactamur gurgite vasto.  
 Involvere diem nimbi, et nox humida cælum  
 2. 265., Pind. Abstulit ; ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes.  
 Pyth. 4. 341.,  
 Luc. 2. 214. Excutimur cursu, et cæcis erramus in undis. 200  
 Ipse diem noctemque negat discernere cælo,  
 Nec meminisse viæ mediâ Palinurus in undâ.  
 6. 270., 7. 629., Tres adeo incertos cæcâ caligine soles .  
 Od. ε. 388.,  
 Luc. 4. 458. Erramus pelago; totidem sine sidere noctes.  
 Quarto terra die primum se attollere tandem  
 275 , 2. 235., Visa, aperire procul montes, ac volvere fumum.  
 Il. ɰ. 97. Vela cadunt ; remis insurgimus ; haud mora, nautæ  
 4. 583. Annixi torquent spumas, et cærula verrunt.  
 Servatum ex undis, Strophadum me litora primum  
 Accipiunt : Strophades Graio stant nomine dictæ 210  
 Apoll. Rh. 2. Insulæ Ionio in magno, quas dira Celæno,  
 295. Harpyiæque colunt aliæ, Phineia postquam  
 Clausa domus, mensasque metu liquere priores.  
 Tristius haud illis monstrum, nec sævior ulla  
 Pestis et ira deûm Stygiis sese extulit undis.

Virginei volucrum vultus, foedissima ventris  
 Proluvies, uncæque manus, et pallida semper  
 Ora fame. 1. 119. et 364.

“ Huc ubi delati portus intravimus ; ecce ! Od. μ. 261.

Læta boum passim campis armenta videmus, 220

Caprigenumque pecus, nullo custode, per herbas.

Irruimus ferro, et divos ipsumque vocamus

In partem prædamque Jovem. Tum litore curvo G. 2. 192.

Exstruimusque toros, dapibusque epulamur opimis.

At subitæ, horrifico lapsu de montibus adsunt

Harpyiæ, et magnis quatiunt clangoribus alas,

Diripiuntque dapes, contactuque omnia foedant

Immundo ; tum vox tetrum dira inter odorem.

Rursum in secessu longo, sub rupe cavatâ, 229

Arboribus clausi circum, atque horrentibus umbris, 1. 311.

Instruimus mensas, arisque reponimus ignem :

Rursum, ex diverso cœli, cæcisque latebris,

Turba sonans prædam pedibus circumvolat uncis ;

Polluit ore dapes. Sociis tunc, arma capessant,

Edico, et dirâ bellum cum gente gerendum.

Haud secus ac jussi faciunt, tectosque per herbam

Disponunt enses, et scuta latentia conduunt. 6. 310.

Ergo, ubi delapsæ sonitum per curva dedere

Litora, dat signum speculâ Misenus ab altâ Cf. 6. 164.

Ære cavo : invadunt socii, et nova proelia tentant, 240

Obscenas pelagi ferro foedare volucres. G. 1. 470.

Sed neque vim plumis ullam, nec vulnere tergo

Accipiunt ; celerique fugâ sub sidera lapsæ,

Semiesam prædam et vestigia foeda relinquunt.

Una in præcelsâ consedit rupe Celæno,

Infelix vates, rumpitque hanc pectore vocem : — 2. 129. et II.

“ Bellum etiam pro cæde boum, stratisque æ. 106.

juvencis,

‘ Laomedontiadæ, bellumne inferre paratis,

‘ Et patrio Harpyias insontes pellerè regno ?

‘ Accipite ergo animis atque hæc mea figite dicta : 10. 104., II. æ.

297.

- ' Quæ Phœbo pater omnipotens, mihi Phœbus Apollo  
 ' Prædixit, vobis Furiarum ego maxima pando.  
 5. 59. ' Italiam cursu petitis; ventisque vocatis 253  
 ' Ibitis Italiam, portusque intrare licebit.  
 Cf. 1. 382. ' Sed non ante datam cingetis mœnibus urbem,  
 1. 27. ' Quam vos dira fames, nostræque injuria cædis,  
 Cf. 7. 116. ' Ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas.'  
 " Dixit; et in silvam pennis ablata refugit.  
 At sociis subitâ gelidus formidine sanguis  
 Deriguit: cecidere animi; nec jam amplius armis, 260  
 Sed votis precibusque jubent exposcere pacem,  
 Sive deæ, seu sint diræ obscœnæque volucres.  
 Et pater Anchises, passis de litore palmis,  
 Numina magna vocat, meritosque indicit hono-  
 res: —  
 4. 593. ' Dî, prohibete minas: dî, talem avertite casum,  
 ' Et placidi servate pios.' Tum litore funem  
 1. 69. Deripere, excussosque jubet laxare rudentes.  
 " Tendunt vela Noti: ferimur spumantibus undis,  
 Od. 2. 9. Qua cursum ventusque gubernatorque vocabant.  
 Od. 1. 21. Jam medio apparet fluctu nemorosa Zacynthus, 270  
 Od. 2. 246. Dulichiumque, Sameque, et Neritus ardua saxis.  
 398. Effugimus scopulos Ithacæ, Laërtia regna,  
 Il. 7. 201. Et terram altricem sævi exsecramur Ulixi.  
 Mox et Leucatæ nimbosa cacumina montis,  
 206. 411., 8. Et, formidatus nautis, aperitur Apollo.  
 588., Il. 7. Hunc petimus fessi, et parvæ succedimus urbi.  
 200. 1. 627. Ancora de prorâ jacitur; stant litore puppes.  
 6. 901. " Ergo, insperatâ tandem tellure potiti,  
 8. 285. Lustramurque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras;  
 Actiaque Iliacis celebramus litora ludis. 280  
 Exercent patrias oleo labente palæstras  
 Nudati socii. Juvat evasisse tot urbes  
 Argolicas, mediosque fugam tenuisse per hostes.  
 Cf. 1. 269. Interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annum,  
 Et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas.

- Ære cavo clypeum, magni gestamen Abantis,  
 Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo :  
 ÆNEAS HÆC DE DANAIS VICTORIBUS ARMA.  
 Linquere tum portus jubeo, et considerare transtris : Od. 3. 579.  
 Certatim socii feriunt mare, et æquora verrunt. 290 5. 778.  
 Protenus aërias Phæacum abscondimus arces, G. 1. 221., Od.  
 Litoraue Epiri legimus, portuque subimus s. 279.  
 Chaonio, et celsam Buthroti accedimus urbem.  
 " Hic incredibilis rerum fama occupat aures,  
 Priamiden Helenum Graias regnare per urbes,  
 Conjugio Æacidæ Pyrrhi sceptrisque potitum ; 2. 579.  
 Et patrio Andromachen iterum cessasse marito. 238.  
 Obstupui : miroque incensum pectus amore, Cf. 2. 10.  
 Compellare virum, et casus cognoscere tantos.  
 Progredior portu, classes et litora linquens. 300  
 Sollemnes tum forte dapes, et tristia dona,  
 Ante urbem in luco, falsi Simoëntis ad undam, 349. et 1. 716.  
 Libabat cineri Andromache, Manesque vocabat 68. et II. 4.  
 Hectoreum ad tumulum, viridi quem cespite ina- 220.  
 nem, 6. 506. et 9. 215.  
 Et geminas, causam lacrimis, sacraverat aras. Cf. 68.  
 Ut me conspexit venientem, et Troia circum  
 Arma amens vidit, magnis exterrita monstis,  
 Deriguit visu in medio ; calor ossa reliquit ; Cf. 260.  
 Labitur, et longo vix tandem tempore fatur : II. 4. 399.  
 ' Verane te facies, verus mihi nuntius affers, 310 346.  
 ' Nate deâ ? vivisne ? aut, si lux alma recessit, 1. 206., 8. 706.  
 ' Hector ubi est ?' Dixit, lacrimasque effudit, et  
 omnem  
 Implevit clamore locum. Vix pauca furenti 1. 91.  
 Subjicio, et raris turbatus vocibus hisco :  
 ' Vivo equidem, vitamque extrema per omnia duco.  
 ' Ne dubita, nam vera vides.  
 ' Heu quis te casus, dejectam conjuge tanto,  
 ' Excipit ? aut quæ digna satis fortuna revisit ?

- cf. 10. 668., 'Hectoris Andromache Pyrrhin' connubia servas?  
12. 503. 797. "Dejecit vultum, et demissâ voce locuta est : 320  
'O felix una ante alias Priameia virgo,  
'Hostilem ad tumulum Trojæ sub mœnibus altis  
(Indic. mood) 'Jussa mori, quæ sortitus non pertulit ullos,  
cf. G. 2. 'Nec victoris heri tetigit captiva cubile!  
490., et Æ. 'Nos, patriâ incensâ, diversa per æquora vectæ,  
3. 321., cum 'Stirpis Achilleæ fastus, juvenemque superbum,  
5. 623., 9. 'Servitio enixæ, tulimus; qui deinde, secutus  
728. 'Ledæam Hermionem, Lacedæmoniosque hyme-  
næos,  
'Me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit haben-  
dam.  
'Ast illum, ereptæ magno inflammatus amore 330  
4. 536., E. 8. 'Conjugis, et scelerum Furiis agitatus, Orestes  
18. 'Excipit incautum, patriasque obtruncat ad aras.  
6. 173. 'Morte Neoptolemi regnorum reddita cessit  
297. 'Pars Heleno; qui Chaonios cognomine campos,  
'Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit,  
'Pergamaque, Iliacamque jugis hanc addidit arcem.  
'Sed tibi qui cursum venti, quæ fata dedere?  
5. 451. 'Aut quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris?  
E. 9. 27. 'Quid puer Ascanius? superatne? et vescitur aurâ  
'Quæ tibi jam Trojâ— 340  
'Ecqua tamen puero est amissæ cura parentis?  
'Ecquid in antiquam virtutem, animosque viriles,  
12. 440. 'Et pater Æneas, et avunculus excitat Hector?"  
G. 3. 517., 6. "Talia fundebat lacrimans, longosque ciebat  
468. Incassum fletus; quum sese a mœnibus heros  
cf. 310. Priamides multis Helenus comitantibus affert,  
Agnoscitque suos, lætusque ad limina ducit,  
Et multum lacrimas verba inter singula fundit.  
cf. 302., et 4. Procedo, et parvam Trojam, simulataque magnis  
512. Pergama, et arentem Xanthi cognomine rivum 350  
Agnosco, Scææque amplector limina portæ.

- Necnon et Teucri sociâ simul urbe fruuntur.  
 Illos porticibus rex accipiebat in amplis :  
 Aulâ in medio libabant pocula Bacchi, 9. 26.  
 Impositis auro dapibus, paterasque tenebant.  
 ‘ Jamque dies, alterque dies processit ; et auræ  
 Vela vocant, tumidoque inflatur carbasus Austro  
 His vatem aggredior dictis, ac talia quæso :  
 ‘ Trojugena, interpretes divûm, qui numina Phœbi, II. 4. 78.  
 ‘ Qui tripodas, Clarii lauros, qui sidera sentis, 360  
 ‘ Et volucrum linguas, et præpetis omina pennæ, 6. 15.  
 ‘ Fare age (namque omnem cursum mihi prospera dixit  
 ‘ Religio, et cuncti suaserunt numine divi 9. 661.  
 ‘ Italiam petere, et terras tentare repôstas :  
 ‘ Sola novum, dictuque nefas, Harpyia Celæno  
 ‘ Prodigium canit, et tristes denuntiat iras,  
 ‘ Obscœnamque famem), quæ prima pericula vito ?  
 ‘ Quidve sequens tantos possim superare labores ?’ Cf. G. 3. 127.  
 Hic Helenus, cæsis primum de more juvenicis, et 7. 197.  
 Exorat pacem divûm, vittasque resolvit 370  
 Sacrati capitis, meque ad tua limina, Phœbe,  
 Ipse manu, multo suspensum numine, ducit ; Cf. 6. 45—54.  
 Atque hæc deinde canit divino ex ore sacerdos :  
 ‘ Nate deâ ; nam te majoribus ire per altum  
 ‘ Auspiciis manifesta fides (sic fata deûm rex 2. 309.  
 ‘ Sortitur, volvitque vices ; is vertitur ordo) : 1. 22.  
 ‘ Pauca tibi e multis, quo tutior hospita lustres  
 ‘ Æquora, et Ausonio possis considerare portu,  
 ‘ Expediam dictis ; prohibent nam cetera Parcæ  
 ‘ Scire Helenum, farique vetat Saturnia Juno. 380  
 ‘ Principio Italiam, quam tu jam rere propinquam,  
 ‘ Vicinosque, ignare, paras invadere portus,  
 ‘ Longa procul longis via dividit invia terris. II. æ. 157.  
 ‘ Antè et Trinacriâ lentandus remus in undâ, 1. 196.  
 ‘ Et salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus æquor,  
 ‘ Infernique lacus, Æææque insula Circæ, 6. 118., 7. 10.



- ' Quàm tutâ possis urbem componere terrâ.  
 ' Signa tibi dicam ; tû condita mente teneto :  
 ' Quum tibi sollicito, secreti ad fluminis undam,  
 8. 43. 82. ' Litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus, 390  
 ' Triginta capitum fœtus enixa, jacebit,  
 ' Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati ;  
 ' Is locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum.  
 Cf. 648. ' Nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros :  
 1. 734. et G. 1. ' Fata viam invenient, aderitque vocatus Apollo.  
 347. ' Has autem terras, Italique hanc litoris oram,  
 ' Proxima quæ nostri perfunditur æquoris æstu,  
 3. 272. ' Effuge : cuncta malis habitantur mœnia Graiis.  
 ' Hic et Narycii posuerunt mœnia Locri,  
 ' Et Sallentinos obsedit milite campos 400  
 E 5. 72. ' Lyctius Idomeneus ; hic illa ducis Melibœi  
 4. 217. ' Parva Philoctetæ subnixa Petilia muro.  
 ' Quin, ubi transmissæ steterint trans æquora classes,  
 ' Et positis aris jam vota in litore solves,  
 545., 2. 707. ' Purpureo velare comas adopertus amictu ;  
 ' Ne qua inter sanctos ignes in honore deorum  
 ' Hostilis facies occurrat, et omina turbet.  
 ' Hunc socii morem sacrorum, hunc ipse teneto :  
 ' Hâc casti maneant in religione nepotes.  
 5. 451. ' Ast, ubi digressum Siculæ te admoverit oræ 410  
 Cf. 275. et 531. ' Ventus, et angusti rarescent claustra Pelori,  
 ' Læva tibi tellus, et longo læva petantur  
 ' Æquora circuitu ; dextrum fuge litus et undas.  
 1. 129. ' Hæc loca vi quondam, et vastâ convulsa ruinâ  
 ' (Tantum ævi longinqua valet mutare vetustas),  
 ' Dissiluisse ferunt, quum protenus utraque tellus  
 ' Una foret : venit medio vi pontus, et undis  
 ' Hesperium Siculo latus abscidit, arvaque et urbes  
 ' Litore diductas angusto interluit æstu.  
 Od. μ. 73.— ' Dextrum Scylla latus, lævum implacata Charybdis  
 110. et 235. ' Obsidet, atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos 421

- ' Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras Cf. I. 105., 12.  
 ' Erigit alternos, et sidera verberat undâ. 687.  
 ' At Scyllam cæcis cohibet spelunca latebris, Od. µ. 105.  
 ' Ora exertantem, et naves in saxa trahentem.  
 ' Prima hominis facies, et pulchro pectore virgo  
 ' Pube tenus; postrema immani corpore pistris,  
 ' Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum. Cf. I. 320.  
 ' Præstat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni  
 ' Cessantem, longos et circumflectere cursus, 430 5. 28.  
 ' Quàm semel informem vasto vidisse sub antro  
 ' Scyllam, et cœruleis canibus resonantia saxa.  
 ' Præterea, si qua est Heleno prudentia, vati  
 ' Si qua fides, animum si veris implet Apollo,  
 ' Unum illud tibi, nate deâ, præque omnibus unum 12. 229.  
 ' Prædicam, et repetens iterumque iterumque monebo: Od. λ. 129.  
 ' Junonis magnæ primum prece numen adora; Cf. 546.  
 ' Junoni cane vota libens, dominamque potentem  
 ' Supplicibus supera donis: sic denique victor II. ι. 495.  
 ' Trinacriâ fines Italos mittère relictâ. 440  
 ' Huc ubi delatus Cumæam accesseris urbem,  
 ' Divinosque lacus, et Aversa sonantia silvis; Luc. 6. 740.  
 ' Insanam vatem aspicias, quæ rupe sub imâ  
 ' Fata canit, foliisque notas et nomina mandat. G. 3. 158.  
 ' Quæcumque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo,  
 ' Digerit in numerum, atque antro seclusa relin-  
 quit:  
 ' Illa manent immota locis, neque ab ordine cedunt.  
 ' Verum eadem, verso tenuis quum cardine ventus  
 ' Impulit, et teneras turbavit janua frondes,  
 ' Numquam deinde cavo volitantia prendere saxo, 450  
 ' Nec revocare situs, aut jungere carmina curat.  
 ' Inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllæ.  
 ' Hic tibi ne qua moræ fuerint dispendia tanti;  
 ' Quamvis increpitent socii, et vi cursus in altum 356.  
 ' Vela vocet, possisque sinus implere secundos;

- 'Quin adeas vatem, precibusque oracula poscas,  
 'Ipsa canat, vocemque volens atque ora resolvat.  
 'Illa tibi Italiæ populos, venturaque bella,  
 'Et, quo quemque modo fugiasque ferasque laborem,  
 (Dep.), E. 9. 'Expediet; cursusque dabit venerata secundos. 460  
 53. 'Hæc sunt, quæ nostrâ liceat te voce moneri.  
 'Vade age, et ingentem factis fer ad æthera Trojam.'  
 "Quæ postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est,  
 Od. 9. 195., 7. 'Dona dehinc auro gravia, sectoque elephanto,  
 564. Imperat ad naves ferri, stipatque carinis  
 Ingens argentum, Dodonæosque lebetas,  
 7. 639. Loricam consertam hamis auroque trilicem,  
 Et conum insignis galeæ, cristasque comantes,  
 Arma Neoptolemi. Sunt et sua dona parenti.  
 Dion. 1. 32. Addit equos, additque duces; 470  
 39. 80. Remigium supplet; socios simul instruit armis.  
 "Interea classem velis aptare jubebat  
 Anchises, fieret vento mora ne qua ferenti;  
 Quem Phœbi interpretis multo compellat honore:  
 'Conjugio, Anchisa, Veneris dignate superbo,  
 2. 643. 'Cura Deûm, bis Pergameis erepte ruinis,  
 10. 298., 11. 'Ecce tibi Ausoniæ tellus: hanc arripe velis.  
 531. 'Et tamen hanc pelago præterlabare necesse est:  
 6. 875. 179. 'Ausoniæ pars illa procul, quam pandit Apollo.  
 'Vade,' ait, 'o felix nati pietate! quid ultra 480  
 'Provehor, et fando surgentes demoror Austros?'  
 Od. 9. 123. Necminùs Andromache, digressu mœsta supremo,  
 Fert picturatas auri subtemine vestes,  
 Et Phrygiam Ascanio chlamydem; nec cedit honori;  
 Textilibusque onerat donis, ac talia fatur: [rum  
 1. 455. 'Accipe et hæc, manuum tibi quæ monumenta mea-  
 1. 749., Od. 9. 'Sint, puer, et longum Andromachæ testentur amo-  
 125. rem,  
 'Conjugis Hectoreæ. Cape dona extrema tuorum,  
 11. 161. 'O mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago!

- ‘Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat ; 490 Od. 2. 149.  
‘Et nunc æquali tecum pubesceret ævo.’  
“Hos ego digrediens lacrimis affabar obortis : 8. 31.  
‘Vivite felices, quibus est fortuna peracta 4. 652., Od. 2. 59.  
‘Jam sua ; nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur.  
‘Vobis parta quies : nullum maris æquor arandum ;  
‘Arva neque Ausoniae, semper cedentia retro, 6. 61.  
‘Quærenda. Effigiem Xanthi, Trojamque videtis,  
‘Quam vestrae fecere manus ; melioribus, opto,  
‘Auspiciis, et quæ fuerit minus obvia Graiis.  
‘Si quando Thybrim, vicinaque Thybridis arva 500  
‘Intrâro, gentique meæ data mœnia cernam, 265.  
‘Cognatas urbes olim, populosque propinquos,  
‘Epiro, Hesperia (quibus idem Dardanus auctor,  
‘Atque idem casus), unam faciemus utramque  
‘Trojam animis : maneat nostros ea cura nepotes.’ 2. 194.  
“Provehimur pelago vicina Ceraunia juxta, G. 1. 332.  
Unde iter Italiam, cursusque brevissimus undis.  
Sol ruit interea, et montes umbrantur opaci. 6. 310. et G. 1. 156., II. 6.  
Sternimur optatae gremio telluris ad undam ; 232., Od. 7.  
Sortiti remos, passimque in litore sicco 510 487.  
Corpora curamus ; fessos sopor irrigat artus. Od. 1. 168. 1. 691.  
Necdum orbem medium Nox horis acta subibat :  
Haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus, et omnes Od. 1. 271.  
Explorat ventos, atque auribus aëra captat : G. 1. 376.  
Sidera cuncta notat tacito labentia cœlo, Luc. 1. 2.  
Arcturum, pluviasque Hyadas, geminosque Triones, 1. 744.  
Armatumque auro circumspicit Oriona. Cf. χερσάνα.  
Postquam cuncta videt cœlo constare sereno, Luc. 4. 462.  
Dat clarum e puppi signum ; nos castra movemus,  
Tentamusque viam, et velorum pandimus alas. 520  
Jamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis,  
Quum procul obscuros colles, humilemque videmus Cf. 72. 411.  
Italiam. ITALIAM ! primus conclamat Achates ;  
Italiam læto socii clamore salutant. Xen. Anab. 4. 7. 24.

1. 724. Tum pater Anchises magnum cratera coronâ  
 11. æ. 305. Induit, implevitque mero, divosque vocavit  
 Plind. P<sup>o</sup>th. 4 Stans celsâ in puppi :  
 341. 4. 491. 'Dî, maris et terræ tempestatumque potentes,  
 'Ferte viam vento facilem, et spirate secundi.'  
 Cf. 411. Crebrescunt optatæ auræ, portusque patescit 530  
 291. Jam propior, templumque apparet in arce Minervæ.  
 Vela legunt socii, et proras ad litora torquent.  
 Portus ab Euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum ;  
 Objectæ salsâ spumant aspergine cautes :  
 Cf. 570. Ipse latet ; gemino demittunt brachia muro  
 Turriti scopuli, refugitque a litore templum.  
 Cf. 1. 442. Quatuor hic, primum omen, equos in gramine vidi,  
 Tondentes campum late, candore nivali.  
 Et pater Anchises : 'Bellum, O terra hospita ! portas ;  
 Herod. 1. 78. 'Bello armantur equi ; bellum hæc armenta mi-  
 nantur. 541  
 E. 5. 29. 'Sed tamen îdem olim curru succedere sueti  
 'Quadrupedes, et frena jugo concordia ferre :  
 Luc. 6. 70. 'Spes et pacis,' ait. Tum numina sancta precamur  
 Palladis armisonæ, quæ prima accepit ovantes ;  
 405. Et capita ante aras Phrygio velamur amictu ;  
 Præceptisque Heleni, dederat quæ maxima, ritè  
 Cf. 437. et 1. Junoni Argivæ jussos adolemus honores.  
 24., 11. 3. 8. "Haud mora : continuo, perfectis ordine votis,  
 6. 3. Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum, 549  
 Hor Ep. 16. Grajugenûmque domos suspectaque linquimus arva.  
 59. 8. 203. Hinc sinus Herculei, si vera est fama, Tarenti  
 Livy 24. 3. Cernitur. Attollit se diva Lacinia contra,  
 Caulonisque arces, et navifragum Scylaceum.  
 1. 196. Tum procul e fluctu Trinacria cernitur Ætna ;  
 Od. µ. 201. Et gemitum ingentem pelagi, pulsataque saxa  
 Audimus longè, fractasque ad litora voces ;  
 Exsultantque vada, atque æstu miscentur arenæ.  
 4. 675. Et pater Anchises : 'Nimirum hæc illa Charybdis ;

- 'Hos Helenus scopulos, hæc saxa horrenda, canebat.  
 'Eripite, O socii! pariterque insurgite remis.' 560 2. 619., Od. μ. 213.  
 Haud minùs ac jussi faciunt: primusque rudentem  
 Contorsit lævas proram Palinurus ad undas;  
 Lævam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit.  
 Tollimur in cœlum curvato gurgite, et idem  
 Subductâ ad Manes imos descendimus undâ. 1. 106., G. 4. 261.  
 Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedêre;  
 Ter spumam elisam et rorantia vidimus astra. G. 3. 82., Od. μ. 104.  
 Interea fessos ventus cum sole reliquit;  
 Ignarique viæ Cyclopum allabimur oris. 5. 451.  
 Portus ab accessu ventorum immotus, et ingens 570 Pindar., Pyth. 1. 50.  
 Ipse; sed horrificis juxta tonat Ætna ruinis,  
 Interdumque atram prorumpit ad æthera nubem, 1. 246., G. 4. 268., Æ. 1. 725., Luc. 6. 690.  
 Turbine fumantem piceo, et candente favillâ;  
 Attollitque globos flammaram, et sidera lambit:  
 Interdum scopulos avulsaque viscera montis  
 Erigit eructans, liquefactaque saxa sub auras  
 Cum gemitu glomerat, fundoque exæstuat imo.  
 Fama est, Enceladi semiustum fulmine corpus  
 Urgueri mole hâc, ingentemque insuper Ætnam 1. 61.  
 Impositam ruptis flammam exspirare caminis; 580  
 Et, fessum quoties mutet latus, intremere omnem  
 Murmure Trinacriam, et cœlum subtexere fumo. Luc. 6. 482.  
 Noctem illam tecti silvis immania monstra Od. μ. 144.  
 Perferimus; nec, quæ sonitum det causa, videmus:  
 Nam neque erant astrorum ignes, nec lucidus æthrâ 6. 204  
 Sidereâ polus, obscuro sed nubila cœlo;  
 Et lunam in nimbo nox intempesta tenebat.  
 "Postera jamque dies primo surgebat Eoo,  
 Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram: 2. 8., 4. 7.  
 Quum subito e silvis, macie confecta supremâ, 590  
 Ignoti nova forma viri, miserandaque cultu, 6. 209.  
 Procedit, supplexque manus ad litora tendit.  
 Respicimus. Dira illuvies, immissaque barba,

- Cf. ὁ δ' ἄλλος, Consertum tegumen spinis : at cetera Graius,  
 Hor. 4. 2. Ut quondam patriis ad Trojam missus in armis.  
 60.
1. 119. Isque, ubi Dardanios habitus, et Troia vidit  
 Arma procul, paullum aspectu conterritus hæsit,  
 Continuitque gradum; mox sese ad litora præ-  
 ceptis  
 Cum fletu precibusque tulit: ' Per sidera testor,  
 Cf. 6. 363. ' Per superos, atque hoc cœli spirabile lumen; 600  
 ' Tollite me, Teuceri: quascumque abducite terras.  
 ' Hoc sat erit. Scio me Danais e classibus unum,  
 ' Et bello Iliacos fateor petiisse Penates:  
 ' Pro quo, si sceleris tanta est injuria nostri,  
 ' Spargite me in fluctus, vastoque immergite ponto  
 ' Si pereo, manibus hominum periiisse juvabit.'
2. 235., Il. 2. Dixerat; et genua amplexus, genibusque volutans  
 407.
2. 74. Hærebat. Qui sit, fari, quo sanguine cretus,  
 Hortamur; quæ deinde agitet fortuna, fateri. 609  
 Ipse pater dextram Anchises, haud multa moratus,  
 1. 91., G. 2. Dat juveni, atque animum præsentis pignore firmat.  
 127.
2. 76. Ille hæc, depositâ tandem formidine, fatur:  
 " ' Sum patriâ ex Ithacâ, comes infelicis Ulixi,  
 ' Nomen Achemenides, Trojam genitore Adamasto  
 2. 87. ' Paupere (mansissetque utinam fortuna!) profectus.  
 ' Hic me, dum trepidi crudelia limina linquunt,  
 ' Immemores socii vasto Cyclopi in antro  
 4. 517. ' Deseruere. Domus sanie dapibusque cruentis,  
 ' Intus opaca, ingens: ipse arduus, altaque pulsat  
 ' Sidera (Dî, talem terris avertite pestem!), 620  
 Æsch. P. V. ' Nec visu facilis, nec dictu affabilis ulli.  
 735.  
 ' Visceribus miserorum et sanguine vescitur atro.  
 Od. 1. 288. ' Vidi egomet, duo de numero quum corpora nostro,  
 ' Prensa manu magnâ, medio resupinus in antro,  
 G. 1. 372. ' Frangeret ad saxum, sanieque exspersa natarent  
 Od. 1. 468. ' Limina: vidi atro quum membra fluentia tabo  
 ' Manderet, et tepidi tremarent sub dentibus artus.

- 'Haud impune quidem ; nec talia passus Ulixes, Od. i. 299.  
 'Oblitusve sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto. Od. i. 420.  
 'Nam simul, expletus dapibus, vinoque sepultus, 630  
 'Cervicem inflexam posuit, jacuitque per antrum 659., Od. i.  
 'Immensus, saniem eructans, et frustra cruento, 372.  
 'Per somnum, commixta mero : nos, magna precati  
 'Numina, sortitique vices, una undique circum 2. 383. et G. 4.  
 'Fundimur, et telo lumen terebramus acuto, 274.  
 'Ingens, quod torvâ solum sub fronte latebat,  
 'Argolici clypei, aut Phœbeæ lampadis instar ; Il. γ. 347.  
 'Et tandem læti sociorum ulciscimur umbras.  
 'Sed fugite, O miseri ! fugite, atque ab litore funem  
 'Rumpite : 640  
 'Nam, qualis quantusque cavo Polyphemus in antro 1. 316.  
 'Lanigeras claudit pecudes, atque ubera pressat, Luc. 5. 864.  
 'Centum alii curva hæc habitant ad litora vulgo 6. 283.  
 'Infandi Cyclopes, et altis montibus errant.  
 'Tertia jam lunæ se cornua limine complent,  
 'Quum vitam in silvis, inter deserta ferarum Cf. 2. 714., 11.  
 'Lustra domosque traho, vastosque ab rupe Cyclo- 843.  
 pas  
 'Prospicio, sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco. (Neut. verb  
 'Victum infelicem, baccas lapidosaque corna, transitively),  
 'Dant rami, et vulsis pascunt radicibus herbæ. 650 2. 32., 3. 191.  
 'Omnia collustrans, hanc primum ad litora classem 4. 677.  
 'Conspexi venientem. Huic me, quæcumque fuisset, 1. 67.  
 'Addixi : satis est gentem effugisse nefandam :  
 'Vos animam hanc potius quocumque absumite leto.'  
 " Vix ea fatus erat, summo quum monte videmus  
 Ipsum, inter pecudes vastâ se mole moventem,  
 Pastorem Polyphemum, et litora nota petentem :  
 Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen Cf. 4. 181., 7.  
 ademtum. 346.  
 Trunca manu pinus regit, et vestigia firmat.  
 Lanigeræ comitantur oves ; ea sola voluptas, 660 9. 773.: for  
 cf. 2. 262.



Solamenque mali.

- cf. 2. 353. Postquam altos tetigit fluctus, et ad æquora venit,  
Luminis effossi fluidum lavit inde cruorem,  
Dentibus infrendens gemitu; graditurque per æquor
- E. 8. 58. Jam medium, necdum fluctus latera ardua tinxit.
4. 421. Nos procul inde fugam trepidi celerare, recepto  
Supplice, sic merito, tacitique incidere funem;  
Verrimus et proni certantibus æquora remis.  
Sensit, et ad sonitum vocis vestigia torsit.
- G. 3. 60. Verum, ubi nulla datur dextrâ affectare potestas,
10. 248. Nec potis Ionios fluctus æquare sequendo, 671  
Clamorem immensum tollit: quo pontus, et omnes  
Contremuere undæ, penitusque exterrita tellus  
Italîæ, curvisque immugiit Ætna cavernis.  
At genus e silvis Cyclopum, et montibus altis.  
Excitum ruit ad portus, et litora complent.  
Cernimus astantes nequidquam lumine torvo
- cf. 2. 688., 5. Ætnæos fratres, cœlo capita alta ferentes,  
451. Concilium horrendum: quales quum vertice celso  
Aëriæ quercus aut coniferæ cyparissi 680  
Constituerunt, silva alta Jovis, lucusve Dianæ.  
Præcipites metus acer agit quocumque rudentes
- cf. 267. Excutere, et ventis intendere vela secundis.
- 410—420. Contra, jussa monent Heleni, Scyllam atque Charybdim
9. 143. Inter, utramque viam leti discrimine parvo,  
Ni teneant cursus: certum est dare lintea retro.  
Ecce autem Boreas angustâ a sede Pelori
1. 167. Missus adest: vivo prætervehor ostia saxo
1. 224. Pantagiæ, Megarosque sinus, Thapsumque jacen-  
tem.
- cf. G. 1. 200., Talia monstrabat relegens errata retrorsum 690  
Æ. 5. 21. Litora Achemenides, comes infelicis Ulixi.  
cf. παύσιλας  
'Οδυσσεύς. "Sicanio prætenta sinu jacet insula contra  
Plemmyrium undosum: nomen dixere priores
- E. 10. 1. Ortygiæ. Alpheum fama est huc, Elidis amnem,

Occultas egisse vias subter mare ; qui nunc	
Ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis.	Pindar. Nem.
Jussi numina magna loci veneramur ; et inde	l. 1.
Exsupero præpingue solum stagnantis Helori.	
Hinc altas cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni	Cf. πρὸς Ἄρτα
Radimus ; et, fatis numquam concessa moveri,	700 5. 170.
Apparet Camarina procul, campique Geloi,	
Immanisque Gela, fluvii cognomine dicta.	12. 845., Ov.
Arduus inde Acragas ostentat maxima longe	Fasti, 4. 470.
Mœnia, magnanimûm quondam generator equorum :	
Teque datis linquo ventis, palmosa Selinus,	
Et vada dura lego saxis Lilybeia cæcia.	
Hinc Drepani me portus, et illætabilis ora,	Od. 2. 94., G.
Accipit. Hic pelagi tot tempestatibus actus,	3. 5.
Heu ! genitorem, omnis curæ casusque levamen,	
Amitto Anchisen. Hic me, pater optime, fessum	
Deseris, heu ! tantis nequidquam erepte periclis !	
Nec vates Helenus, quum multa horrenda moneret,	Il. 2. 407.
Hos mihi prædixit luctus ; non dira Celæno.	718 374. et 347.
Hic labor extremus, longarum hæc meta viarum.	
Hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris."	Cf. 1. 34., 5.
Sic pater Æneas, intentis omnibus, unus	451.
Fata renarrabat divûm, cursusque docebat.	Od. 2. 1.
Conticuit tandem, factoque hic fine quievit.	6. 102.

# LIBER IV.

At regina, gravi jamdudum saucia curâ,	
Vulnus alit venis, et cæco carpitur igni.	Cf. Apoll.
Multa viri virtus animo, multusque recursat	Rhod. lib. 3.
Gentis honos : hærent infixi pectore vultus,	G. 3. 215.
Verbaque : nec placidam membris dat cura quietem.	10. 317. et 12.
Postera Phœbeâ lustrabat lampade terras,	6 534.

3. 589. Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram,  
Quum sic unanimam alloquitur male sana sororem :  
" Anna soror, quæ me suspensam insomnia terrent !
- Od. 7. 240. Quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes ! 10  
10. 735. Quem sese ore ferens ! quam forti pectore, et armis !  
Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deo-  
rum.
- Pind. Ol. 1. 130. Degeneres animos timor arguit. Heu ! quibus ille  
Jactatus fatis ! quæ bella exhausta canebat !  
Si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet,  
Ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare jugali,  
Postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit ;
7. 388. Si non pertæsum thalami tædæque fuisset ;
- Ovid. Met. 7. 749. Huic uni forsân potui succumbere culpæ.  
Anna, fatebor enim, miseri post fata Sychæi 20  
Conjugis, et sparsos fraternâ cæde Penates,  
6. 310., Od. 7. 244. Solus hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem  
Impulit : agnosco veteris vestigia flammæ.
- Il. 7. 464., 8. 182., 7. 416. Sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat,  
Vel Pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad  
umbras,
- G. 1. 243. Pallentes umbras Erebi, noctemque profundam,  
Ante, Pudor, quam te violò, aut tua jura resolvo.  
Ille meos, primus qui me sibi junxit, amores  
Abstulit : ille habeat secum, servetque sepulcro."
- Il. 7. 520. Sic effata, sinum lacrimis implevit obortis. 30  
Anna refert : " O luce magis dilecta sorori !
- E. 10. 43. Solane perpetuâ mœrens carpere juventâ ?  
Nec dulces nato's, Veneris nec præmia nôris ?
- Cf. *ἄλγεα*  
*Ἀφροδίτης*. Id cinerem aut Manes credis curare sepultos ?
- l. 306., 12. 821., Od. 7. 282. Esto ; egram nulli quondam flexere mariti,  
Non Libyæ, non ante Tyro ; despectus Iarbas,  
Ductoresque alii, quos Africa terra, triumphis
1. 440. Dives, alit : placitone etiam pugnabis amorì ?  
Nec venit in mentem, quorum consederis arvis ?

Hinc Gætulæ urbes, genus insuperabile bello 40  
 Et Numidæ infreni cingunt, et inhospita Syrtis; Cf. 10. 750.  
 Hinc deserta siti regio, lateque furentes  
 Barcæi. Quid bella Tyro surgentia dicam,  
 Germanique minas?

Dīs equidem auspicibus reor, et Junone secundâ, 59., 1. 15.  
 Hunc cursum Iliacas vento tenuisse carinas.

Quam tu urbem, soror, hanc cernes! quæ surgere  
 regna

Conjugio tali! Teucrûm comitantibus armis,  
 Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus!

Tu modo posce deos veniam, sacrisque litatis, 50 2. 118.  
 Indulge hospitio, causasque innecte morandi,  
 Dum pelago desævit hiems, et aquosus Orion,  
 Quassatæque rates; dum non tractabile cælum." G. 1. 211.  
 His dictis incensum animum inflammavit amore,  
 Spemque dedit dubiæ menti, solvitque pudorem.

Principio delubra adeunt, pacemque per aras  
 Exquirunt; mactant lectas de more bidentes  
 Legiferæ Cereri, Phœboque, patrique Lyæo; Surpurgæ.

Junoni ante omnes, cui vincla jugalia curæ.  
 Ipsa, tenens dextrâ pateram, pulcherrima Dido, 60  
 Candentis vaccæ media inter cornua fundit;  
 Aut, ante ora deûm, pingues spatiat ad aras, 7. 764. Cf.  
 Instauratque diem donis, pecudumque reclusis 3. 62.

Pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit exta.  
 Heu vaturn ignaræ mentes! quid vota furentem, G. 3. 165.  
 Quid delubra juvant? est mollis flamma medullas  
 Interea, et tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus.

Uritur infelix Dido, totâque vagatur  
 Urbe furens: qualis conjectâ cerva sagittâ, 11. 2. 475.

Quam procul incautam nemora inter Cresia fixit 70  
 Pastor agens telis, liquitque volatile ferrum Luc. 1. 969.  
 Nescius: illa fugâ silvas saltusque peragrat  
 Dictæos; hæret lateri letalis arundo.  
 Nunc media Ænean secum per moenia ducit,

- Cf. 1. 363. Sidoniasque ostentat opes, urbemque paratam;  
Incipit effari, mediâque in voce resistit:  
Nunc eadem, labente die, convivia quærit,  
Iliacosque iterum demens audire labores
- Ovid. Ep. 1. 20. Exposcit, pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore.
12. 322. Post, ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim 80
2. 9. Luna premit, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos,  
Sola domo mœret vacuâ, stratisque rêlictis
10. 600. Incubat: illum absens absentem auditque videtque:  
Aut gremio Ascanium, genitoris imagine capta,
- Hor. S. 2. 7. 114. Detinet, infandum si fallere possit amorem.  
Non cœptæ assurgunt turres; non arma juvenus  
Exercet, portusve aut propugnacula bello
- Cf. 1. 162. Tuta parant: pendent opera interrupta, minæque  
Murorum ingentes, æquataque machina cœlo.  
Quam simul ac tali persensit peste teneri; 90  
Cara Jovis conjux, nec famam obstare furori;  
476. et 3. 358. Talibus aggreditur Venerem Saturnia dictis:—  
“Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis  
Tuque puerque tuus: magnum et memorabile  
numen,  
Una dolo divûm si femina victa duorum est.
- Luc. 1. 137. Nec me adeo fallit, veritam te mœnia nostra,  
Suspectas habuisse domos Carthaginis altæ.  
Sed quis erit modus? aut quo nunc certamina tanta?  
Quin potius pacem æternam pactosque hymenæos
- Cf. 1. 575. Exercemus? habes, totâ quod mente petisti: 100  
Ardet amans Dido traxitque per ossa furorem.  
Communem hunc ergo populum, paribusque regamus  
Auspicii: liceat Phrygio servire marito,  
Dotalesque tuæ Tyrios permittere dextræ.”
- Cf. *Δολοφρονία*. Olli (sensit enim simulatâ mente locutam,  
Quo regnum Italiæ Libycas averteret oras)
- II. ̔. 211. Sic contra est ingressa Venus: “Quis talia demens  
Abnuat, aut tecum malit contendere bello?

Si modo, quod memoras, factum fortuna sequatur.

Sed fatis incerta feror, si Jupiter unam 110 276., 10. 630.

Esse velit Tyriis urbem, Trojâque profectis,

Miscerive probet populos, aut fœdera jungi.

Tu conjux : tibi fas animum tentare precando. 412.

Perge : sequar." Tum sic excepit regia Juno :

" Mecum erit iste labor. Nunc quâ ratione, quod  
instat,

Confieri possit, paucis, adverte, docebo. Luc. 2. 412.

Venatum Æneas unaque miserrima Dido

In nemus ire parant, ubi primos crastinus ortus

Extulerit Titan, radiisque retexerit orbem. 9. 461., Luc. 5. 268.

His ego nigrantem commixtâ grandine nimbum,  
Dum trepidant alæ, saltusque indagine cingunt, 121 12. 739. et G. 2. 272.

Desuper infundam, et tonitru cœlum omne ciebo.

Diffugient comites, et nocte tegentur opacâ :

Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem 165.

Devenient. Adero, et, tua si mihi certa voluntas,

Connubio jungam stabili, propriamque dicabo. 1. 72.

Hic Hymenæus erit." Non adversata, petenti

Annuit, atque dolis risit Cytherea repertis. 11. 1.

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora relinquit :

It portis, jubare exorto, delecta juvenus : 130

Retia rara, plagæ, lato venabula ferro, Hor. Epod. 2. 23.

Massylique ruunt equites, et odora canum via. Luc. 4. 635.,

Reginam, thalamo cunctantem, ad limina primi 6. 1220.

Pœnorum exspectant ; ostroque insignis et auro

Stat sonipes, ac frena ferox spumantia mandit.

Tandem progreditur, magnâ stipante catervâ,

Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo :

Cui pharetra ex auro, crines nodantur in aurum,

Aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem.

Nec non et Phrygii comites, et lætus Iulus, 140

Incedunt. Ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnes 1. 509.

Infert se socium Æneas, atque agmina jungit : 11. 148.

Qualis, ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta 246., Horod. 1. 182.

- Deserit, ac Delum maternam invisit, Apollo,  
 Instauratque choros, mixtique altaria circum
- cf. G. 2. 114. Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt, pictique Agathyrsi;  
 Ipse jugis Cynthi graditur, mollique fluentem  
 Fronde premit crinem fingens, atque implicat auro :
- II. 4. 46. Tela sonant humeris. Haud illo segnior ibat  
 Æneas; tantum egregio decus enitet ore. 150  
 Postquam altos ventum in montes, atque invia  
 lustra,
4. 421., 5. 542., Ecce! feræ, saxi dejectæ vertice, capræ  
 II. 3. 105. Decurrere jugis; aliâ de parte patentes
- Luc. 2. 326. Transmittunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi  
 Pulverulenta fugâ glomerant, montesque relinquunt.  
 At puer Ascanius mediis in vallibus acri  
 Gaudet equo; jamque hos cursu, jam præterit illos,  
 Spumantemque dari pecora inter inertia votis  
 Optat aprum, aut fulvum descendere monte leonem.
1. 124. Interea magno misceri murmure cœlum 160  
 Incipit. Insequitur commixtâ grandine nimbus.
3. 510. Et Tyrii comites passim, et Trojana juvenus,  
 Dardaniusque nepos Veneris, diversa per agros  
 Tecta metu petiere. Ruunt de montibus amnes.  
 Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem
7. 319. Deveniunt. Prima et Tellus et pronuba Juno  
 Dant signum: fulsere ignes, et conscius æther  
 Connubiis; summoque ululârunt vertice Nymphæ.
- II. 1. 63. Ille dies primus leti primusque malorum  
 Causa fuit: neque enim specie famâve movetur,  
 Nec jam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem: 171
19. Conjugium vocat; hoc prætexit nomine culpam.
- II. 3. 440. Extemplo Libyæ magnas it Fama per urbes;  
 Hes. Op. 761. Fama, malum, quo non aliud velocius ullum:
- Luc. 6. 340. Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo.
- II. 3. 442. Parva metu primo; mox sese attollit in auras,  
 10. 767. Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit.

Illam Terra parens, irâ irritata deorum,  
 Extremam, ut perhibent, Cœo Enceladoque sororem  
 Progenuit, pedibus celerem, et pernicipibus alis 180  
 Monstrum horrendum, ingens; cui, quot sunt cor- 3. 658.

pore plumæ,

Tot vigilēs oculi subter, mirabile dictu,  
 Tot linguæ, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures. 1. 316.  
 Nocte volat cœli medio terræque, per umbram, Cf. 256.  
 Stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno : Cf. γλαυκὴς  
 Luce sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti, ὄρνις.  
 Turribus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes;  
 Tam ficti pravique tenax, quam nuntia veri.  
 Hæc tum multiplici populos sermone replebat  
 Gaudens, et pariter facta atque infecta canebat :  
 Venisse Ænean, Trojano a sanguine cretum, 191  
 Cui se pulchra viro dignetur jungere Dido ;  
 Nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere, 3. 86.  
 Regnorum immemores, turpique cupidine captos.  
 Hæc passim dea fœda virûm diffundit in ora.  
 Protenus ad regem cursus detorquet Iarban,  
 Incenditque animum dictis, atque aggerat iras.

Hic, Hammone satus, raptâ Garamantide Nym-  
 phâ,

Templa Jovi centum latis immania regnis,  
 Centum aras posuit; vigilemque sacraverat ignem,  
 Excubias divûm æternas; pecudumque cruore 201  
 Pingue solum, et variis florentia limina sertis.  
 Isque, amens animi, et rumore accensus amaro, G. 4. 491.  
 Dicitur, ante aras, media inter numina divûm,  
 Multa Jovem manibus supplex orâsse supinis:— 3. 176.  
 “Jupiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis II. 7. 416.  
 Gens epulata toris Lenæum libat honorem,  
 Aspicias hæc? an te, genitor, quum fulmina torques,  
 Nequidquam horremus? cæcique in nubibus ignes 2. 335.  
 Terrificant animos, et inania murmura miscent? Luc. 1. 134.  
 4. 38.



- Femina, quæ nostris errans in finibus urbem 211
7. 229. Exiguam pretio posuit, cui litus arandum,  
Cuique loci leges dedimus, connubia nostra  
Repulit, ac dominum Ænean in regna recepit.
9. 617. Et nunc ille Paris, cum semiviro comitatu,  
Mæoniâ mentum mitrâ, crinemque madentem,
3. 402. Subnixus, raptu potitur; nos munera templis  
Quippe tuis ferimus, famamque fovemus inanem."
6. 124. Talibus orantem dictis, arasque tenentem,  
Audiit omnipotens, oculosque ad mœnia torsit 220
- cf. 170. Regia, et oblitos famæ melioris amantes.
- Od. s. 28. 43. Tum sic Mercurium alloquitur, ac talia mandat: —
11. β. 8. "Vade age, nate, voca Zephyros, et labere pennis;  
Dardaniumque ducem, Tyriâ Carthagine qui nunc
3. 255. et cf. 1. 258. Exspectat, fatisque datas non respicit urbes,  
Alloquere, et celeres defer mea dicta per auras.  
Non illum nobis genetrix pulcherrima talem
11. s. 311., v. 291. Promisit, Graiûmque ideo bis vindicat armis:  
Sed fore, qui, gravidam imperiis, belloque fremen  
tem,  
Italiam regeret, genus alto a sanguine Teucris 230
- Proderet, ac totum sub leges mitteret orbem.  
Si nulla accendit tantarum gloria rerum,  
Nec super ipse suâ molitur laude laborem;
267. Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces?
271. Quid struit? aut quâ spe, inimicâ in gente, moratur,  
Nec prolem Ausoniam, et Lavinia respicit arva?
- cf. 654. Naviget! Hæc summa est; hic nostri nuntius  
esto."
- Od. s. 43. Dixerat. Ille patris magni parere parabat  
Imperio; et primum pedibus talaria nectit
11. s. 339. Aurea, quæ sublimem alis, sive æquora supra, 240  
Seu terram, rapido pariter cum flamine portant.  
Tum virgam capit; hâc animas ille evocat Orco  
Pallentes, alias sub Tartara tristia mittit;
- cf. 5. 476. Dat somnos adimitque, et lumina morte resignat:

Illâ fretus agit ventos, et turbida tranat  
Nubila. Jamque volens apicem et latera ardua  
cernit

Atlantis duri, cœlum qui vertice fulcit :  
Atlantis, cinctum assidue cui nubibus atris  
Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri :  
Nix humeros infusa tegit ; tum flumina mento 250

Od. s. 53.  
Æsch. P. V.  
350.  
Herod. 4. 184.

Præcipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida barba.  
Hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis  
Constitit ; hinc toto præceps se corpore ad undas  
Misit, avi similis, quæ circum litora, circum  
Piscosos scopulos, humilis volat æquora juxta.

2. 225.  
G. 2. 426., and  
Od. s. 50.

Haud aliter terras inter cœlumque volabat ;  
Litus arenosum ac Libyæ ventosque secabat  
Materno veniens ab avo Cyllenia proles.

II. s. 769.

Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis,  
Ænean fundantem arces, ac tecta novantem, 260

I. 421.

Conspicit :—atque illi stellatus iaspide fulvâ  
Ensis erat, Tyrioque ardebat murice læna,  
Demissa ex humeris ; dives quæ munera Dido  
Fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro.

G. 4. 99.

Continuo invadit : “ Tu nunc Carthaginis altæ  
Fundamenta locas, pulchramque uxorius urbem  
Exstruis ? heu regni rerumque oblite tuarum !

Hor. 1. 2. 20.  
274.

Ipse deûm tibi me claro demittit Olympo  
Regnator, cœlum et terras qui humine torquet ;  
Ipse hæc ferre jubet celeres mandata per auras :  
Quid struis ? aut quâ spe Libycis teris otia terris ?  
Si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum, 272

9. 98.  
6. 268.

Nec super ipse tuâ moliris laude laborem ;  
Ascanium surgentem, et spes heredis Iuli  
Respice, cui regnum Italiæ Romanaque tellus  
Debentur.” Tali Cyllenius ore locutus  
Mortales visus medio sermone reliquit,  
Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.

6. 264.  
7. 120.  
9. 687, 8.

- II. A. 545. At vero Æneas aspectu obmutuit amens,  
 12. 868. Arrectæque horrore comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit.  
 II. A. 359. Ardet abire fugâ, dulcesque relinquere terras, 281  
 11. 202. Attonitus tanto monitu imperioque deorum. [tem  
 Hor. I. 35. 5. Heu ! quid agat ? quo nunc reginam ambire furen-  
 472. Audeat affatu ? quæ prima exordia sumat ?  
 8. 20. Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc,  
 In partesque rapit varias, perque omnia versat.  
 II. 5. 23. Hæc alternanti potior sententia visa est :  
 12. 561. Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat, fortemque Serestum,  
 3. 472. Classem aptent taciti, socios ad litora cogant ;  
 Arma parent, et quæ sit rebus causa novandis 290  
 Dissimulent ; sese interea, quando optima Dido  
 Nesciat, et tantos rumpi non speret amores,  
 23. Tentaturum aditus, et quæ molliissima fandi  
 1. 142. Tempora, quis rebus dexter modus. Ociùs omnes  
 Imperio læti parent, ac jussa facessunt.  
 At regina dolos (quis fallere possit amantem !)  
 Præsensit, motusque excepit prima futuros,  
 1. 91. Omnia tuta timens. Eadem impia Fama furenti  
 G. I. 255. Detulit armari classem, cursumque parari.  
 Sævit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem 300  
 6. 77. Bacchatur : qualis commotis excita sacris  
 7. 385. Thyas, ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho  
 609. Orgia, nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithæron.  
 Tandem his Ænean compellat vocibus ultro : —  
 “ Dissimulare etiam sperâsti, perfide, tantum  
 Posse nefas ? tacitusque meâ decedere terrâ ?  
 Nec te noster amor, nec te data dextera quondam,  
 G. I. 263. Nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido ?  
 3. 6. Quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem,  
 Et mediis properas Aquilonibus ire per altum, 310  
 Crudelis ? Quid ? si non arva aliena, domosque  
 Ignotas peteres, et Troja antiqua maneret,  
 554. Troja per undosum peteretur classibus æquor ?

Mene fugis? Per ego has lacrimas dextramque  
tuam te

(Quando aliud mihi jam miseræ nihil ipsa reliqui),

Per connubia nostra, per inceptos hymenæos, II. a. 39.

Si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quidquam 12. 362.

Dulce meum; miserere domus labentis, et istam,

Oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem. G. 2. 81.

Te propter Libycæ gentes, Nomadumque tyranni 320

Odere; infensi Tyrii: te propter eundem Cf. 26.

Extinctus pudor, et, quâ solâ sidera adibam, Hor. l. 1.

Fama prior. Cui me moribundam deseris, hospes?

Hoc solum nomen quoniam de conjuge restat. 2. 678.

Quid moror? an mea Pygmalion dum moenia frater 1. 360.

Destruat, aut captam ducat Gæstulus Iarbas?

Saltem, si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset

Ante fugam soboles; si quis mihi parvulus aulâ

Luderet Æneas, qui te tamen ore referret; Quoted by  
Juvenal, 8.

Non equidem omnino capta aut deserta viderer." 330 v. 128.

Dixerat: ille Jovis monitis immota tenebat

Lumina, et obnixus curam sub corde premebat. 10. 465.

Tandem pauca refert:—"Ego te, quæ plurima fando

Enumerare vales, nunquam, Regina, negabo II. x. 387

Promeritam; nec me meminisse pigebit Elissæ, II. i. 610.

Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus. 6. 24.

Pro re pauca loquar. Neque ego hanc abscondere

furto

Speravi, ne finge, fugam; nec conjugis unquam

Prætendi tædas, aut hæc in fœdera veni. Cf. 172.

Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam 340 Od. x. 148.

Auspiciis, et sponte meâ componere curas; 1. 249.

Urbem Trojanam primùm, dulcesque meorum

Reliquias colerem; Priami tecta alta manerent,

Et recidiva manu posuisset Pergama victis. 7. 322., 9. 772.

Sed nunc Italiam magnam Grynæus Apollo,

Italiam Lyciæ jussere capessere sortes. 143., 6. 61.

- Cf. 3.134. Hic amor, hæc patria est. Si te Carthaginis arces  
 Phœnissam, Libycæque aspectus detinet urbis;  
 Quæ tandem, Ausoniâ Teucros considerare terrâ  
 Invidia est? Et nos fas extera quærere regna. 350  
 Me patris Anchisæ, quoties humentibus umbris  
 Nox operit terras, quoties astra ignea surgunt,  
 a. 310. Admonet in somnis, et turbida terret imago:  
 613, II. 8. 261. Me puer Ascanius, capitisque injuria cari,  
 Cf. 274. Quem regno Hesperisæ fraudo, et fatalibus arvis.  
 265. Nunc etiam interpret Divûm, Jove missus ab ipso  
 II. 8. 223 (Testor utrumque caput), celeres mandata per auras  
 II. 8. 131 Detulit. Ipse Deum manifesto in lumine vidi  
 Intransem muros, vocemque his auribus hausi.  
 Hor. Od. 2. 17. Desine meque tuis incendere teque querelis: 360  
 5. 629. Italiam non sponte sequor."  
 Talia dicentem jamdudum aversa tuetur,  
 Huc illuc volvens oculos, totumque pererrat  
 7. 343. Luminibus tacitis, et sic accensa profatur: —  
 II. 8. 33. "Nec tibi Diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor,  
 Perfide, sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens  
 Caucasus, Hyrcanæque admôrunt ubera tigres.  
 Nam quid dissimulo? aut quæ me ad majora res-  
 servo?  
 Cf. 331. Num fletu ingemuit nostro? num lumina flexit?  
 6. 310. Num lacrimas victus dedit, aut miseratus amantem  
 est? 370  
 677 Quæ quibus anteferam? Jam jam nec maxima Juno,  
 Nec Saturnius hæc oculis pater aspicit æquis.  
 373. (ablat.  
 case), Cf. 3.  
 135. et 292. Nusquam tuta fides. Ejectum litore, egentem  
 Excepi, et regni demens in parte locavi:  
 Amissam classem, socios a morte reduxi.  
 245. Heu, Furiis incensa feror! Nunc augur Apollo,  
 246. Nunc Lyciæ sortes, nunc et, Jove missus ab ipso,  
 256. Interpret Divûm fert horrida jussa per auras.  
 1. 91., 2. 577 Scilicet is Superis labor est! ea cura quietos  
 Cf. Lucr. 1.  
 46.

Sollicitat! Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello. 380 11. 253.  
 I, sequere Italiam ventis; pete regna per undas. 361. 11. a. 173.  
 Spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt, 11. 202.  
 Supplicia hausurum scopulis, et nomine Dido Od. 3. 511.  
 Sæpe vocaturum. Sequar atris ignibus absens; et 11. 250.  
 Et, quum frigida mors animâ seduxerit artus, G. 3. 171.  
 Omnibus Umbra locis adero. Dabis, improbe, poenas:  
 Audiam, et hæc Manes veniet mihi fama sub imos"—  
 His medium dictis sermonem abrumpit, et auras Cl. 451.  
 Ægra fugit, seque ex oculis avertit et aufert,  
 Linquens multa metu cunctantem, et multa pa-  
 rantem 390

Dicere. Suscipiunt famulæ, collapsaque membra 8. 584.  
 Marmoreo referunt thalamo, stratisque reponunt.  
 At pius Æneas, quamquam lenire dolentem  
 Solando cupit, et dictis avertere curas,  
 Multa gemens, magnoque animum labefactus amore; Ecl. 3. 8.  
 Jussa tamen divûm exsequitur, classemque revisit.  
 Tum vero Teucri incumbunt, et litore celsas 9. 73.  
 Deducunt toto naves: natat uncta carina; 11. 3. 152.  
 Frondentesque ferunt remos et robora silvis 1. 552.  
 Infabricata, fugæ studio. 400  
 Migrantes cernas, totâque ex urbe ruentes: 8. 691.  
 Ac veluti, ingentem formicæ farris acervum  
 Quum populant, hiemis memores, tectoque repo- G. 1. 185.  
 nunt,

It nigrum campis agmen, prædamque per herbas  
 Convectant calle angusto; pars grandia trudunt  
 Obnixæ frumenta humeris; pars agmina cogunt,  
 Castigantque moras; opere omnis semita fervet. 1. 436.

Quis tibi tunc, Dido, cernenti talia, sensus!  
 Quosve dabas gemitus, quum litora fervere late  
 Prospiceres arce ex summâ, totumque videres 410  
 Misceri ante oculos tantis clamoribus æquor! 1. 124.

2. 56. Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis!  
 113. Ire iterum in lacrimas, iterum tentare precando  
 Cogitur, et supplex animos submittere amori,  
 Ne quid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat.  
 "Anna, vides toto properari litore: circum  
 Undique convenêre: vocat jam carbasus auras,  
 G. 1. 304. Puppibus et læti nautæ imposuere coronas.  
 Hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem,  
 Et perferre, soror, potero. Miserae hoc tamen unum  
 (Infra. Absolu- Exsequere, Anna, mihi; solam nam perfidus ille 421  
 tute) G. 1. 200. Te colere, arcanos etiam tibi credere sensus;  
 4. 423.  
 1. 91. et 293. Sola viri molles aditus et tempora nôras.  
 I, soror, atque hostem supplex affare superbum:  
 9. 137.; II. 3. Non ego cum Danais Trojanam exscindere gentem  
 303. Aulide juravi, classemve ad Pergama misi;  
 Hor. Od. 2. Nec patris Anchisæ cinerem Manesve revelli:  
 8, 9. & A.P. Cur mea dicta negat duras demittere in aures?  
 471. Quo ruit? extremum hoc miserae det munus amanti:  
 3. 473. Exspectet facilemque fugam, ventosque ferentes. 430  
 Non jam conjugium antiquum, quod prodidit, oro,  
 Nec pulchro ut Latio careat, regnumque relin-  
 quat:  
 Tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori,  
 Dum mea me victam doceat fortuna dolere.  
 1. 519. Extremam hanc oro veniam (miserere sororis!);  
 Quam mihi quum dederis, cumulatam morte remit-  
 tam."  
 Talibus orabat, talesque miserrima fletus  
 Fertque refertque soror; sed nullis ille movetur  
 6. 310. Fletibus, aut voces ullas tractabilis audit:  
 Fata obstant, placidasque viri Deus obstruit aures. 440  
 Ac velut, annoso validam quum robore quercum  
 II. 6. 53. et 14. Alpini Boreæ, nunc hinc, nunc flatibus illinc  
 152.  
 II. 7. 768. Eruere inter se certant; it stridor, et altè  
 Consternunt terram, concusso stipite, frondes;

Ipsa hæret scopulis, et, quantum vertice ad auras G. 2. 201.

Ætherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit:

Haud secus assiduus hinc atque hinc vocibus heros

Tunditur, et magno persentit pectore curas;

Mens immota manet; lacrimæ volvuntur inanes.

Tum verò infelix, fatis exterrita, Dido 450

Mortem orat; tædet cœli convexa tueri.

Quo magis inceptum peragat, lucemque relinquit,

Vidit, turicremis quum dona imponeret ariæ, Locr. 2. 202.

(Horrendum dictu!) latices nigrescere sacros,

Fusæque in obscœnum se vertere vina cruorem.

Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori.

Præterea, fuit in tectis de marmore templum

Conjugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat, 421.

Velleribus niveis, et festâ fronde revinctum: 2. 123.

Hinc exaudiri voces, et verba vocantis 460

Visa viri, nox quum terras obscura teneret;

Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo

Sæpe queri, et longas in fletum ducere voces.

Multaque præterea vatum prædicta piorum

Terribili monitu horrificant. Agit ipse furem 1. 91.

In somnis ferus Æneas; semperque relinqui

Sola sibi, semper longam incommitata videtur

Ire viam, et Tyrios desertâ quærere terrâ.

Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus, 2. 648.

Et solem geminum, et duplices se ostendere The- Eur. Bacch. 916.

bas:

Aut Agamemnonius scenis agitatus Orestes, 471

Armatam facibus matrem, et serpentibus atris,

Quum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Diræ.

Ergò, ubi concepit Furias, evicta dolore,

Decrevitque mori, tempus secum ipsa modamque 12. 642.

Exigit, et, mœstam dictis aggressa sororem, 92.

Consilium vultu tegit, ac spem fronte serenat:— 1. 209., G. 2. 171.

“ Inveni, germana, viam (gratare sorori),



- Quæ mihi reddat eum, vel eo me solvat amantem.  
 Oceani finem juxta, solemque cadentem, 480
- Od. 6. 23. 1. 741. Ultimus Æthiopum locus est, ubi maximus Atlas  
 Cf. 247. Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum :  
 Æsch. P. V. 428. Hinc mihi Massylæ gentis monstrata sacerdos,  
 Hesperidum templi custos, epulasque draconi  
 Quæ dabat, et sacros servabat in arbore ramos,  
 Spargens humida mella, soporiferumque papaver.
- Ecl. 8. 69. Hæc se carminibus promittit solvere mentes  
 Quas velit, ast aliis duras immittere curas ;  
 Sistere aquam fluviis; et vertere sidera retro ;  
 Nocturnosque ciet Manes : mugire videbis 490  
 Sub pedibus terram, et descendere montibus ornos.  
 Testor, cara, deos, et te, germana, tuumque
9. 231., Ecl. 1. 55. Dulce caput, magicas, invitam accingier artes.  
 Tu secreta pyram tecto interiore sub auras  
 Erige, et arma viri, thalamo quæ fixa reliquit
648. 651. Impius, exuviasque omnes, lectumque jugalem,  
 Quo perii, superimponas : abolere nefandi  
 Cuncta viri monumenta jubet monstratque sacerdos.”  
 Hæc effata, silet ; pallor simul occupat ora.
172. Non tamen Anna novis prætexere funere sacris 500  
 Germanam credit ; nec tantos mente furores  
 Concipit, aut graviora timet, quam morte Sichæi.  
 Ergò jussa parat.
494. At regina, pyrâ penetrâli in sede sub auras  
 Erectâ ingenti tædis atque ilice sectâ,
- G. 3. 171. Intenditque locum sertis, et fronde coronat  
 Funereâ : super, exuvias, enseque relictum,  
 Effigiemque toro locat, haud ignara futuri.
- G. 4. 482. Stant aræ circùm, et crines effusa sacerdos 509  
 Ter centum tonat ore deos, Erebumque, Chaosque,  
 Tergeminamque Hecaten, tria virginis ora Dianæ.
3. 349. Sparserat et latices simulatos fontis Averni :  
 Falcibus et messæ ad lunam quærentur ahenis

- Pubentes herbæ, nigri cum lacte veneni :  
 Quæritur et nascentis equi de fronte revulsus,  
 Et matri præreptus amor.  
 Ipsa, molâ manibusque piis, altaria juxta,  
 Unum exuta pedem vinclis, in veste recinctâ  
 Testatur moritura deos, et conscia fati 519  
 Sidera : tum, si quod non æquo fœdere amantes  
 Curæ numen habet justumque memorque, præ-  
 catur.
- Nox erat, et placidum carpebant fessa soporem  
 Corpora per terras, silvæque et sæva quiêrant  
 Æquora ; quum medio volvuntur sidera lapsu,  
 Quum tacet omnis ager, pecudes, pictæque volu-  
 cres,  
 Quæque lacus latè liquidos, quæque aspera dumis  
 Rura tenent, somno positæ sub nocte silenti,  
 Lenibant curas et corda oblita laborum.  
 At non infelix animi Phœnissa ; neque unquam  
 Solvitur in somnos, oculisve aut pectore noctem 530  
 Accipit : ingeminant curæ ; rursusque resurgens  
 Sævitur amor, magnoque irarum fluctuat æstu.
- Sic aded insistit, secumque ita corde volutat : —  
 “ En ! quid agam ? rursusne procos irrisa priores  
 Experiar ? Nomadumque petam connubia supplex,  
 Quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos ?  
 Iliacas igitur classes, atque ultima Tencrûm  
 Jussa, sequar ? quiane auxilio juvat antè levatos,  
 Et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti ?  
 Quis me autem, fac velle, sinet, ratibusque su-  
 perbis 540  
 Invisam accipiet ? nescis, heu ! perdita, necdum  
 Laomedontæ sentis perjuria gentis ?  
 Quid tum ? sola fugâ nautas comitabor ovantes ?  
 An, Tyriis, omnique manu stipata meorum,  
 Inferar ? et quos Sidoniâ vix urbe revelli,

G. 2. 280.

(Abbat.) cf. 2.  
617.  
2. 158.

519 167.

ApoII. Rhod.  
Argo. 2. 744.

9. 225. 5. 21.

Cf. II. β. 2. &  
α. Π.2. 225. 5. 21.  
564.Cf. 3. 275. et  
8. 508. vel 6.  
310.

Soph. A.J. 460.

Cf. 9. 92.

G. 1. 502.

1. 678.

- cf. 3. 9. Rursus agam pelago, et ventis dare vela jubebo?  
Quin morere, ut merita es; ferroque averte dolorem.
1. 91. Tu, lacrimis evicta meis, tu prima furem  
His, germana, malis oneras, atque objicis hosti.  
Non licuit thalami expertem sine crimine vitam 550
- Lucr. 5. 930. Degere, more feræ, tales nec tangere curas!  
& Hor. S. 1. 3. 109. Non servata fides cineri promissa Sichæo!"
2. 129. et 3. 246. Tantos illa suo rumpebat pectore questus.  
564. Æneas, celsâ in puppi, jam certus eundi,  
Il. 5. 159. Carpebat somnos, rebus jam ritè paratis.  
Od. 5. 277. Huic se forma dei vultu redeuntis eodem  
Obtulit in somnis, rursusque ita visa monere est:  
9. 650.; Il. 5. 58. Omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque, coloremque,  
Et crines flavos, et membra decora juvenæ:—  
Il. 5. 23. "Nate deâ, potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos? 560  
9. 781.; 12. 889. Nec, quæ circum stent te deinde pericula, cernis  
Demens! nec Zephyros audis spirare secundos?  
Illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat,  
475. & 12. 486. Certa mori, varioque irarum fluctuat æstu.  
Non fugis hinc præceps, dum præcipitare potestas?  
Jam mare turbari trabibus, sævasque videbis  
Collucere faces, jam fervere litora flammis,  
Si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem.
- Æsch. Ag. 474. Eia age, rumpe moras. Varium et mutabile semper  
cf. 278. Fœmina." Sic fatus nocti se immiscuit atræ. 570  
cf. 358. Tum verò Æneas, subitis exterritus umbris,  
Lucr. 3. 164. Corripit e somno corpus, sociosque fatigat:—  
"Præcipientes vigilate, viri, et considite transtris;  
Solvite vela citi. Deus, æthere missus ab alto,  
580. et 1. 137. Festinare fugam, tortosque incidere funes, [orum,  
356. et 560. Ecce! iterum stimulat. Sequimur te, sancte de-  
Od. 2. 382. Quisquis es, imperioque iterum paremus ovantes.  
G. 1. 6. Adsis o, placidusque juves, et sidera cælo  
Dextra feras." Dixit; vaginâque eripit ensem  
9. 441.; Od. 5. Fulmineum, strictoque ferit retinacula ferro. 580  
127.

- Idem omnes simul ardor habet : rapiuntque, ruunt- 11. 357.  
 Litora deseruere ; latet sub classibus æquor ; [que ; G. 1. 330.  
 Annixi torquent spumas, et cœrula verrunt. 2. 208.  
 Et jam prima novo spargebat lumine terras 11. 2. et 3. 1.  
 Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile : G. 1. 447. et  
 Regina e speculis ut primùm albescere lucem Lucr. 2. 143.  
 Vidit, et æquatis classem procedere velis, 5. 844.  
 Litoraque et vacuos sensit sine remige portus ; Soph. CEd. R.  
 Terque quaterque manu pectus percussa decorum 57. et 6. 310.  
 Flaventesque abscissa comas, "Pro Jupiter! ibit 590 12. 155.  
 "Hic," ait, "et nostris illuserit advena regnis? 1. 481.  
 Non arma expedient, totâque ex urbe sequentur?  
 Deripientque rates alii navalibus? Ite,  
 Ferte citi flammas, date vela, impellite remos. 9. 37. et 1. 364.  
 Quid loquor? aut ubi sum? Quæ mentem insania  
 mutat?  
 Infelix Dido! nunc te facta impia tangunt?  
 Tum decuit, quum sceptrâ dabas. — En dextra  
 fidesque,  
 Quem secum patrios aiunt portare Penates!  
 Quem subiisse humeris confectum ætate parentem!  
 Non potui abreptum divellere corpus, et undis 600 1. 69.  
 Spargere? non socios, non ipsum absumere ferro  
 Ascanium, patriisque epulandum ponere mensis? — Ovid Met. 6.  
 Verum anceps pugnae fuerat fortuna. — Fuisset ; 455.  
 Quem metui moritura? Faces in castra tulissem,  
 Implèssemque foros flammis, natumque patremque  
 Cum genere extinxêm, memet super ipsa dedissem. Cf. 5. 796., 11.  
 Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras, 118., 9. 817.  
 Tuque, harum interpret curarum et conscia Juno, 11. 7. 277.  
 Nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes, Æsch. P. V.  
 Et Diræ ultrices, et dî morientis Elisæ, 91.  
 Et Diræ ultrices, et dî morientis Elisæ, 610 303.  
 Accipite hæc, meritumque malis advertite numen, 473.  
 Et nostras audite preces. Si tangere portus Od. 7. 532.  
 Infandum caput, ac terris adnare necesse est, 5. 451. et 640.

- Lucr. 6. 64. Et sic fata Jovis poscunt, hic terminus hæret ;  
 At bello audacis populi vexatus et armis  
 Finibus extorris, complexu avulsus Iûli,  
 Auxilium imploret, videatque indigna suorum
- Ci. 12. 822. Funera ; nec, quum se sub leges pacis iniquæ  
 Tradiderit, regno aut optatâ luce fruatur ;  
 697. Sed cadat ante diem, mediâque inhumatus arenâ.  
 Hæc precor ; hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine  
 fundo. 621
- cf. 1. 12. Tum vos, O Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum  
 Exercete odiis ; cinerique hæc mittite nostro
3. 62. Munera. Nullus amor populis, nec fœdera sunt.  
 Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor,  
 Qui face Dardanios, ferroque, sequare colonos,  
 Nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires.
- cf. 1. 13. Litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas  
 Imprecor, arma armis ; pugnent ipsique nepotesque.”  
 Hæc ait, et partes animum versabat in omnes,
8. 579. Invisam quærens, quamprimùm abrumpere lucem.  
 Tum breviter Barcen nutricem affata Sichæi ; 632  
 Namque suam patriâ antiquâ cinis ater habebat :—  
 “ Annam, cara mihi nutrix, huc siste sororem :
2. 719. Dic, corpus properet fluviali spargere lymphâ,  
 Et pecudes secum et monstrata piacula ducat.
- cf. 1. 225., 5. Sic veniat ; tuque ipsa piâ tege tempora vittâ.  
 687. 11. c. 457. Cf. Sacra Jovi Stygio, quæ ritè incepta paravi,  
 504. Perficere est animus, finemque imponere curis,  
 Dardaniique rogam capitis permittere flammæ.” 640  
 Sic ait. Illa gradum studio celerabat anili.  
 At trepida, et coëptis immanibus effera Dido,  
 Sanguineam volvens aciem, maculisque trementes  
 Interfusa genas, et pallida morte futurâ,  
 494. et 504. Interiora domûs irrumpit limina, et altos  
 Od. 2. 304. Conscendit furibunda rogos, enseque recludit  
 Dardanium, non hos quæsitum munus in usus.

- Hic, postquam Iliacas vestes notumque cubile  
 Conspexit, paullum lacrimis et mente morata,  
 Incubuitque toro, dixitque novissima verba: — 650 *Soph. Trach.*  
 “ Dulces exuviæ, dum fata deusque sinebant, *(or Tr.) 941.*  
*Ecl. viii. 91.*  
 Accipite hanc animam, meque his exsolvite curis.  
 Vixi, et quem dederat cursum Fortuna, peregi; 3. 493.  
 Et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago. 8. 514.  
 Urbem præclaram statui; mea mœnia vidi; 1. 366.  
 Ulta virum, pœnas inimico a fratre recepi:  
 Felix heu! nimium felix, si litora tantum  
 Nunquam Dardaniæ tetigissent nostra carinæ!”  
 Dixit; et, os impressa toro, “ Moriemur inultæ! 1. 158.  
 Sed moriamur,” ait. “ Sic, sic juvat ire sub umbras. 2. 644.  
 Hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto 661  
 Dardanus, et nostræ secum ferat omina mortis.”  
 Dixerat: atque illam media inter talia ferro 12. 318.  
 Collapsam aspiciunt comites, enseque cruore  
 Spumantem, sparsasque manus. It clamor ad alta  
 Atria: concussam bacchatur fama per urbem: 1. 69.  
 Lamentis, gemituque, et fœmineo ululatu 12. 607.  
 Tecta fremunt: resonat magnis plangoribus æther:  
 Non aliter, quàm si immissis ruat hostibus omnis  
 Carthago, aut antiqua Tyrus, flammæque furentes 11. 2. 408.  
 Culmina perque hominum volvantur perque deo-  
 rum. 671
- Audiit exanimis, trepidoque, exterrita, cursu,  
 Unguibus ora soror fœdans et pectora pugnīs, 11. 86., 12. 871.  
 Per medios ruit, ac morientem nomine clamat: — 11. 7. 284.  
 “ Hoc illud, germana, fuit? me fraude petebas? 3. 558., 7. 272.  
 Hoc rogus iste mihi, hoc ignes aræque parabant?  
 Quid primum deserta querar? comitemne sororem 371.  
 Sprevisi moriens? Eadem me ad fata vocâsset:  
 Idem ambas ferro dolor, atque eadem hora tulisset.  
 His etiam struxi manibus, patriosque vocavi 680 6. 506.  
 Voce deos, sic te ut positâ, crudelis, abessem? 2. 644.

- Extincti me teque, soror, populumque, patresque  
 Sidonios, urbemque tuam. Date, vulnera lymphis  
 Abluam, et extremus si quis super halitus errat,  
 11. 211., 12. Ore legam." Sic fata, gradus evaserat altos,  
 907. i. Ecl. Semianimemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat  
 9. 63. Cum gemitu, atque atros siccabat veste cruores.  
 Illa, graves oculos conata attollere, rursus  
 Deficit : infixum stridit sub pectore vulnus.  
 Ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit, 690  
 Ter revoluta toro est, oculisque errantibus, alto  
 Cf. 1. 15. Quæsivit cœlo lucem, ingemuitque repertâ.  
 Tum Juno omnipotens, longum miserata dolorem,  
 Difficilesque obitus, Irim demisit Olympo,  
 Lucr. 2. 948. Quæ luctantem animam, nexosque resolveret artus :  
 Nam, quia nec fato, meritâ nec morte peribat,  
 Cf. 620. 11. a. Sed misera ante diem, subitoque accensa furore.  
 3. v. 336. Nondum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem  
 Abstulerat, Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco.  
 Ergò Iris croceis per cœlum roscida pennis, 700  
 5. 89. Mille trahens varios adverso Sole colores,  
 Devolat, et supra caput astitit :—" Hunc ego Diti  
 Eur. Alc. 74. Sacrum jussa fero, teque isto corpore solvo."  
 Sic ait, et dextrâ crinem secat : omnis et unâ  
 3. 311. Dilapsus calor, atque in ventos vita recessit.

## LIBER V.

Cf. Iliad ψ.

3. 665. Cf. 4. INTEREA medium Æneas jam classe tenebat  
 553. Certus iter, fluctusque atros Aquilone secabat,  
 218. Mœnia respiciens, quæ jam infelicis Elisæ  
 Collucent flammis. Quæ tantum accenderit ignem,  
 6. (Part.) Tac. Causa latet : duri magno sed amore dolores  
 Hist. 2. 82., 4. 538, 9. 92., Polluto, notumque, furens quid fœmina possit,  
 10. 503 et Triste per augurium Teucrorum pectora ducunt.  
 cf. 3. 77.

Ut pelagus tenere rates, nec jam ampliùs ulla      2. 192; Od. *μ.*  
 Occurrit tellus, maria undique, et undique cœlum :      403, & 363.  
 Olli cœruleus supra caput astitit imber,      10  
 Noctem hiememque ferens; et inhorruit unda tene-      2. 154.  
 Ipse gubernator puppi Palinurus ab altâ :— [bris.  
 “ Heu ! quianam tanti cinxerunt æthera nimbi ?  
 Quidve, pater Neptune, paras ?” Sic deinde locutus  
 Colligere arma jubet, validisque incumbere remis ;      Od. *μ.* 410.  
 Obliquatque sinus in ventum, ac talia fatur :—  
 “ Magnanime Ænea, non, si mihi Jupiter auctor  
 Spondeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere cœlo.      4. 487.  
 Mutati transversa fremunt, et vespere ab atro      Ecl. 2. 8.  
 Consurgunt venti, atque in nubem cogitur aër;      20  
 Nec nos obniti contrâ, nec tendere tantùm      (Pleonasm)  
 Sufficimus. Superat quoniam Fortuna, sequamur ;      G. i. 200.;  
 Quoque vocat, vertamus iter. Nec litora longè      Æ. 2. 563., 2.  
 Fida reor fraterna Erycis, portusque Sicanos,      650.  
 Si modo ritè memor servata remetior astra.”      Cf. 9. 353.  
 Tum pius Æneas : “ Equidem, sic poscere ventos  
 Jamdudum, et frustra cerno te tendere contrâ.  
 Flecte viam velis. An sit mihi gravior ulla,      2. 430.  
 Quove magis fessas optem demittere naves,  
 Quàm quæ Dardanium tellus mihi servat Acesten,  
 Et patris Anchisæ gremio complectitur ossa ?”      31      Lucr. 1. 126.,  
 Hæc ubi dicta, petunt portus, et vela secundi      3. 710.  
 Intendunt Zephyri ; fertur cita gurgite classis ;  
 Et tandem læti notæ advertuntur arenæ.      5. 451.  
 At, procul excelso miratus vertice montis  
 Adventum sociasque rates, occurrit Acestes,  
 Horridus in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursæ ;      3. 23.  
 Troia, Crimiso conceptum flumine, mater [rentum  
 Quem genuit. Veterum non immemor ille pa-  
 Gratatur reduces, et gazâ lætus agresti      40      1. 119., 2. 763.  
 Excipit, ac fessos opibus solatur amicia.      4. 374.; G. 1.  
 Postera quum primo stellas oriente fugârat      159.



Clara dies, socios in cœtum litore ab omni

cf. 113. Advocat Æneas, tumulique ex aggere fatur:—

“ Dardanidæ magni, genus alto a sanguine divûm,  
Annuus exactis completur mensibus orbis,  
Ex quo reliquias divinique ossa parentis  
Condidimus terrâ, mœstasque sacravimus aras.

6. 429. Jamque dies, nisi fallor, adest quem semper acerbum,  
Semper honoratum (sic dî voluistis!), habebo. 50  
Hunc ego Gætulis agerem si Syrtibus exsul,  
Argolicove mari deprensus, et urbe Mycenæ;

G. 3. 22. Annua vota tamen, sollemnesque ordine pompas  
Exsequeretur, strueremque suis altaria donis.  
Nunc ultro ad cineres ipsius, et ossa parentis,

2. 777. Haud equidem sine mente, reor, sine numine divûm,  
Adsumus, et portus delati intramus amicos.  
Ergò agite, et lætum cuncti celebremus honorem;

cf. 3. 253. Poscamus ventos; atque hæc me sacra quot annis  
Urbe velit positâ templis sibi ferre dicatis. 60

II. ♀. 260. Bina boum vobis, Trojâ generatus, Acestes  
Dat numero capita in naves: adhibete Penates  
Et patrios, epulis, et quos colit hospes Acestes.

762. Præterea, si nona diem mortalibus alium

4. 119. Aurora extulerit, radiisque retexerit orbem,

G. 2. 530. Prima citæ Teucris ponam certamine classis;  
Quique pedum cursu valet, et qui viribus audax,

cf. 543. Aut jaculo incedit melior levibusque sagittis,  
Seu crudo fidit pugnam committere cestu,  
Cuncti adsint, meritæque expectent præmia palmæ.

Æsch. E. 983. Ore favete omnes, et tempora cingite ramis.” 71

Hor. 3. 1, 2

G. 1. 28.

Sic fatus, velat maternâ tempora myrto.

9. 246. Hoc Helymus facit, hoc ævi maturus Acestes,  
Hoc puer Ascanius; sequitur quos cetera pubes.  
Ille e concilio multis cum millibus ibat  
Ad tumulum, magnâ medius comitante catervâ,  
Hic duo ritè mero libans carchesia Bacchæ

Fundit humi, duo lacte novo, duo sanguine sacro ;  
Purpureosque jacet flores, ac talia fatur :—

“ Salve, sancte parens, iterum salvete, recepti 80  
Nequidquam cineres, animæque umbræque paternæ !  
Non licuit fines Italos, fataliaque arva, 7. 120.  
Nec tecum Ausonium, quicumque est, quærere  
Thybrim.”

Dixerat hæc : adytis quum lubricus anguis ab imis  
Septem ingens gyros, septena volumina, traxit,  
Amplexus placidè tumulum, lapsusque per aras :  
Cœruleæ cui terga notæ, maculosus et auro 11. 308.  
Squamam incendebat fulgor : ceu nubibus arcus  
Mille jacet varios adverso sole colores. 4. 701.

Obstupuit visu Æneas. Ille, agmine longo 90  
Tandem inter pateras et levia pocula serpens,  
Libavitque dapes, rursusque innoxius imo  
Successit tumulo, et depasta altaria liquit.  
Hoc magis inceptos genitori instaurat honores, 3. 62.  
Incertus, Geniumne loci, Famulumne parentis  
Esse putet : cædit binas de more bidentes, 11. 166.  
Totque sues, totidem nigrantes terga juvencos ; 6. 249.  
Vinaque fundebat pateris, animamque vocabat 11. 220.  
Anchisæ magni, Manesque Acheronte remissos.  
Necnon et socii, quæ cuique est copia, læti 100 1. 361.  
Dona ferunt : onerant aras, mactantque juvencos :  
Ordine ahena locant alii, fusique per herbam 1. 213.  
Subjiciunt veribus prunas, et viscera torrent.

Expectata dies aderat, nonamque serenâ  
Auroram Phaëthontis equi jam luce vehebant ; 11. 2. 735.  
Famaque finitimos, et clari nomen Acestæ  
Excierat : læto complêrant litora cœtu,  
Visuri Æneadas, pars et certare parati. 7. 624.  
Munera principio ante oculos, circoque locantur 11. 237.  
In medio : sacri tripodes, viridesque coronæ, 110  
Et palmæ, pretium victoribus, armaque, et ostro

Perfusæ vestes, argenti aurique talenta :

Cf. II. ♀. 372. Et tuba commissos medio canit aggere ludos.

Cf. 580. Prima pares ineunt gravibus certamina remis

Quatuor, ex omni delectæ classe, carinæ.

Velocem Mnestheus agit acri remige Pristin,

Mox Italus Mnestheus, genus a quo nomine

Memmi ;

Ingentemque Gyas ingenti mole Chimæram,

Livy 23. 30., Urbis opus, triplici pubes quam Dardana versu

G. 4. 144., 5.  
119.

Impellunt, terno consurgunt ordine remi : 120

Sergestusque, domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen,

Centauro invehitur magnâ ; Scyllâque Cloanthus

Cœruleâ, genus unde tibi, Romane Cluenti.

Cf. G. 4. 387., Est procul in pelago saxum, spumantia contra

Æ. 1. 12. 530.  
8. 391.

Litora, quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim

Fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera Cori :

Tranquillo silet, immotâque attollitur undâ

Campus, et apricis statio gratissima mergis.

Hic viridem Æneas frondenti ex ilice metam

Constituit, signum nautis, pater ; unde reverti 130

Scirent, et longos ubi circumflectere cursus.

11. 211. et 1. 63. Tum loca sorte legunt, ipsique in puppibus auro

191.

Ductores longè effulgent ostroque decori :

Cf. Ecl. 7. 61. Cetera populeâ velatur fronde juvenus,

Nudatosque humeros oleo perfusa nitescit.

Considunt transtris ; intentaque brachia remis :

II. ♀. 370. Intenti expectant signum, exultantiaque haurit

G. 3. 105.

Corda pavor pulsans, laudumque arrecta cupido.

G. 3. 83.

Inde, ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes,

Haud mora, prosiluere suis : ferit æthera clamor

Nauticus : adductis spumant freta versa lacertis.

Ecl. 4. 33. Infundunt pariter sulcos, totumque dehiscit, 142

8. 690.

Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus, æquor.

G. 3. 103. Non tam præcipites bijugo certamine campum

Od. 7. 81. Corripuere, ruuntque, effusi carcere currus ;

Nec sic immissis aurigæ undantia lora 12. 47.  
 Concussere jugia, pronique in verbera pendent. 18. 395., 11. 4.  
 Tum plausu, fremituque virûm, studiisque fa- 262.  
 ventûm

Consonat omne nemus, vocemque inclusa volutant  
 Litora : pulsati colles clamore resultant. 150 G. 4. 50.

Effugit ante alios, primisque elabitur undis  
 Turbam inter fremitumque, Gyas ; quem deinde  
 Cloanthus

Consequitur, melior remis ; sed pondere pinus  
 Tarda tenet. Post hos, æquo discrimine, Pristis Cf. 228.  
 Centaurusque locum tendunt superare priorem : 91.  
 Et nunc Pristis habet, nunc victam præterit Cf. 1. 91. et 6  
 ingens 210.

Centaurus : nunc unâ ambæ junctisque feruntur  
 Frontibus, et longè sulcant vada salsa carinâ. [bant ; 142.  
 Jamque propinquabant scopulo, metamque tene- s. 451.

Quum princeps medioque Gyas in gurgite victor  
 Rectorem navis compellat voce Menœten :— 161  
 “ Quò tantum mihi dexter abis ? huc dirige gres-  
 sum ;

Litus ama, et lævas stringat, sine, palmula cautes ; Hor. Od. 1.  
 Altum alii teneant.” Dixit : sed cæca Menœtes 23. 2.  
 Saxa timens, proram pelagi detorquet ad undas.

“ Quo diversus abis ? iterum pete saxa, Menœte,” 11. 865.  
 Cum clamore Gyas revocabat ; et ecce ! Cloanthum

Respicit instantem tergo, et propiora tenentem. Cf. 6. 761.

Ille, inter navemque Gyæ, scopulosque sonantes, 11. 4. 420  
 Radit iter lævum interior, subitoque priorem 170 217., 1. 91.

Præterit, et metis tenet æquora tuta relictis.  
 Tum verò exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens, 2. 611., 9. 66.

Nec lacrimis caruere genæ ; segnemque Menœten, 11. 4. 205.

Oblitus decorisque sui, sociûmque salutis,  
 In mare præcipitem puppi deturbat ab altâ :  
 Ipse gubernâclo rector subit, ipse magister ;

- Hortaturque viros, clavumque ad litora torquet.  
 6. 359.; Od. 1. At gravis, ut fundo vix tandem redditus imo est,  
 319. Jam senior, madidâque fluens in veste, Menœtes,  
 Summa petit scopuli, siccâque in rupe resedit. 180  
 Illum et labentem Teucris, et risere natantem,  
 Od. 1. 323. Et salsos ridet revomentem pectore fluctus.  
 154. Hic læta extremis spes est accensa duobus,  
 Sergesto Mnestheique, Gyan superare morantem.  
 G. 3. 552. Sergestus capit antè locum, scopuloque propinquat:  
 Nec totâ tamen ille prior præeunte carinâ;  
 Parte prior; partem rostro premit æmula Pristis.  
 Cf. II. 4. 402. At, mediâ socios incedens nave per ipsos,  
 Hortatur Mnestheus: "Nunc, nunc insurgite remis,  
 Hectorei socii, Trojæ quos sorte supremâ 190  
 II. 4. 556. Delegi comites; nunc illas promite vires,  
 Cf. I. 110. Nunc animos, quibus in Gætulis Syrtibus usi,  
 (Non jam) 3. Ionioque mari, Maleæque sequacibus undis.  
 192. 260., 4.  
 431. II. 4. 375. Non jam prima peto Mnestheus, neque vincere certo;  
 I. 135. 361. Cf. Quamquam O!—sed superent, quibus hoc, Neptune,  
 II. 4. 423. dedisti;  
 Extremos pudeat rediisse; hoc vincite, cives,  
 Et prohibete nefas." Olli certamine summo  
 Procumbunt: vastis tremit ictibus ærea puppis,  
 Cf. 142. Subtrahiturque solum; tum creber anhelitus artus  
 II. 4. 109. Aridaque ora quatit; sudor fluit undique rivis. 200  
 Attulit ipse viris optatum casus honorem. [get  
 Namque, furens animi, dum proram ad saxa subur-  
 Interior, spatiumque subit Sergestus iniquo,  
 Infelix saxis in procurentibus hæsit.  
 Concussæ cautes, et acuto in murice remi  
 Obnixa crepuere, illisæque prora pependit.  
 Consurgunt nautæ, et magno clamore morantur;  
 Ferratasque trudes, et acutâ cuspide contos  
 15. et II., 211. Expediunt, fractosque legunt in gurgite remos.  
 At lætus Mnestheus, successuque acrior ipso, 210

- Agmine remorum celeri, ventisque vocatis, 3. 253.  
 Prona petit maria, et pelago decurrit aperto.  
 Qualis speluncâ subito commota columba, II. 4. 494.  
 Cui domus et dulces latebroso in pumice nidi, 12. 587.  
 Fertur in arva volans, plausumque<sup>t</sup> exterrita pennis 506.  
 Dat tecto ingentem; mox aëre lapsa quieto,  
 Radit iter liquidum, celeres neque commovet alas: 170.  
 Sic Mnestheus, sic ipsa fugâ secatur ultima Pristis  
 Æquora, sic illam fert impetus ipse volentem.  
 Et primùm in scopulo luctantem deserit alto 220  
 Sergestum, brevibusque vadis, frustra que vocantem  
 Auxilia, et fractis discentem currere remis.  
 Inde Gyan, ipsamque ingenti mole Chimæram  
 Consequitur: cedit, quoniam spoliata magistro est.  
 Solus jamque ipso superest in fine Cloanthus: Cf. 327.  
 Quem petit, et summis annixus viribus urget.  
 Tum vero ingeminat clamor, cunctique sequentem 2. 235.  
 Instigant studiis, resonatque fragoribus æther. II. 4. 766.  
 Hi proprium decus et partum indignantur hono-  
 rem  
 Ni teneant; vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci. 230 9. 206., 12. 49.  
 Hos successus alit: possunt, quia posse videntur.  
 Et fors æquatis cepissent præmia rostris.  
 Ni, palmas ponto tendens utrasque, Cloanthus 855.  
 Fudissetque preces, divosque in vota vocâset:—  
 “Dî, quibus imperium est pelagi, quorum æquora 3. 191., 6. 351.  
 curro;  
 Vobis lætus ego hoc candentem in litore taurum  
 Constituam ante aras voti reus, extaque salsos Cf. Ecl. 5. 80.  
 Porriciam in fluctus, et vina liquentia fundam.” 776.  
 Dixit, eumque imis sub fluctibus audiit omnis  
 Nereidum Phorcique chorus, Panopeaque virgo; 240  
 Et pater ipse manu magnâ Portunus euntem 12. 73.  
 Impulit; illa noto citiùs, volucrique sagittâ,  
 Ad terram fugit, et portu se condidit alto.

- Tum satus Anchisâ, cunctis ex more vocatis,  
 Victorem magnâ præconis voce Cloanthum  
 Declarat, viridique advelat tempora lauro ;  
 Muneraque in naves ternos optare juvencos,  
 262. Vinaque, et argenti magnum dat ferre talentum.  
 Ipsis præcipuos ductoribus addit honores : 249  
 8. 167. Victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum  
 3. 401. Purpura Mæandro duplici Melibœa cucurrit ;  
 Intextusque puer frondosâ regius Idâ  
 Veloces jaculo cervos cursuque fatigat,  
 6. 602. Acer, anhelanti similis, quem præpes ab Idâ  
 11. v. 234. Sublimem pedibus rapuit Jovis armiger uncis.  
 Longævi palmas nequidquam ad sidera tendunt  
 546. Custodes ; sævitque canum latratus in auras.  
 At, qui deinde locum tenuit virtute secundum,  
 11. ψ. 560. Levibus huic hamis consertam auroque trilicem  
 Loricam, quam Demoleo detraxerat ipse 260  
 Victor apud rapidum Simoënta sub Illo alto,  
 11. ε. 533., 11. Donat habere viro, decus et tutamen in armis.  
 ψ. 612.  
 11. ι. 302. Vix illam famuli, Phegeus Sagarisque, ferebant  
 Multiplicem, connixi humeris : indutus at olim  
 Demoleus cursu palantes Troas agebat.  
 Tertia dona facit geminos ex ære lebetas,  
 Cymbiaque argento perfecta, atque aspera signis.  
 2. 567. Jamque adeo donati omnes, opibusque superbi,  
 Puniceis ibant evincti tempora tænis ;  
 Quum, sævo e scopulo multâ vix arte revulsus, 270  
 Amissis remis, atque ordine debilis uno,  
 Cf. 4. 588. Irrisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat.  
 Qualis sæpe viæ deprensus in aggere serpens, [ictu  
 Lucr. 3. 657. Ærea quem obliquum rota transiit, aut gravis  
 Seminecem liquit saxo lacerumque viator ;  
 Nequidquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus,  
 Parte ferox, ardensque oculis, et sibila colla  
 Arduus attollens ; pars, vulnere clauda, retentat

Nexantem nodis, seque in sua membra plicantem :

Tali remigio navis se tarda movebat ; 280

Vela facit tamen, et velis subit ostia plena.

Sergestum Æneas promisso munere donat, Cf. 205.

Servatam ob navem lætus, sociosque reductos.

Olli serva datur, operum haud ignara Minervæ, Il. v. 263.

Cressa genus, Pholoë, geminique sub ubere nati.

Hoc pius Æneas misso certamine tendit 545.

Gramineum in campum, quem collibus undique Cf. 340.

curvis

Cingebant silvæ ; mediâque in valle theatri Cf. 119. 340.

Circus erat, quo se multis cum millibus heros

Consessu medium tulit, extractoque resedit. 290 Cf. 44.

Hic, qui fortè velint rapido contendere cursu, Il. v. 740.

Invitat pretiis animos, et præmia ponit.

Undique conveniunt Teucri, mistique Sicani ;

Nisus et Euryalus primi :

Euryalus, formâ insignis, viridique juventâ ;

Nisus amore pio pueri : quos deinde secutus

Regius egregiâ Priami de stirpe Diores : [nan,

Hunc Salius, simul et Patron ; quorum alter Ácar-

Alter ab Arcadio Tegeææ sanguine gentis : 299

Tum duo Trinacrii juvenes, Helymus Panopesque,

Assueti silvis, comites senioris Acestæ : 73.

Multi præterea quos fama obscura recondit.

Æneas quibus in mediis sic deinde locutus : —

“ Accipite hæc animis, lætasque advertite mentes.

Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit. Il. æ. 119.

Gnosia bina dabo levato lucida ferro 2. 115.

Spicula, calatamque argento ferre bipennem ; 248.

Omnibus hic erit unus honos. Tres præmia primi

Accipient, flavâque caput nectentur olivâ. 309

Primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto ;

Alter Amazoniam pharetram, plenamque sagittis

Threiciis, lato quam circumplectitur auro



- Balteus, et tereti subnectit fibula gemmâ :  
 II. ♀. 358. Tertius Argolicâ hâc galeâ contentus abito."  
 Hæc ubi dicta, locum capiunt, signoque repenti  
 145. Corripiunt spatia audito, limenque relinquunt,  
 Effusi nimbo similes : simul ultima signant.  
 Primus abit, longèque ante omnia corpora Nisus  
 Emicat, et ventis et fulminis ocyor alis.  
 cf. 154. Proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo, 320  
 Insequitur Salius : spatio pòst deinde relicto  
 Tertius Euryalus : [ipso  
 Euryalumque Helymus sequitur ; quo deinde sub  
 II. ♀. 763. Ecce ! volat, calcemque terit jam calce Diores,  
 II. ♀. 382. Incumbens humero ; spatia et si plura supersint,  
 Transeat elapsus prior, ambiguumve relinquat.  
 II. ♀. 773. Jamque ferè spatio extremo, fessique, sub ipsam  
 Finem adventabant ; levi cum sanguine Nisus  
 Labitur infelix, cæsis ut fortè juvencis 329  
 Fusus humum viridesque super madefecerat herbas.  
 232. (Part.) Hic juvenis, jam victor ovans, vestigia presso  
 Cf. 3. 141. Haud tenuit titubata solo : sed pronus in ipso  
 125., 10. 641. G. 2. 487. Concidit immundoque fimo, sacroque cruore.  
 Cf. 78.  
 4. 28. Non tamen Euryali, non ille oblitus amorum :  
 Nam sese opposuit Salio per lubrica surgens ;  
 Ille autem spissâ jacuit revolutus arenâ.  
 Emicat Euryalus, et, munere victor amici,  
 Prima tenet, plausuque volat fremituque secundo.  
 Pòst Helymus subit, et, nunc tertia palma, Diores.  
 Cf. 287. Hic totum caveæ consessum ingentis, et ora 340  
 Prima patrum, magnis Salius clamoribus implet,  
 II. ♀. 547. Ereptumque dolo reddi sibi poscit honorem.  
 Tutatur favor Euryalum, lacrimæque decoræ,  
 Grator et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus.  
 12. 219. Adjuvat, et magnâ proclamat voce Diores,  
 Qui subiit palmæ, frustra ad præmia venit  
 Ultima, si primi Salio reddantur honores.

Tum pater Æneas: "Vestra," inquit, "munera vobis n. ↓. 538.  
Certa manent, pueri; et palmam movet ordine  
nemo:

Me liceat castis miserari insontis amici." 350

Sic fatus, tergum Gætuli immane leonis

Dat Salio, villis onerosum, atque unguibus aureis.

Hic Nisus, "Si tanta, inquit, sunt præmia victis,

Et te lapsorum miseret; quæ munera Niso

1. 91., 2. 79.

Digna dabis, primam merui qui laude coronam,

Ni me, quæ Salium, Fortuna inimica tulisset?"

4. 430.; & Od.  
6. 331.

Et simul his dictis faciem ostentabat, et udo

Turpia membra fimo. Risit pater optimus olli,

Et clypeum efferri jussit, Didymaonis artes,

Nuptuni sacro Danaïs de poste refixum.

360 Hor. 1. 28. 11.

Hoc juvenem egregium præstanti munere donat.

Pòst, ubi confecti cursus, et dona peregit:

Th. 22.

Nunc, si cui virtus, animusque in pectore præsens,

11. ↓. 653.

Adsit, et evinctis attollat brachia palmis.

Sic ait, et geminum pugnae proponit honorem:

11. a. 120.

Victori velatum auro vittisque juvenum;

9 627.; Livy  
7. 37.

Ensem, atque insignem galeam, solatia victo.

Nec mora, continuè vastis cum viribus effert

Ora Dares, magnoque virum se murmure tollit:

Solus qui Paridem solitus contendere contra; 370

Idemque ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector,

Victorem Buten immani corpore, qui se

Bebryciâ veniens Amyci de gente ferebat,

Cf. 2. 377.  
12. 860.

Perculit, et fulvâ moribundum extendit arenâ.

Talis prima Dares caput altum in prœlia tollit,

Ostenditque humeros latos, alteraque jactat

Brachia protendens, et verberat ictibus auras.

Quæritur huic alius: nec quisquam ex agmine tanto

Audet adire virum, manibusque inducere cestus.

1. 91.

Ergo alacris, cunctosque putans excedere palmâ, 380

Æneæ stetit ante pedes; nec plura moratus,

1. 669.

Tum lævâ taurum cornu tenet, atque ita fatur :

Nate deâ, si nemo audet se credere pugna,

- Ecl. 6. 6. Quæ finis standi ? quo me decet usque teneri ?  
Ducere dona jube. "Cuncti simul ore fremebant"  
Dardanidæ, reddique viro promissa jubebant.

Hic gravis Entellum dictis castigat Acestes,  
Proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbæ ;

2. 348. "Entelle, heroum quondam fortissime frustra,  
Tantane tam patiens nullo certamine tolli 390  
Dona sines ? ubi nunc nobis deus ille, magister  
Nequidquam memoratus, Eryx ? ubi fama per om-  
nem

Trinacriam, et spolia illa tuis pendentia tectis ?"

Ille sub hæc : "Non laudis amor, nec gloria cessit

- G. 28. Pulsa metu ; sed enim gelidus tardante senectâ  
Sanguis hebet, frigentque effœtæ in corpore vires.

Si mihi, quæ quondam fuerat, quâque improbus  
iste

Exultat fidens, si nunc foret illa juvenas ;  
Haud equidem pretio inductus, pulchroque juvenco  
Venissem ; nec dona moror." Sic deinde locutus, 400  
In medium geminos immani pondere cestus  
Projecit, quibus acer Eryx in prælia suetus

4. 500. Ferre manum, duroque intendere brachia tergo.  
Obstupere animi : tantorum ingentia septem

1. 316. Terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigeant.  
Ante omnes stupet ipse Dares, longèque recusat :  
Magnanimusque Anchisiades, et pondus, et ipsa  
Huc illuc vinclorum immensa volumina versat.

482. ; 4. 553. Tum senior tales referebat pectore voces :

"Quid si quis cestus ipsius et Herculis arma 410  
Vidisset, tristemque hoc ipso in litore pugnam ?  
Hæc germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat  
(Sanguine cernis adhuc fractoque infecta cerebro) ;  
His magnum Alciden contra stetit ; his ego suetus,

- Dum melior vires sanguis dabat, æmula necdum 6. 173., II. 3.  
 Temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus. 815.  
 Sed, si nostra Dares hæc Troïus arma recusat, 2. 660.  
 Idque pio sedet Æneæ, probat auctor Acestes ;  
 Æquemus pugnas. Erycis tibi terga remitto ;  
 Solve metus ; et tu Trojanos exue cestus." 420  
 Hæc fatus, duplicem ex humeris rejecit amictum ;  
 Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa, lacertos- Od. r. 68.  
 que,  
 Exuit, atque ingens mediâ consistit arenâ. 8. 567.  
 Tum satus Anchisâ cestus pater extulit æquos,  
 Et paribus palmas amborum innexuit armis.  
 Constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque,  
 Brachiaque ad superas interritus extulit auras. II. ψ. 686.  
 Abduxere retro longè capita ardua ab ictu,  
 Immiscentque manus manibus, pugnamque laces- 11. 254.  
 sunt ;  
 Ille pedum melior motu, fretusque juventâ ; 430  
 Hic membris et mole valens, sed tarda trementi 1. 61 69. & 91.  
 Genua labant, vastos quatit æger anhelitus artus. 12. 905.  
 Multa viri nequidquam inter se vulnera jactant, 814.  
 Multa cavo lateri ingeminant, et pectore vastos  
 Dant sonitus ; erratque aures et tempora circum  
 Crebra manus ; duro crepitant sub vulnere malæ. 460.  
 Stat gravis Entellus, nisuque immotus eodem,  
 Corpore tela modo, atque oculis vigilantibus, exit. 11. 750.  
 Ille, velut celsam oppugnat qui molibus urbem,  
 Aut montana sedet circum castella sub armis, 410  
 Nunc hos nunc illos aditus, omnemque pererrat 766.  
 Arte locum, et variis assultibus irritus urget.  
 Ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus, et altè  
 Extulit : ille ictum venientem a vertice velox 1. 114.  
 Prævidit, celerique elapsus corpore cessit.  
 Entellus vires in ventum effudit ; et ultro, 10. 652.  
 Ipse gravis, graviterque, ad terram pondere vasto 11. π. 776. ;  
 3. 329.

u. §. 414.; π. 482. Concidit: ut quondam cava concidit aut Erymantho,

Aut Idâ in magnâ, radicibus eruta pinus.

(Dat. for acc. Consurgunt studiis Teucris et Trinacria pubes: 450

and prep.)  
G.A. 29—117.

It clamor cœlo; primusque accurrit Acestes,

Æ. 1. 538. Æquævumque ab humo miserans attollit amicum.

At, non tardatus casu, neque territus, heros

Acrior ad pugnam redit, ac vim suscitât irâ;

Tum pudor incendit vires, et conscia virtus:

Præcipitemque Daren ardens agit æquore toto,

9. 479. Nunc dextrâ ingeminans ictus, nunc ille sinistrâ.

G. 1. 449. Nec mora, nec requies: quàm multâ grandine nimbi

Culminibus crepitant, sic densis ictibus heros

436. Creber utrâque manu pulsat versatque Dareta. 460

Tum pater Æneas procedere longius iras,

Et sævire animis Entellum haud passus acerbis,

Sed finem imposuit pugnae, fessumque Dareta

Eripuit, mulcens dictis; ac talia fatur:

π. v. 332. "Infelix! quæ tanta animum dementia cepit?

π. ω. 518.

π. η. 26. Non vires alias, conversa que numina sentis?

Cede deo." Dixitque, et prælia voce diremit.

π. ψ. 695. Ast illum fidi æquales, genua ægra trahentem,

Jactantemque utroque caput, crassumque cruorem

Ore ejectantem, mixtosque in sanguine dentes, 470

Cf. 244. Ducunt ad naves; galeamque enseque, vocati,

Accipiunt: palmam Entello taurumque relinquunt.

Hic victor superans animis, tauroque superbus:

"Nate deâ vosque hæc," inquit, "cognoscite, Teucris,

Et mihi quæ fuerint juvenili in corpore vires,

1. 69. Et quâ, servetis revocatum a morte Dareta."

Dixit, et adversi contra stetit ora juvenci,

Qui donum astabat pugnae; duosque reductâ

Libravit dextrâ media inter cornua cestus

Arduus, effractoque illisit in ossa cerebro. 480  
Sternitur, exanimisque tremens procumbit humi  
bos.

Ille super tales effundit pectore voces: [retis  
"Hanc tibi, Eryx, meliorem animam pro morte Da-  
Persolvo: hîc victor cestus artemque repono."

Hor. iii. Od.

26.  
II. ♀. 850.

Protenus Æneas celeri certare sagittâ

Invitat, qui forte velint; et præmia ponit:

Ingentique manu malum de nave Seresti

II. s. 309.

Erigit; et volucrum trajecto in fune columbam,

II. ♀. 852.

Quò tendant ferrum, malo suspendit ab alto.

2. 248.

Convenere viri, dejèctamque ærea sortem

490 II. ♀. 861.

Accepit galea; et primus clamore secundo

Hyrtacidæ ante omnes exit locus Hippocoontis;

II. ♀. 353.

Quem modò navali Mnestheus certamine victor

Consequitur, viridi Mnestheus evinctus olivâ.

Tertius Eurytion, tuus, O clarissime! frater,

Pandare, qui quondam, jussus confundere fœdus,

II. s. 269.

In medios telum torsiisti primus Achivos.

Extremus galeâque imâ subsedit Acestes,

Ausus et ipse manu juvenum tentare laborem.

9. 773.

Tum validis flexos incurvant viribus arcus, 500

6. 310.

Pro se quisque, viri, et depromunt tela pharetris.

II. s. 272.

Primaque per cœlum, nervo stridente, sagitta

Hyrtacidæ juvenis volucres diverberat auras;

Et venit, adversique infigitur arbore mali.

Intremuit malus, timuitque exterrita pennis

Ales, et ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu.

215.

Pòst, acer Mnestheus adducto constitit arcu,

Alta petens; pariterque oculos telumque tetendit.

Ast ipsam miserandus avem contingere ferro

Non valuit; nodos et vincula linea rupit,

510 II. ♀. 865.

Quis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto:

Illa notos atque atra volans in nubila fugit.

Tum rapidus, jamdudum arcu contenta parato

520.

- Tela tenens, fratrem Eurytion in vota vocavit ;
12. 710. Jam vacuo lætam cœlo speculatus, et, alis  
Plaudentem, nigrâ figit sub nube columbam.
- G. 3. 547. Decidit exanimis, vitamque reliquit in astris  
Ætheriis, fixamque refert delapsa sagittam.
- Ecl. 9. 27. Amissâ solus palmâ superabat Acestes :
513. Qui tamen aërias telum contendit in auras, 520  
Ostentans artemque pater, arcumque sonantem.  
Hic oculis subitum objicitur, magnoque futurum  
Augurio, monstrum : docuit pòst exitus ingens ;  
Seraque terrifici cecinerunt omina vates.  
Namque, volans liquidis in nubibus, arsit arundo,
4. 705. Signavitque viam flammis, tenuesque recessit  
Consumta in ventos : cœlo ceu sæpe refixa
- Lucr. 2. 206. Transcurreunt, crinemque volantia sidera ducunt.  
Attonitis hædere animis, superosque precati
- II. ♀. 616. Trinacrii Teucrique viri : nec maximus omen 530  
Abnuît Æneas ; sed, lætum amplexus Acesten,  
Muneribus cumulat magnis, ac talia fatur :  
“ Sume, pater ; num te voluit rex magnus Olympi .
- f. 8. 552., 9. Talibus auspiciis exsortes ducere honores.  
268. Ipsius Anchisæ longævi hoc munus habebis,
- II. λ. 223. Cratera impressum signis, quem Thracius olim
12. 854. Anchisæ genitori in magno munere Cisseus
- Od. φ. 349. ; Ferre sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris.”  
572. Sic fatus, cingit viridanti tempora lauro,  
Et primum ante omnes victorem appellat Acesten.  
Nec bonus Eurytion prælato invidit honori, 541  
Quamvis solus avem cœlo dejecit ab alto.
11. 580. Proximus ingreditur donis, qui vincula rupit ;  
68 et 1. 361. Extremus, volucris qui fixit arundine malum.
286. At pater Æneas, nondum certamine misso,  
Custodem, ad sese, comitemque impubis Iuli,  
Epytiden vocat, et fidam sic fatur ad aurem :  
“ Vade age, et, Ascanio, si jam puerile paratum

- Agmen habet secum, cursusque instruxit equorum,  
 Ducat avo turmas, et sese ostendat in armis, 550  
 Dic," ait. Ipse omnem longo decedere circo  
 Infusum populum, et campos jubet esse patentes.  
 Incedunt pueri, pariterque ante ora parentum 11. 887.  
 Frenatis lucent in equis: quos omnis euntes 12. 73.  
 Trinacriæ mirata fremit Trojæque juvenus. 1. 569.  
 Omnibus in morem tonsâ coma pressa coronâ. 4. 148.  
 Cornea bina ferunt præfixa hastilia ferro;  
 Pars leves humero pharetras: it pectore summo  
 Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri. 10. 137.  
 Tres equitum numero turmæ, ternique vagantur  
 Ductores; pueri bis seni quemque secuti, 561  
 Agmine partito fulgent, paribusque magistris. Cf. 546.  
 Una acies juvenum, ducit quam parvus ovantem  
 Nomen avi referens Priamus, tua clara, Polite, 4. 329.; 11. β.  
 Progenies, auctura Italos; quem Thracius albis 791.  
 Portat equus bicolor maculis, vestigia primi  
 Alba pedis, frontemque ostentans arduus albam.  
 Alter Atys, genus unde Atti duxere Latini;  
 Parvus Atys, pueroque puer dilectus Iulo. 1. 684.; 4. 83.;  
 Extremus, formæque ante omnes pulcher, Iulus 570 11. 632.  
 Sidonio est invectus equo, quem candida Dido  
 Esse sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris. 537.; Od. ι.  
 Cetera Trinacriis pubes senioris Acestæ 370.  
 Fertur equis.  
 Excipiunt plausu pavidos; gaudentque tuentes 1. 91.  
 Dardanidæ, veterumque agnoscunt ora parentum. 553.  
 Postquam omnem læti consessum oculosque suorum  
 Lustravere in equis, signum clamore paratis 1. 608.  
 Epytides longe dedit, insonitque flagello.  
 Olli discurrere pares, atque agmina terni 580 114.  
 Diductis solvere choris; rursusque vocati  
 Convertere vias, infestaque tela tulere. 10. 877., 2.  
 Inde alios ineunt cursus, aliosque recursus, 262.





Ergò inter medias sese, haud ignara nocendi,  
 Conjicit, et faciemque deæ vestemque reponit.  
 Fit Beroë, Ismarii conjux longæva Dorycli, 620  
 Cui genus, et quondam nomen, natiq̃ue fuissent; G. 2. 240.  
 Ac sic Dardanidûm mediam se matribus infert;  
 "O miseræ, quas non manus," inquit, "Achaïca bello  
 Traxerit ad letum, patriæ sub mœnibus! O gens 3. 323. et 2. 248.  
 Infelix! cui te exitio Fortuna reservat?  
 Septima post Trojæ excidium jam vertitur æstas, 1. 755.  
 Quum freta, quum terras omnes, tot inhospita saxa,  
 Sideraque emensæ ferimur, dum per mare magnum Lucr. 2. 1.  
 Italiam sequimur fugientem, et volvimur undis. 3. 496., 6. 6.  
 Hic Erycis fines fraterni, atque hospes Acestes: 630 24.  
 Quis prohibet muros jacere, et dare civibus urbem? Hor. 3. 1. 24  
 O patria, et rapti nequidquam ex hoste Penates!  
 Nullane jam Trojæ dicentur mœnia? nusquam  
 Hectoreos amnes, Xanthum et Simoënta, videbo? 1. 100.; 3. 302.  
 Quin agite, et mecum infaustas exurite puppes:  
 Nam mihi Cassandræ per somnum vatis imago  
 Ardentes dare visa faces. Hic quærite Trojam;  
 Hic domus est," inquit, "vobis. Jam tempus agit res;  
 Nec tantis mora prodigiis. En quatuor aræ 639  
 Neptuno! Deus ipse faces animumque ministrat."  
 Hæc memorans, prima infensum vi corripit ignem,  
 Sublatâque procul dextrâ connixa coruscat,  
 Et jacit. Arrectæ mentes, stupefactaque corda Ecl. 1. 83.  
 Iliadum. Hic una e multis, quæ maxima natu, 10. 336.  
 Pyrgo, tot Priami natorum regia nutrix:  
 "Non Beroë vobis, non hæc Rhœteia, matres, Ecl. 8. 6.  
 Est Dorycli conjux. Divini signa decoris, Cf. 1. 402.  
 Ardentesque notate oculos; qui spiritus illi,  
 Qui vultus, vocisque sonus, vel gressus eunti. 1. 46.  
 Ipsa egomet dudum Beroën digressa reliqui 650  
 Ægram, indignantem tali quod sola careret  
 Munere, nec meritos Anchisæ inferret honores."  
 Hæc effata.

- At matres, primò ancipites, oculisque malignis  
 Ambiguæ, spectare rates, miserum inter amorem  
 1. 610. ; 6. 147. Præsentis terræ fatisque vocantia regna :  
 4. 252. Quum dea se paribus per cælum sustulit alis,  
 586. G. 1. 406. ; Ingentemque fugâ secuit sub nubibus arcum.  
 Od. γ. 175. Tum verò, attonitæ monstris, actæque furore, 659  
 Conclamant, rapiuntque focis penetralibus ignem :  
 Pars spoliant aras ; frondem, ac virgulta, facesque  
 Lucr. 5. 784. Conjiciunt. Furit immissis Vulcanus habenis  
 II. β. 637. Transtra per, et remos, et pictas abiete puppes.  
 286—290. Nuntius Anchisæ ad tumulum, cuneosque theatri,  
 (Græcism.) Incensas perfert naves Eumelus ; et ipsi  
 Cf. 10. 426. ; Respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam.  
 503. ; et 2. 377. Primus et Ascanius, cursus ut lætus equestres  
 4. 636. Ducebat, sic acer equo turbata petivit  
 562. Castra ; nec exanimis possunt retinere magistri.  
 659. “ Quis furor iste novus ? quò nunc, quò tenditis,”  
 inquit,  
 “ Heu ! miseræ cives ? non hostem, inimicaque castra  
 Argivûm ; vestras spes uritis. En ! ego vester 672  
 Ascanius : ” •leam ante pedes projecit inanem,  
 Lucr. 2. 42. Quâ ludo indutus belli simulacra ciebat.  
 324. 2. 235. Accelerat simul Æneas, simul agmina Teucrûm.  
 Ast illæ diversa metu per litora passim  
 Diffugiunt ; silvasque, et sicubi concava furtim  
 4. 451. Saxa, petunt. Piget incepti lucisque ; suosque  
 Mutatæ agnoscunt, excussa pectore Juno est.  
 Sed non idcirco flammæ atque incendia vires 680  
 II. α. 4. Indomitas posuere : udo sub robore vivit  
 Stuppa, vomens tardum fumum ; lentusque carinas  
 Est vapor, et toto descendit corpore pestis ;  
 Nec vires heroum, infusaque flumina prosunt.  
 Tum pius Æneas humeris abscindere vestem,  
 Auxilioque vocare deos, et tendere palmas :  
 “ Jupiter omnipotens, si nondum exosus ad unum

- Trojanos, si quid pietas antiqua labores  
 Respicit humanos, da flamam evadere classi 3. 77.  
 Nunc, Pater, et tenues Teucrûm res eripe leto : 690  
 Vel tu, quod superest, infesto fulmine morti, Cf. 641.  
 Si mereor, demitte, tuâque hic obrue dextrâ.” 2. 85.  
 Vix hæc ediderat, quum effusis imbribus atra  
 Tempestas sine more furit, tonitruque tremiscunt Cf. 11. β. 214.  
 Ardua terrarum, et campi ; ruit æthere toto  
 Turbidus imber aquâ, densisque nigerrimus Austris ;  
 Implenturque supèr puppes ; semiusta madescunt  
 Robora ; restinctus donec vapor omnis, et omnes,  
 Quatuor amissis, servatæ a peste carinæ.  
 At pater Æneas, casu concussus acerbo, 700  
 Nunc huc ingentes, nunc illuc, pectore curas Cf. 720.  
 Mutabat versans ; Siculisme resideret arvis, 11. α. 189.  
 Oblitus fatorum, Italasne capesseret oras. 6. 61.  
 Tum senior Nautes, unum Tritonia Pallas  
 Quem docuit, multâque insignem reddidit arte,  
 Hæc responsa dabat, vel quæ portenderet ira  
 Magna deûm, vel quæ fatorum posceret ordo.  
 Isque his Ænean solatus vocibus infit :  
 “Nate deâ, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur.  
 Quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est. Hor. 1. 24. 20.  
 Est tibi Dardanius divinæ stirpis Acestes : 711  
 Hunc cape consiliis socium, et conjunge volentem : Cf. 718.  
 Huic trade, amissis superant qui navibus, et quos 519.  
 Pertæsum magni incepti rerumque tuarum est ;  
 Longævosque senes, ac fessas æquore matres, [est,  
 Et quidquid tecum invalidum, metuensque perîcli  
 Delige ; et, his habeant terris, sine, mœnia fessi :  
 Urbem appellabunt permissio nomine Acestam.” Thucyd. 6. 2.  
 Talibus incensus dictis senioris amici,  
 Tum verò in curas animus diducitur omnes : 720 4. 285.  
 Et Nox atra polum, bigis subvecta, tenebat :  
 Visa dehinc cœlo facies delapsa parentis 2. 622.

Anchisæ subitò tales effundere voces :

“ Nate, mihi vitâ quondam, dum vita manebat,

3. 182. Care magis ; nate, Iliacis exercite fatis ;

II. æ. 173. Cf. Imperio Jovis huc venio, qui classibus ignem

4. 268. Depulit, et cœlo tandem miseratus ab alto est.

2. 278. Consiliis pare, quæ nunc pulcherrima Nautes

2. 348. Dat senior : lectos juvenes, fortissima corda, 729

Cf. 9. 603. Defer in Italiam. Gens dura, atque aspera cultu,  
Debellanda tibi Latio est. Ditis tamen antè

Infernas accede domos, et Avena per alta

Congressus pete, nate, meos : non me impia namque

Tartara habent, tristesve umbræ ; sed amœna piorum

Concilia Elysiumque colo. Huc casta Sibylla

6. 243. Nigrarum multo pecudum te sanguine ducet. [disces.

Cf. 6. 756. Tum genus omne tuum, et, quæ dentur mœnia,  
Jamque vale : torquet medios Nox humida cursus,

Et me sævus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis.”

2 791. ; G. 4. Dixerat ; et tennes fugit, ceu fumus, in auras. 740

499.

Ecl. 3. 19. Æneas, “ Quo deinde ruis ? quo proripis ? inquit,

2. 235. Quem fugis ? aut quis te nostris complexibus arcet ?”

Hæc memorans, cinerem et sopitos suscitât ignes ;

Pergameumque Larem, et canæ penetralia Vestæ,

Farre pio, et plenâ supplex veneratur acerrâ.

Extemplo socios, primumque arcessit Acesten ;

Et Jovis imperium, et cari præcepta parentis

Edocet, et quæ nunc animo sententia constet.

Haud mora consiliis, nec jussa recusat Acestes.

7. 422. Transcribunt urbi matres, populumque volentem

Deponunt, animos nil magnæ laudis egentes. 751

G. 2. 202. Ipsi transtra novant, flammisque ambesa reponunt

Robora navigiis ; aptant remosque rudentesque ;

Lucr. 1 73., 11. Exigui numero, sed bello vivida virtus.

396.

Interea Æneas urbem designat aratro,

Cf. 1. 423. Sortiturque domos ; hoc Ilium, et hæc loca Trojam

Esse jubet. Gaudet regno Trojanus Acestes,

- Indicitque forum, et patribus dat jura vocatis.  
 Tum vicina astris Erycino in vertice sedes 1. 570.  
 Fundatur Veneri Idaliæ; tumuloque sacerdos, 760  
 Ac lucus late sacer additur Anchiseo.
- Jamque dies epulata novem gens omnis, et aris 5. 64.  
 Factus honos: placidi straverunt æquora venti, Ecl. 2. 26.  
 Creber et aspirans rursus vocat Auster in altum.  
 Exoritur procurva ingens per litora fletus: G. 2. 421.  
 Complexi inter se noctemque diemque morantur.  
 Ipsæ jam matres, ipsi, quibus aspera quondam  
 Visa maris facies, et non tolerabile nomen, Cf. 840.  
 Ire volunt, omnemque fugæ perferre laborem:  
 Quos bonus Æneas dictis solatur amicis, 770  
 Et consanguineo lacrimans commendat Acestæ.  
 Tres Eryci vitulos, et Tempestatibus agnam, Cf. 3. 120.  
 Cædere deinde jubet, solvique ex ordine funem. 3. 639. 667.  
 Ipse, caput tonsæ foliis evinctus olivæ,  
 Stans procul in prorâ, pateram tenet, extaque salsos  
 Porricit in fluctus, ac vina liquentia fundit. 238.  
 Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes: 3. 130. Od. 1.  
 Certatim socii feriunt mare, et æquora verrunt. 7.  
 At Venus interea Neptunum, exercita curis, 3. 290. Od. 3.  
 Alloquitur, talesque effundit pectore questus: 580.  
 "Junonis gravis ira nec exsaturabile pectus Cf. 2. 534.  
 Cogunt me, Neptune, preces descendere in omnes:  
 Quam nec longa dies, pietas nec mitigat ulla;  
 Nec Jovis imperio fatisque infracta quiescit. 1. 69.  
 Non mediâ de gente Phrygum exedissee nefandis  
 Urbem odiis satis est, nec pœnam traxe per omnem Lucr. 3. 650.  
 Reliquias: Trojæ cineres atque ossa peremtæ  
 Insequitur. Causas tanti sciat illa furoris.  
 Ipse mihi nuper Libycis tu testis in undis, Cf. 1. 80.  
 Quam molem subito excierit. Maria omnia cœlo 790 1. 134.  
 Miscuit, Æoliis nequidquam freta procellis;

1. 139. In regnis hoc ausa tuis.  
Per scelus ecce! etiam Trojanis matribus actis  
Exussit fœde puppes; et classe subegit
5. 451. Amissâ socios ignotæ linquere terræ.  
Quod superest, oro, liceat dare tuta per undas
- G. 2. 5. Vela tibi; liceat Laurentem attingere Thybrim;  
Si concessa peto, si dant ea mœnia Parcæ.”  
Tum Saturnius hæc domitor maris edidit alti:  
“Fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, 800
1. 125. Unde genus ducis. Merui quoque: sæpe furores  
Compressi, et rabiem tantam cœlique marisque.  
Nec minor in terris, Xanthum Simoëntaque testor
- I. Cf. 1. 231. Æneæ mihi cura tui. Quum Troïa Achilles  
Exanimata sequens impingeret agmina muris,
- II. φ. 7. 218. Millia multa daret leto, gementque repleti  
Amnes, nec reperire viam, atque evolvere posset  
In mare se Xanthus; Pelidæ tunc ego forti
1. 475. Congressum Ænean, nec dīs nec viribus æquis,
- II. ν. 320. Nube cavâ rapui: cuperem quum vertere ab imo, 810  
Structa meis manibus, perjuræ mœnia Trojæ. [rem;  
Nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi: pelle timo-
6. 2. Tutus, quos optas, portus accedet Averni.  
Unus erit tantum, amissum quem gurgite quæret;  
Unum pro multis dabitur caput.”  
His ubi læta deæ permulsit pectora dictis,
- II. ρ. 23. Jungit equos auro genitor, spumantiaque addit
- Cf. 12. 499. Frena feris, manibusque omnes effundit habenas.
1. 147. Cæruleo per summa levis volat æquora curru.  
Subsidunt undæ, tumidumque sub axe tonanti 820  
Sternitur æquor aquis: fugiunt vasto æthere nimbi.  
Tum variæ comitum facies: immania cete,
6. 26. Et senior Glauci chorus, Inousque Palæmon,  
Tritonesque citi, Phorcique exercitus omnis.  
Læva tenent Thetis, et Melite, Panopeaque virgo,
- G. 4. 338. Nesæe, Spioque, Thaliaque, Cymodoceque.

Hic patris Æneæ suspensam blanda vicissim  
 Gaudia pertentant mentem : jubet ocios omnes G. 3. 250.  
 Attolli malos, intendi brachia velis.  
 Unâ omnes fecere pedem ; pariterque sinistros, 830  
 Nunc dextros solvère sinus ; una ardua torquent  
 Cornua, detorquentque : ferunt sua flamina classem. G. 4. 190.  
 Princeps ante omnes densum Palinurus agebat  
 Agmen : ad hunc alii cursum contendere jussi.  
 Jamque fere mediam cœli Nox humida metam  
 Contigerat ; placidâ laxârant membra quiete,  
 Sub remis fusi per dura sedilia, nautæ :  
 Quum levis ætheriis delapsus Somnus ab astris  
 Aëra dimovit tenebrosum, et dispulit umbras,  
 Te, Palinure, petens, tibi somnia tristia portans 840 Od. γ. 279.  
 Insonti ; puppique deus consedit in altâ,  
 Phorbanti similis ; funditque has ore loquelas : Il. ε. 490.  
 “ Iaside Palinure, ferunt ipsa æquora classem ; 3. 168.  
 Æquatæ spirant auræ : datur hora quieti ; Cf. 4. 587.  
 Pone caput, fessosque oculos furare labori.  
 Ipse ego paullisper pro te tua munera inibo.”  
 Cui vix attollens Palinurus lumina fatur :  
 “ Mene salis placidi vultum fluctusque quietos Cf. 768.; Lucr. 2. 556.  
 Ignorare jubes ? mene huic confidere monstro ?  
 Ænean credam quid enim fallacibus austris, 850  
 Et cœli toties deceptus fraude sereni ?” G. 1. 426  
 Talia dicta dabat, clavumque, affixus et hærens, Od. γ. 281.  
 Nusquam amittebat, oculosque sub astra tenebat.  
 Ecce ! deus ramum Lethæo rore madentem,  
 Vique soporatum Stygiâ, super utraque quassat 233.  
 Tempora ; cunctantique natantia lumina solvit. l. 91 et 6. 310.  
 Vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus,  
 Et, super incumbens, cum puppis parte revulsâ,  
 Cumque gubernaclo, liquidas projecit in undas  
 Præcipitem, ac socios nequidquam sæpe vocantem.



- Ipse volans tenues se sustulit ales ad auras. 861  
 6. 122. Currit iter tutum non secius æquore classis,  
 Promissisque patris Neptuni interrita fertur.  
 Od.  $\mu$ . 166. Jamque adeo scopulos Sirenum advecta subibat,  
 Difficiles quondam, multorumque ossibus albos;  
 Tum rauca assiduo longe sale saxa sonabant:  
 Quum pater amisso fluitantem errare magistro  
 Cf. 859., 10. 218 Sensit, et ipse ratem nocturnis rexit in undis,  
 6. 475. Multa gemens, casuque animum concussus amici:  
 "O nimium cœlo et pelago confise sereno,  
 6. 337. Nudus in ignotâ, Palinure, jacebis arenâ!"

Cf. *Odyss.*  $\lambda$ .

## LIBER VI.

5. 662., 11. a. Sic fatur lacrimans, classique immittit habenas,  
 357. 5. 451. Et tandem Euboïcis Cumarum allabitur oris.  
 1. 169., 3. 549. Obvertunt pelago proras: tum dente tenaci  
 Ancora fundabat naves, et litora curvæ  
 Prætexunt puppes; juvenum manus emicat ardens  
 Od.  $\epsilon$ . 490. Litus in Hesperium; quærit pars semina flammæ,  
 G. 1. 135. Abstrusa in venis silicis; pars densa ferarum  
 G. 3. 142. Tecta rapit silvas; inventaque flumina monstrat.  
 At pius Æneas arces, quibus altus Apollo 10  
 Cf. 3. 441., 5. Præsidet, horrendæque procul secreta Sibyllæ,  
 731.  
 11.  $\alpha$ . 193. Antrum immane, petit: magnam cui mentem ani-  
 mumque  
 1. 688. Delius inspirat vates, aperitque futura.  
 Jam subeunt Triviæ lucos, atque aurea tecta.  
 Dædalus, ut fama est, fugiens Minoïa regna,  
 Præpetibus pennis ausus se credere cœlo,  
 Insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos,  
 Chalcidicâque levis tandem superastitit arce.  
 Cf. 1. 301.; Redditus his primum terris, tibi, Phoebe, sacravit  
 Æsch. *Ag.*  
 49., et Od. Remigium alarum, posuitque immania templa.  
 $\lambda$ . 125.

In foribus letum Androgeo : tum pendere pœnas 20 Ov. Met. 7. 8.  
 Cecropidæ jussi, miserum ! septena quot annis  
 Corpora natorum ; stat ductis sortibus urna.  
 Contra, elata mari, respondet Gnosia tellus :  
 Hic crudelis amor tauri, suppôstaque furto 4. 227., 7. 283.  
 Pasiphaë, mixtumque genus, prolesque biformis  
 Minotaurus inest, Veneris monumenta nefandæ :  
 Hic labor ille domus, et inextricabilis error. G. 2. 155.  
 Magnum reginæ sed enim miseratus amorem 1. 19.  
 Dædalus, ipse dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, 5. 588.  
 Cæca regens filo vestigia. Tu quoque magnam 30 Cf. 10. 401.  
 Partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare, haberes.  
 Bis conatus erat casus effingere in auro :  
 Bis patriæ cecidère manus. Quin protenus omnia 1. 643.  
 Perlegerent oculis ; ni jam præmissus Achates  
 Afforet, atque unâ Phœbi Triviæque sacerdos,  
 Deiphobe Glauci, fatur quæ talia regi :  
 " Non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit.  
 Nunc grege de intacto septem mactare juvencos G. 4. 540.  
 Præstiterit, totidem lectas de more bidentes."  
 Talibus affata Ænean (nec sacra morantur 40  
 Jussa viri) Teucros vocat alta in templa sacerdos.  
 Excisum Euboicæ latus ingens rupis in antrum : 2  
 Quo lati ducunt aditus centum, ostia centum ;  
 Unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllæ.  
 Ventum erat ad limen, quum virgo, " Poscere fata G. 3. 60.  
 Tempus," ait : " Deus, ecce ! Deus." Cui, talia fanti  
 Ante fores, subito non vultus, non color unus,  
 Non comæ mansère comæ ; sed pectus anhelum,  
 Et rabie fera corda tument ; majorque videri,  
 Nec mortale sonans ; afflata est numine quando 50 Hor. 42. 59.  
(Infân. Abs.)  
G. 1. 199. 205.  
483.  
 Jam propiore dei. " Cessas in vota precesque, [cent  
 Tros," ait, " Ænea ? cessas ? neque enim antè dehis-  
 Attonitæ magna ora domûs." Et, talia fata,  
 Conticuit. Gelidus Teucris per dura cucurrit

Ossa tremor, funditque preces rex pectore ab imo :

“ Phœbe, graves Trojæ semper miserate labores,

11. 2. 359. Dardana qui Paridis direxti tela manusque

10. 483. Corpus in Æacidæ; magnas obeuntia terras

3. 364. Tot maria intravi, duce te, penitusque repôstas

3. 692. Massylûm gentes, prætentaque Syrtibus arva; 60

4. 346. Jam tandem Italiæ fugientis prendimus oras.

5. 603. Hac Trojana tenus fuerit Fortuna secuta.

Vos quoque Pergamæ jam fas est parcere genti,

Dique deæque omnes, quibus obstitit Ilium, et in-  
gens

Gloria Dardaniæ. Tuque, O sanctissima vates!

1.319., G. 3. 5. Præscia venturi, da (non indebita posco

Regna meis fatis), Latio considerare Teucros,

Errantesque deos, agitataque numina Trojæ.

Tum Phœbo et Triviæ solido de marmore templum.

Instituam, festosque dies de nomine Phœbi. 70

Te quoque magna manent regnis penetralia nostris:

Hic ego namque tuas sortes, arcanaque fata

Dicta meæ genti, ponam, lectosque sacrabo,

3. 443. Alma, viros. Foliis tantum ne carmina manda,

Ne turbata volent rapidis ludibria ventis :

(Ore redun- Ipsa canas oro.” Finem dedit ore loquendi.

dat) 1. 614. At, Phœbi nondum patiens, immanis in antro

5. 842.

4. 301. Bacchatur vates, magnum si pectore possit

Excussisse deum : tanto magis ille fatigat

Os rabidum, fera corda domans, fingitque pre-  
mendo.

1. 63. Ostia jamque domus patuere ingentia centum 81

Sponte suâ, vatisque ferunt responsa per auras :

“ O tandem magnis pelagi defuncte periclis !

Cf. 2. 781. Sed terrâ graviora manent. In regna Lavinî

Cf. 2. 247. Dardanidæ venient ; mitte hanc de pectore curam ;

7. 736. Sed non et venisse volent. Bella, horrida bella,

7. 68. Et Thybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno.

- Non Simois tibi, nec Xanthus, nec Dorica castra  
 Defuerint. Alius Latio jam partus Achilles, Ecl. 4. 32.  
 Natus et ipse deâ. Nec, Teucris addita, Juno 90 7. 56., 8. 301.  
 Usquam aberit. Quum tu supplex, in rebus egenis, 4. 386.  
 Quas gentes Italûm, aut quas non oraveris urbes! Cf. Æn. 8.  
 Causa mali tanti conjux iterum hospita Teucris,  
 Externique iterum thalami.  
 Tu ne cede malis; sed contra audentior ito,  
 Quâ tua te Fortuna sinet. Via prima salutis,  
 Quod minime reris, Graiâ pandetur ab urbe.” 8. 54. 341., 10. 864.  
 Talibus ex adyto dictis Cumæa Sibylla  
 Horrendas canit ambages, antroque remugit, 1. 342.  
 Obscuris vera involvens: ea frena furenti 100 (is for talis) 1.  
 Concutit, et stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo. 529., Od. τ. 203.  
 Ut primùm cessit furor, et rabida ora quiêrunt, 11. 300.  
 Incipit Æneas heros: “Non ulla laborum,  
 O virgo, nova mî facies inopinave surgit.  
 Omnia præcepi, atque animo mecum ante peregi. 10. 277. Æsch.  
 Unum oro; quando hic inferni janua regis P. V. 101.  
 Dicitur, et tenebrosa palus Acheronte refuso; Cf. 50.  
 Ire ad conspectum cari genitoris, et ora,  
 Contingat: doceas iter, et sacra ostia pandas.  
 Illum ego, per flammas, et mille sequentia tela, 110  
 Eripui his humeris, medioque ex hoste recepi: 2. 525., 1. 178.,  
 Ille, meum comitatus iter, maria omnia mecum, 2. 704.  
 Atque omnes pelagique minas cœlique ferebat, 10. 695.  
 Invalidus, vires ultra sortemque senectæ.  
 Quin, ut te supplex peterem, et tua limina adirem,  
 Idem orans mandata dabat. Gnatique patrisque,  
 Alma, precor, miserere: potes namque omnia; nec te  
 Nequidquam lucis Hecate præfecit Avernis. G. 1. 96.  
 Si potuit Manes arcessere conjugis Orpheus, G. 4. 485.  
 Threïciâ fretus citharâ, fidibusque canoris; 120 4. 245.  
 Si fratrem Pollux alternâ morte redemit, Od. λ. 302.  
 Itque reditque viam toties (Quid Thesea magnum, 313., 3. 648.

- Quid memorem Alciden?); et mî genus ab Jove  
 4. 219. Talibus orabat dictis, arasque tenebat; [summo."  
 Quum sic orsa loqui vates: "Sate sanguine divûm,  
 Tros Anchisiada, facilis descensus Averno est;  
 Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis:  
 Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras,  
 1. 479. 668., Hoc opus, hic labor est. Pauci, quos æquus amavit  
 11. 739. Jupiter, aut ardens evexit ad æthera virtus, 130  
 Dîs geniti, potuere. Tenent media omnia silvæ,  
 Cocytusque sinu labens circumvenit atro.  
 2. 10., Od. µ. Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupido,  
 22. Bis Stygios innare lacus, bis nigra videre  
 Tartara, et insano juvat indulgere labori;  
 Accipe, quæ peragenda priûs. Latet arbore opacâ  
 Aureus et foliis et lento vimine ramus,  
 G. 1. 39. Junoni infernæ dictus sacer: hunc tegit omnis  
 Lucus, et obscuris claudunt convallibus umbræ.  
 Sed non antè datur telluris operta subire, 140  
 Auricomos quàm quis decerpserit arbore fœtus.  
 Hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina munus  
 Instituit. Primo avulso, non deficit alter  
 Aureus; et simili frondescit virga metallo.  
 Ergo alte vestiga oculis, et rite repertum [quetur,  
 Carpe manu. Namque ipse volens facilisque se-  
 5. 656. Si te fata vocant: aliter, non viribus ullis  
 Vincere, nec duro poteris convellere ferro.  
 11. x. 386. Præterea, jacet exanimus tibi corpus amici, 149  
 9. 491. (Heu! nescis) totamque incestat funere classem;  
 Dum consulta petis, nostroque in limine pendes.  
 371. Sedibus hunc refer ante suis, et conde sepulcro.  
 Duc nigras pecudes: ea prima piacula sunt.  
 Sic demum lucos Stygios, regna invia vivis,  
 7. 103. Aspicies." Dixit; pressoque obmutuit ore.  
 Æneas mœsto defixus lumina vultu  
 Ingreditur, linquens antrum; cæcosque volutat

- Eventus animo secum. Cui fidus Achates  
 It comes, et paribus curis vestigia figit.  
 Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant; 160 11. 211.  
 Quem socium exanimem vates, quod corpus human-  
 dum  
 Diceret. Atque illi Misenum in litore sicco, (atque) 4. 261.,  
 Ut venere, vident indignâ morte peremtum; Ecl. 7. 7.  
 Misenum Æoliden: quo non præstantior alter 3. 239., 9. 774.  
 Ære ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu. 11. β. 554.  
 Hectoris hic magni fuerat comes; Hectora circum  
 Et lituo pugnas insignis obibat et hastâ:  
 Postquam illum vitâ victor spoliavit Achilles,  
 Dardanio Æneâ sese fortissimus heros  
 Addiderat socium, non inferiora secutus. 170 1. 669., 11.  
 Sed tum, forte cavâ dum personat æquora conchâ, 289.  
 Demens, et cantu vocat in certamina divos, 417.  
 Æmulus exceptum Triton (si credere dignum est) 11. β. 38  
 Inter saxa virum spumosâ immerserat undâ. 3 332.  
 Ergo omnes magno circum clamore fremebant; 4. 668.  
 Præcipue pius Æneas. Tum jussa Sibyllæ,  
 Haud mora, festinant flentes, aramque sepulcri Cf. 5. 119.  
 Congerere arboribus, cœloque educere certant. 5. 451., Ecl. 1.  
 Itur in antiquam silvam, stabula alta ferarum: 68.  
 Procumbunt piceæ: sonat icta securibus ilex; 180 7.  
 Fraxineæque trabes, cuneis et fissile robur  
 Scinditur; advolvunt ingentes montibus ornos.  
 Necnon Æneas opera inter talia primus  
 Hortatur socios, paribusque accingitur armis; 9. 74.  
 Atque hæc ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat, 12. 843.  
 Aspectans silvam immensam, et sic voce precatur:  
 " Si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus 6. 593.  
 Ostendat nemore in tanto! quando omnia vere  
 Heu! nimiùm de te vates, Misene, locuta est."  
 Vix ea fatus erat, geminæ quum forte columbæ 190 11. α. 274.  
 Ipsa sub ora viri cœlo venêre volantes, 1. 91.

- Et viridi sedêre solo. Tum maximus heros  
 Maternas agnoscit aves, lætusque precatur :  
 " Este duces, O ! si qua via est, cursumque per auras  
 Dirigite in lucos, ubi pinguem dives opacat  
 C. 4. 238. Ramus humum : tuque O ! dubiis ne defice rebus,  
 331. Diva parens." Sic effatus, vestigia pressit,  
 Observans quæ signa ferant, quo tendere pergant.  
 Pascentes illæ tantum prodire volando,  
 Quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentum. 200  
 Inde, ubi venêre ad fauces graveolentis Averni,  
 Tollunt se celeres ; liquidumque per aëra lapsæ,  
 Sedibus optatis geminæ super arbore sidunt,  
 3. 585., Hor. 2. 8. 24. Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit.  
 Quale solet silvis brumali frigore viscum  
 Fronde virere novâ, quod non sua seminat arbos,  
 Et croceo foetu teretes circumdare truncos :  
 Talis erat species auri frondentis opacâ  
 Lucr. 4. 728. Illice ; sic leni crepitabat bractea vento.  
 Corripit Æneas extemplo, avidusque refringit 210  
 G. 2. 137. 236. Cunctantem, et vatis portat sub tecta Sibyllæ.  
 Nec minus interea Misenum in litore Teucri  
 Flebant, et cineri ingrato suprema ferebant.  
 II. ♀. 114. Principio pinguem tædis et robore secto  
 153. Ingentem struxêre pyram : cui frondibus atris  
 Cf. 3. 64. Intexunt latera, et ferales ante cupressos  
 Constituunt, decorantque super fulgentibus armis.  
 II. ♂. 349. Pars calidos latices, et aëna undantia flammis  
 1. 702. Od. 11. 785. Expediunt, corpusque lavant frigentis, et unguunt.  
 44. Fit gemitus. Tum membra toro defleta reponunt,  
 11. 195. Purpureasque super vestes, velamina nota, 221  
 Livy, 24. 7. Conjiciunt : pars ingenti subiere feretro,  
 Triste ministerium ! et subjectam more parentum  
 Aversi tenuere facem. Congesta cremantur  
 II. ♀. 350., 782. Turea dona, dapes, fuso crateres olivo.  
 Od. 13., 71. Postquam collapsi cineres, et flamma quievit ;

Reliquias vino, et bibulam lavêre favillam,	
Ossaue lecta cado texit Corynæus aëno.	Il. ψ. 253., ω. 795.
Idem ter socios purâ circumtulit undâ,	
Spargens rore levi, et ramo felicitis olivæ,	230 G. 2. 314.
Lustravitque viros, dixitque novissima verba.	4. 650.
At pius Æneas ingenti mole sepulchrum	Od. μ. 13. ; Il. ψ. 255.
Imponit, suaque arma viro, remumque, tubamque,	
Monte sub aërio : qui nunc Misenus ab illo	
Dicitur, æternumque tenet per sæcula nomen.	
His actis, propere exsequitur præcepta Sibyllæ.	
Spelunca alta fuit, vastoque immanis hiatu,	Cf. Od. ε. 307.
Scrupæ, tuta lacu nigro, nemorumque tenebris :	
Quam super haud ullæ poterant impune volantes	(Adj. for sub.) G. 3. 147.
Tendere iter pennis ; talis sese halitus atris	240 7. 7.
Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat :	1. 314., G. 1. 3:3.
Unde locum Graii dixerunt nomine Aornon.	
Quatuor hîc primum nigrantes terga juvencos	5. 736.
Constituit, frontique invergit vina sacerdos ;	
Et, summas carpens media inter cornua setas,	Od. γ. 445.
Ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima,	
Voce vocans Hecaten, Cœloque Ereboque potentem.	4. 680.
Supponunt alii cultros, tepidumque cruorem	G. 3. 492.
Suscipiunt pateris. Ipse atri velleris agnam	5. 97.
Æneas matri Eumenidum, magnæque sorori,	250
Ense ferit, sterilemque tibi, Proserpina, vaccam.	Od. λ. 30.
Tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras,	
Et solida imponit taurorum viscera flammis,	Hor. 1. 1 20.
Pingue super oleum infundens ardentibus extis.	Ecl. 6. 6.
Ecce autem, primi sub lumina solis et ortus,	
Sub pedibus mugire solum, et juga cœpta moveri	
Silvarum, visæque canes ululare per umbram,	
Adventante deâ. "Procul, O! procul este, profani,"	Hor. 3. 1. 1.
Conclamat vates, "totoque absistite luco :	
Tuque invade viam, vaginâque eripe ferrum :	260 122, Od. λ. 48.
Nunc animis opus, Æneâ, nunc pectore firmo."	



- Tantum effata, furens antro se immisit aperto :  
 Ille ducem haud timidis vadentem passibus aequat.
482. Dî, quibus imperium est animarum, Umbræque  
 silentes,  
 Et Chaos, et Phlegethon, loca nocte tacentia late,
- Hor. 3. 2. 29. Sit mihi fas audita loqui : sit, numine vestro,  
 3. 179. Pandere res altâ terrâ et caligine mersas.
- (Hypall. of Epitheta) of Ibant obscuri solâ sub nocte per umbram,  
 7. 343. 550., Perque domos Ditis vacuas, et inania regna :  
 11. 82. Quale per incertam Lunam sub luce malignâ 270  
 Cf. 454. Est iter in silvis, ubi cœlum condidit umbrâ  
 Jupiter, et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem.  
 Vestibulum ante ipsum, primisque in faucibus Orci,
- Hes. Theog. 64. Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curæ ;  
 Juv. 13. 193. Pallentesque habitant Morbi, tristisque Senectus,  
 3. 57., Lucr. 3. 65. Et Metus, et malesuada Fames, ac turpis Egestas :  
 Terribiles visu formæ ; Letumque, Labosque ;  
 11. 2. 231. Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor ; et mala mentis  
 1. 294. Gaudia ; mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum,  
 Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Discordia de-  
 mens, 280
- G. 4. 482., 5. Vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis.  
 511.  
 11. 2. 286. In medio ramos annosaque brachia pandit  
 3. 643. Ulmus, opaca, ingens ; quam sedem Somnia vulgo  
 Vana tenere ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus hærent.  
 Multaque præterea variarum monstra ferarum,  
 G. 3. 294. Centauri in foribus stabulant, Scyllæque bifformes,  
 11. 2. 402. Et centumgeminus Briareus, ac bellua Lernæ  
 11. 2. 180. Horrendum stridens, flammisque armata Chimæra.  
 3. 591., Od. 1. 632. Gorgones, Harpyiæque, et forma tricorporis umbræ.  
 Od. 2. 535. Corripit hîc subitâ trepidus formidine ferrum 290  
 Od. 1. 48. 218. Aeneas, strictamque aciem venientibus offert ;  
 334., 4. 588. Et, ni docta comes tenues sine corpore vitas  
 11. 2. 104. Admoneat volitare cavâ sub imagine formæ,  
 Irruat, et frustra ferro diverberet umbras.

Hinc via Tartarei quæ fert Acherontis ad undas.  
 Turbidus hic cœno, vastâque voragine, gurgēs  
 Æstuat, atque omnem Cocyto eructat arenam. 3. 576. 632.  
 Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat  
 Terribili squalore Charon : cui plurima mento  
 Canities inculta jacet ; stant lumina flammâ ; 300 Il. v. 474. Cf.  
 Sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus. 3. 518., 12.  
 Ipse ratem conto subigit, velisque ministrat, 408.  
 Et ferrugineâ subvectat corpora cymbâ,  
 Jam senior ; sed cruda deo viridisque senectus. G. 1. 202., 10.  
 Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat ; 218.  
 Matres, atque viri, defunctaque corpora vitâ  
 Magnanimûm heroum ; pueri innuptæque puellæ,  
 Impositique rogis juvenes ante ora parentum : M. β. 467.  
 Quam multa in silvis autumnī frigore primo 309 G. 4. 473. (Pro-  
 Lapsa cadunt folia ; aut ad terram gurgite ab alto lepsia) 9. 89.,  
 Quam multæ glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus 2. 735., 4. 22.,  
 Trans pontum fugat, et terris immittit apricis. 3. 508.  
 Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum, Od. i. 51., II.  
 Tendebantque manus ripæ ulterioris amore : β. 458.  
 Navita sed tristis nunc hos, nunc accipit illos ; 6. 122.  
 Ast alios longe submotos arcet arenâ. 299.  
 Æneas, miratus enim, motusque tumultu, [nem ?  
 “ Dic,” ait, “ O virgo ! quid vult concursus ad am-  
 Quidve petunt animæ ? vel quo discrimine ripas  
 Hæ linquunt, illæ remis vada livida verrunt ?” 320 3. 208., 9. 3.  
 Olli sic breviter fata est longæva sacerdos : 201.  
 “ Anchisâ generate, deûm certissima proles,  
 Cocyti stagna alta vides, Stygiamque paludem,  
 Dî cujus jurare timent et fallere numen.  
 Hæc omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba 12. 817. Hes.  
 est ; Theog. 793.  
 Portitor ille, Charon ; hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti : 298  
 Nec ripas datur horrendas et rauca fluenta  
 Transportare prius, quam sedibus ossa quiêrunt.

Centum errant annos, volitantque hæc litora circum;

Tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt." 330

197. 389. Constitit Anchisâ satus, et vestigia pressit;  
Multa putans, sortemque animo miseratus iniquam.

cf. 1. 113. Cernit ibi mœstos, et mortis honore carentes,  
Leucaspim, et, Lyciæ ductorem classis, Orontem :

(Part. past for present) G. Quos simul a Trojâ ventosa per æquora vectos  
1. 206. Obruit Auster, aquâ involvens navemque virosque.

Od. 1. 51. Ecce ! gubernator sese Palinurus agebat :

171. 198. Qui Libyco nuper cursu, dum sidera servat,

310. Exciderat puppi, mediis effusus in undis. 339

452. Hunc ubi vix multâ mœstum cognovit in umbrâ,  
Sic prior alloquitur : " Quis te, Palinure, deorum  
Eripuit nobis, medioque sub æquore mersit ?

Dic age : namque mihi, fallax haud ante repertus,  
Hoc uno responso animum delusit Apollo;

Qui fore te ponto incolumem, finesque canebat

Il. 11. 164 Venturum Ausonios. En ! hæc promissa fides est ?"

Ille autem : " Neque te Phœbi cortina fefellit,

5. 857. Dux Anchisiada, nec me deus æquore mersit.

(Ellipsis of a preposition) G. Namque gubernâclum, multâ vi forte revulsum,  
Cf. 7. 234., Cui datus hærebam custos, cursusque regebam, 350

1. 365., 3. Præcipitans traxi mecum. Maria aspera juro,

507., 5. 235. Non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem,

1. 115., G. 3. Quàm tua ne, spoliata armis, excussa magistro,  
171. Deficeret tantis navis surgentibus undis.

Tres Notus hibernas immensa per æquora noctes

Vexit me violentus aquâ : vix lumine quarto

Prospexi Italiam, summâ sublimis ab undâ.

5. 451. Paulatim adnabam terræ : jam tuta tenebam ;

8. 522. Ni gens crudelis madidâ cum veste gravatum,

Od. 6. 428. 434. Prensantemque uncis manibus capita aspera montis,  
Ferro invasisset, prædamque ignara putâsset. 361

Eur. Hec. 28. Nunc me fluctus habet, versantque in litore venti.

- Quod te per cœli jucundum lumen et auras,  
 Per genitorem oro, per spes surgentis Iûli,  
 Eripe me his, invicte, malis: aut tu mihi terram  
 Injice, namque potes, portusque require Velinos;  
 Aut tu, si qua via est, si quam tibi diva creatrix  
 Ostendit (neque enim, credo, sine numine divûm  
 Flumina tanta paras Stygiamque innare paludem),  
 Da dextram misero, et tecum me tolle per undas,  
 Sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam." 371  
 Talia fatus erat, cœpit quum talia vates:  
 " Unde hæc, O Palinure! tibi tam dira cupido?  
 Tu Stygias inhumatus aquas, amnemque severum  
 Eumenidum aspicias, ripamve injussus adibis?  
 Desine fata deûm flecti sperare precando.  
 Sed cape dicta memor, duri solatia casus:  
 Nam tua finitimi, longe lateque per urbes  
 Prodigiiis acti cœlestibus, ossa piabunt,  
 Et statuent tumulum, et tumulo solemnia mittent;  
 Æternumque locus Palinuri nomen habebit." 381  
 His dictis curæ emotæ, pulsusque parumper  
 Corde dolor tristi: gaudet cognomine terrâ.  
 Ergo iter inceptum peragunt, fluvioque propin-  
 quant:  
 Navita quos jam inde ut Stygiâ prospexit ab undâ  
 Per tacitum nemus ire, pedemque advertere ripæ;  
 Sic prior aggreditur dictis, atque increpat ultro:  
 " Quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,  
 Fare age, quid venias; jam istinc et comprime  
 gressum.  
 Umbrarum hic locus est, Somni, Noctisque soporæ;  
 Corpora viva nefas Stygiâ vectare carinâ. 391  
 Nec vero Alciden me sum lætatus euntem  
 Accepisse lacu, nec Thesea Pirithoûmque;  
 Dis quamquam geniti, atque invicti viribus essent.  
 Tartareum ille manu custodem in vincla petivit,

3 600., Od. 1.

66.

4. 274.

Hor 1. 28. 2.

2. 353., 2. 662.

2. 777.

Il. 4. 75.

152. 328.

9. 185. G. 1. 37.

G. 3. 37.

(Fut. some-  
times iron-  
ical) 2. 578.

I. 91., 5. 605.

Ovid. Met. 15.  
743.

5. 451.

Od. 11. 88., Il.  
2. 330.

617.

9. 773., Il. 8.  
367.

- Ipsius a solio regis traxitque trementem :  
 Hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti.”
- 321., G. 3. 2. Quæ contra breviter fata est Amphrysia vates :  
 11 408., 8. 403. “Nullæ hic insidiæ tales ; absiste moveri ;  
 Nec vim tela ferunt : licet ingens janitor, antro  
 Æternum latrans, exsanguis terreat umbras : 401
- 7.52., G. 4. 383. Casta licet patrui servet Proserpina limen.  
 Od. λ. 386. Troius Æneas, pietate insignis et armis,  
 Ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras.
4. 272. Si te nulla movet tantæ pietatis imago,  
 At ramum hunc” (aperit ramum qui veste latebat)  
 “Agnoscas.” Tumidâ ex irâ tum corda residunt :  
 Nec plura his. Ille, admirans venerabile donum  
 Fatalis virgæ, longo post tempore visum, 409  
 Cœruleam advertit puppim, ripæque propinquat.  
 Inde alias animas, quæ per juga longa sedebant,
- Livy, 1. 1. Deturbat, laxatque foros ; simul accipit alveo  
 8. 367. Ingentem Ænean : gemuit sub pondere cymba  
 G. 4. 376. Sutilis, et multam accepit rimosa paludem. [que  
 Tandem, trans fluvium, incolumes vatemque virum-  
 G. 4. 478. Informi limo, glaucâque exponit in ulvâ.
11. 8. 366. Cerberus hæc ingens latratu regna trifauci  
 171. Personat, adverso recubans immanis in antro :  
 Cui vates, horrere videns jam colla colubris,  
 Melle soporata, et medicatis frugibus, offam 420
- 2 356. Objicit. Ille, fame ravidâ, tria guttura pandens,  
 1. 91. Corripit objectam, atque immania terga resolvit  
 Fusus humi, totoque ingens extenditur antro.
- 685., 9. 236. Occupat Æneas aditum, custode sepulto,  
 8. 591., 12. 907. Evaditque celer ripam irremeabilis undæ.
- Continuo auditæ voces, vagitus et ingens,  
 Infantumque animæ flentes, in limine primo :  
 7. 484. Quos dulcis vitæ exsortes, et ab ubere raptos,  
 11. 28. Abstulit atra dies, et funere mersit acerbo.
- Hos juxta falso damnati crimine mortis. 430

- Nec vero hæ sine sorte datæ, sine iudice, sedes.  
 Quæsitur Minos urnam movet; ille silentiûm  
 Conciliumque vocat, vitasque et crimina discit.  
 Proxima deinde tenent mœsti loca, qui sibi letum  
 Insontes peperêre manu, lucemque perosi  
 Projecêre animas. Quam vellent æthere in alto  
 Nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores!  
 Fas obstat, tristisque palus inamabilis undâ  
 Alligat, et novies Styx interfusa coërcet. [nem  
 Nec procul hinc partem fusi monstrantur in om-  
 Lugentes campi: sic illos nomine dicunt. 441  
 Hic, quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit,  
 Secreti celant calles, et myrtea circum  
 Silva tegit: curæ non ipsâ in morte relinquunt.  
 His Phædræm Procrinque locis, mœstamque Eri-  
 Crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera, cernit; [phylen,  
 Evadnenque, et Pasiphaën: his Laodamia  
 It comes, et, juvenis quondam, nunc fœmina, Cænis,  
 Rursus, et in veterem fato revoluta figuram.  
 Inter quas Phœnissa, recens a vulnere, Dido 450  
 Errabat silvâ in magnâ: quam Troius heros  
 Ut primum juxta stetit, agnovitque, per umbram  
 Obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense  
 Aut videt, aut vidisse putat per nubila Lunam,  
 Demisit lacrimas, dulcique affatus amore est:  
 "Infelix Dido! verus mihi nuntius ergo  
 Venerat extinctam, ferroque extrema secutam?  
 Funeris heu! tibi causa fui? Per sidera juro,  
 Per superos, et, si qua fides tellure sub imâ est,  
 Invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi. 460  
 Sed me jussa deûm, quæ nunc has ire per umbras,  
 Per loca penta situ, cogunt, noctemque profundam,  
 Imperiis egêre suis; nec credere quivi  
 Hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.  
 Siste gradum, teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro.

Il. 5. 321., Od.  
 A. 567., r.  
 178.

Od. A. 489.

G. 3. 5.

[nem G. 4. 479.

Cf. Ecl. 7. 62.

Od. A. 321.

G. 1. 200.

Apoll. Rhod.  
 4. 1479.

Od. A. 553.

Il. 5. 412, e.  
 498.

2. 142.

7. 440.

Od. A. 560.  
 Ecl. 5. 22

449. Quem fugis? extremum fato, quod te alloquor, hoc est."
- II. a. 148., E. 3. 8. Talibus Æneas ardentem torva tuentis  
3. 344. Lenibat dictis animum, lacrimasque ciebat :  
1. 482. Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat ;  
Nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur, 470
- Eur. Med. 28. Quam si dura silex, aut stet Marpesia cautea.  
Hor. S. 2. 3. Tandem corripuit sese, atque inimica refugit  
182. 3. 176. In nemus umbriferum ; conjux ubi pristinus illi  
1. 343. Respondet curis, æquatque Sychæus amorem.
5. 700., 6. 475. Nec minus Æneas, casu percussus iniquo,  
12. 73. Prosequitur lacrimans longe, et miseratur euntem.  
Inde datum molitur iter : jamque arva tenebant  
Ultima, quæ bello clari secreta frequentant.
- II. 3. 372. Hic illi occurrit Tydeus, hic inclytus armis  
Parthenopæus, et Adrasti pallentis imago. 480
2. 353., 10. 622. Hic multum fleti ad superos, belloque caduci,  
Dardanidæ : quos ille omnes longo ordine cernens  
Ingemuit, Glaucumque, Medontaque, Thersilo-  
chumque,  
Tres Antenoridas, Cererique sacrum Polyphœten,  
Idæumque, etiam currus, etiam arma tenentem.
- II. 6. 75., G. 3. 189. Circumstant animæ dextrâ lævâque frequentes.  
Nec vidisse semel satis est : juvat usque morari,  
Et conferre gradum, et veniendi discere causas.  
At Danaûm proceres, Agamemnoniæque phalanges,  
II. 4. 592. Ut vidêre virum, fulgentiaque arma per umbras,  
Ingenti trepidare metu : pars vertere terga, 491
- II. 4. 320. Ceu quondam petiêre rates : pars tollere vocem  
1. 69, Od. a. 5. Exiguam ; inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes.  
4. 261. Atque hîc Priamiden, laniatum corpore toto,  
Od. x. fin. Deiphobum vidit, lacerum crudeliter ora, ☞  
Ora, manusque ambas, populataque tempora raptis  
Auribus, et truncas inhonesto vulnere nares.  
(Vix—et) cf. 3. 8, 4. 533. Vix adeo agnovit pavitantem, et dira tegentem

- Supplicia ; et notis compellat vocibus ultro : [cri, 689.  
 “ Deiphobe armipotens, genus alto a sanguine Teu-  
 Quis tam crudeles optavit sumere pœnas? 501  
 Cui tantum de te licuit? Mihi fama supremâ  
 Nocte tulit, fessum vastâ te cæde Pelasgûm 2. 83.  
 Procubuisse super confusæ stragis acervum.  
 Tunc egomet tumulum Rhœteo in litore inanem 3. 304., 9. 215.  
 Constitui, et magnâ Manes ter voce vocavi. 1. 219.  
 Nomen et arma locum servant. Te, amice, nequivi  
 Conspicere, et patriâ decedens ponere terrâ.” 362., 11. γ. 244.  
 Ad quæ Priamides: “ Nihil O tibi, amice! relictum. 2. 454.  
 Omnia Deiphobo solvisti, et funeris umbris. 510 9. 491.  
 Sed me fata mea et scelus exitiale Lacænæ 2. 601.  
 His mersêre malis: illa hæc monumenta reliquit.  
 Namque, ut supremam falsa inter gaudia noctem  
 Egerimus, nôsti; et nimium meminisse necesse est.  
 Quam fatalis equus saltu super ardua venit 2. 237. 565.  
 Pergama, et armatum peditem gravis attulit alvo:  
 Illa, chorum simulans, euantes orgia circum Cf. Od. β. 377.  
 Ducebat Phrygias; flammam media ipsa tenebat Soph. Ant. 148.  
 Ingentem, et summâ Danaos ex arce vocabat.  
 Tum me, confectum curis, somnoque gravatum, 520 Eur. Hec. 902.  
 Infelix habuit thalamus, pressitque jacentem  
 Dulcis et alta quies, placidæque simillima morti. Od. γ. 80.  
 Egregia interea conjux arma omnia tectis  
 Amovet, et fidum capiti subduxerat ense; Od. λ. 423.  
 Intra tecta vocat Menelaum, et limina pandit:  
 Scilicet id magnum sperans fore munus amanti,  
 Et famam extinguï veterum sic posse malorum.  
 Quid moror? irrumpunt thalamo; comes additur Od. θ. 517.  
 unâ  
 Hortator scelerum, Æolides. Dî, talia Graiis  
 Instaure, pio si pœnas ore reposco. 530 3. 62  
 Sed te qui vivum casus, age, fare vicissim,  
 Attulerint. Pelagine venis erroribus actus? 1. 46. 316.



5. 57. An monitu divûm ? an quæ te fortuna fatigat,  
292. Ut tristes sine sole domos, loca turbida, adires?"
- Od. x. 225. Hâc vice sermonum roseis Aurora quadrigis  
Jam medium æthereo cursu trajecerat axem ;
- Od. x. 220., 226. Et fors omne datum traherent per talia tempus ;  
Sed comes admonuit, breviterque affata Sibylla est :  
" Nox ruit, Ænea ; nos flendo ducimus horas.  
Hic locus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas : 540  
Dextera, quæ Ditis magni sub mœnia tendit ;  
Hâc iter Elysium nobis : at læva malorum  
Exercet pœnas, et ad impia Tartara mittit."  
Deiphobus contra : " Ne sævi, magna sacerdos ;  
Discedam, explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris
9. 240. I, decus, i, nostrum ; melioribus utere fatis."
10. 877. Tantum effatus, et in verbo vestigia torsit.
- Od. x. 515. Respicit Æneas subito, et sub rupe sinistrâ  
Mœnia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro :  
Quæ rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis 550  
Tartareus Phlegethon, torquetque sonantia saxa.
- Il. 6. 15. Porta adversa, ingens, solidoque adamante columnæ ;  
Vis ut nulla virûm, non ipsi excindere ferro  
Cœlicolæ valeant. Stat ferrea turris ad auras ;  
Tisiphoneque sedens, pallâ succincta cruentâ,  
Vestibulum exsomnis servat noctesque diesque.  
Hinc exaudiri gemitus, et sæva sonare
- G. 2. 192. Verbera ; tum stridor ferri, tractæque catenæ.
3. 597., 11. 699. Constitit Æneas, strepitumque exterritus hausit.  
" Quæ scelerum facies ? O virgo ! effare ; quibusve  
Urgentur pœnis ? quis tantus plangor ad auras ?" 561  
Tum vates sic orsa loqui : " Dux inclyte Teucrûm,
- Cf. 268. et 2. 576. Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen ;  
Sed me, quum lucis Hecate præfecit Avernis,  
Ipsa deûm pœnas docuit, perque omnia duxit.
- Il. 5. 322., Od. 3. 564. Pind. Gnosius hæc Rhadamanthus habet durissima regna,  
Ol. 2. 137. Castigatque auditque dolos, subigitque fateri,  
2. 353.

Quæ quis apud superos, furto lætatus inani, 10. 735., G. 4.  
Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem. 346.

Continuo sontes ultrix accincta flagello 570 2. 614.

Tisiphone quatit insultans, torvosque sinistrâ  
Intentans angues, vocat agmina sæva sororum. 4. 469.

"Tum demum, horrisson stridentes cardine, sacræ

Panduntur portæ. Cernis, custodia qualis

Vestibulo sedeat? facies quæ limina servet?

Quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus, Hydra

Sævior intus habet sedem: tum Tartarus ipse 11. 8. 16.

Bis patet in præceps tantum, tenditque sub um- Hes. Theog.  
bras, 720.

Quantus ad æthereum cœli suspectus Olympum.

Hic genus antiquum Terræ, Titania pubes, 580 660.

Fulmine dejecti, fundo volvuntur in imo.

Hic et Aloïdas geminos, immania, vidi, Od. 2. 307.

Corpora: qui manibus magnum rescindere cœlum G. 1. 280.

Aggressi, superisque Jovem detrudere regnis.

Vidi et crudeles dantem Salmonea pœnas,

Dum flammæ Jovis, et sonitus imitatur Olympi.

Quatuor hic invectus equis, et lampada quassans,

Per Graiûm populos, mediæque per Elidis urbem,

Ibat ovans, divûmque sibi poscebat honorem:

Demens! qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen 590 3. 635., G. 1.  
Ære et cornipedum pulsu simulârat equorum. 477.

At pater omnipotens densa inter nubila telum

Contorsit; non ille faces, nec fumea tædis (ille, emphatic) 9. 796.,

Lumina; præcipitemque immani turbine adegit. 10. 385.

Nec non et Tityon, Terræ omniparentis alunnum, 11. 284.

Cernere erat; per tota novem cui jugera corpus Od. 2. 565.

Porrigitur, rostroque immanis vultur obunco

Immortale jecur tondens, fœcundaque pœnis

Viscera, rimaturque epulis, habitatque sub alto G. 1. 384.

Pectore; nec fibris requies datur ulla renatis. 600 1. 69.

Quid memorem Lapithas, Ixiona, Pirithoûmque? Od. 2. 581. 592.

- s. 364., 7. 502.,  
 8. 649., 12.  
 755. Quos super atra silex jam jam lapsura, cadentique  
 Imminet assimilis: lucent genialibus altis  
 Aurea fulcra toris, epulæque ante ora paratæ  
 Od. A. 364. Regifico luxu; Furiarum maxima juxta  
 Accubat, et manibus prohibet contingere mensas,  
 Exsurgitque facem attollens, atque intonat ore.  
 1. 361. Hic, quibus invisi fratres, dum vita manebat,  
 Pulsatusve parens, et fraus innexa clienti;  
 Aut qui divitiis soli incubuere repertis, 610  
 Nec partem posuere suis; quæ maxima turba est:  
 Quique ob adulterium cæsi; quique arma secuti  
 Ecl. 1. 71. vel Impia, nec veriti dominorum fallere dextras,  
 G. 4. 213. Inclusi pœnam expectant. Ne quære doceri,  
 Quam pœnam; aut quæ forma viros, fortunave  
 Saxum ingens volvunt alii, radiisve rotarum [mersit.  
 Districti pendent; sedet, æternumque sedebit,  
 Infelix Theseus; Phlegyasque miserrimus omnes  
 Admonet, et magnâ testatur voce per umbras: 619  
 Pindar. Pyth. 'Discite justitiam moniti, et non temnere divos.'  
 2. 39. Vendidit hic auro patriam, dominumque potentem  
 Cf. Cic. Phil. Imposuit; fixit leges pretio atque refixit.  
 Ipp. 12. Hic thalamum invasit natæ, vetitosque hymenæos.  
 Ausi omnes immane nefas, ausoque potiti.  
 II. B. 499., G. 2. Non, mihi si linguæ centum sint, oraque centum,  
 103. Ferrea vox, omnes scelerum comprehendere formas,  
 Omnia pœnarum percurrere nomina, possim."  
 Hæc ubi dicta dedit Phœbi longæva sacerdos:  
 "Sed jam age, carpe viam, et susceptum perface  
 munus;  
 7. 634. Acceleremus," ait: "Cyclopum educta caminis 630  
 Mœnia conspicio, atque adverso fornice portas,  
 Hæc ubi nos præcepta jubent deponere dona."  
 Dixerat; et, pariter gressi per opaca viarum,  
 5. 316. Corripiunt spatium medium, foribusque propin-  
 quant.

Occupat Æneas aditum, corpusque recenti  
Spargit aquâ, ramumque adverso in limine figit.

424.

4. 635.

629.

Pind. Ol. 2.  
111. Cf. Plat.  
Phæd. sub  
fin.

His demum exactis, perfecto munere divæ,

Devenêre locos lætos, et amœna vireta

Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesque beatas.

Largior hic campos æther et lumine vestit 640

Purpureo; solemque suum, sua sidera, nôrunt.

Pars in gramineis exercent membra palæstris;

Contendunt ludo, et fulvâ luctantur arenâ:

Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas, et carmina dicunt.

Od. 6. 264.

Necnon Threïcius longâ cum veste sacerdos

Ecl. 3. 46. G. 4.  
454.

Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum;

Jamque fidem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno.

Il. 9. 231.

Hic genus antiquum Teucris, pulcherrima proles,

Magnanimi heroës, nati melioribus annis, 649

Ilusque, Assaracusque, et Trojæ Dardanus auctor.

Arma procul, currusque virûm miratur inanes.

Stant terrâ defixæ hastæ, passimque soluti

Per campos pascuntur equi. Quæ gratia currûm

Armorumque fuit vivis, quæ cura nitentes

Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repôstos.

Conspicit, ecce! alios dextrâ lævâque per herbam

8. 182.

Vescentes, lætumque choro Pæana canentes,

Inter odoratum lauri nemus; unde supernè

Plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur amnis.

Hic manus, ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi,

7. 182.

Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat, 661

Quique pii vates, et Phœbo digna locuti,

Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,

Quique suî memores alios fecere merendo:

Hor. 3. 3. 13.,  
Ep. 1. 7. 24.

Omnibus his niveâ cinguntur tempora vittâ.

Quos circumfusus sic est affata Sibylla;

Musæum ante omnes; medium nam plurima turba

Il. 7. 226.

Hunc habet, atque humeris extantem suspicit altis:

“ Dicite, felices animæ, tuque, optime vates,

Lucr. 3. 78. Quæ regio Anchisen, quis habet locus? illius ergo  
Venimus, et magnos Erebi tranavimus amnes." 671  
Atque huic responsum paucis ita reddidit heros:  
"Nulli certa domus: lucis habitamus opacis;  
Riparumque toros, et prata recentia rivis  
Incolimus. Sed vos, si fert ita corde voluntas,

cf. 5. 865. Hoc superate jugum; et facili jam tramite sistam."  
Dixit; et ante tulit gressum, camposque nitentes  
Desuper ostentat: dehinc summa cacumina lin-  
quunt.

Od. 3. 151. At pater Anchises penitus convalle virenti  
Inclusas animas, superumque ad lumen ituras, 680  
Lustrabat studio recolens, omnemque suorum  
Forte recensebat numerum, carosque nepotes,  
Fataque, fortunasque virum, moresque, manusque.  
Isque, ubi tendentem adversum per gramina vidit  
Ænean, alacris palmas utrasque tetendit;  
Effusæque genis lacrimæ; et vox excidit ore:

1. 440., 5. 731. "Venisti tandem, tuaque exspectata parenti  
Vicit iter durum pietas? datur ora tueri,  
499. Nate, tua; et notas audire et reddere voces?  
Sic equidem ducebam animo, rebarque futurum, 690  
Tempora dinumerans; nec me mea cura fefellit.

335. Quas ego te terras, et quanta per æquora vectum  
Accipio! quantis jactatum, nate, periculis!

11. 2. 538. Quam metui, ne quid Libyæ tibi regna nocerent!"  
Ille autem: "Tua me, genitor, tua tristis imago,

5. 731. Sæpius occurrens, hæc limina tendere adegit:  
Stant sale Tyrrheno classes. Da jungere dextram,  
Da, genitor; teque amplexu ne subtrahe nostro."  
Sic memorans, largo fletu simul ora rigabat.

Od. 3. 205. Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum; 700  
Ter frustra comprehensa manus effugit imago,

G. 4. 500. Par levibus ventis, volucrique simillima somno.  
Interea videt Æneas in valle reductâ

Seclusum nemus, et virgulta sonantia silvis, 12. 522.  
Lethæumque, domos placidas qui prænatat, amnem.  
Hunc circum innumeræ gentes, populique vola-  
bant;

Ac, veluti in pratis ubi apes æstate serenâ 1. 420., II. β.  
Floribus insidunt variis, et candida circum 87.

Lilia funduntur; strepit omnis murmure campus.  
Horrescit visu subito, causasque requirit 710

Inscius Æneas; quæ sint ea flumina porro, Æn. I. 198., 2.  
Quive viri tanto complêrint agmine ripas. 483.

Tum pater Anchises: "Animæ, quibus altera fato 466.

Corpora debentur, Lethæi ad fluminis undam Cf. G. 4. 220.  
Securos latices, et longa oblivia potant. et Ecl. 6. 31.

Has equidem memorare tibi, atque ostendere coram,  
Jampridem hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum;  
Quo magis Italiâ mecum lætere repertâ.

O pater! anne aliquas ad cœlum hinc ire putan- Cf. Plato, Ti-  
dum est mæus.

Sublimes animas? iterumque ad tarda reverti 720 731.

Corpora? quæ lucis miseris tam dira cupido?

Dicam equidem, nec te suspensum, nate, tenebo,"

Suscipit Anchises; atque ordine singula pandit.

"Principio, cœlum, ac terras, camposque liquen- Æsch. Persæ,  
Lucentemque globum Lunæ, Titaniaque astra, [tes, 115. Lucr. 6.  
404; 5.

Spiritus intus alit; totamque, infusa per artus,

Mens agitat molem, et magno se corpore miscet. Clc. Div. I. 11.

Inde hominum pecudumque genus, vitæque volan- G. 4. 221.  
tûm,

Et quæ marmoreo fert monstra sub æquore pontus.

Ignæus est ollis vigor, et cœlestis origo 730

Seminibus; quantum non noxia corpora tardant, 720., G. 2. 151.

Terrenique hebetant artus, moribundaque mem-  
bra.

Hinc metuunt, cupiuntque; dolent, gaudentque;  
neque auras

- Respiciunt, clausæ tenebris, et carcere cæco.  
 Quin et, supremo quum lumine vita reliquit, [omnes  
 1. 91. Non tamen omne malum miseris, nec funditus  
 Corporeæ excedunt pestes : penitusque necesse est  
 Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris.  
 3. 182. Ergo exercentur pœnis, veterumque malorum  
 G. 4. 196. Supplicia expendunt. Aliæ panduntur inanes 740  
 Suspensæ ad ventos : aliis sub gurgite vasto  
 5. 541. Infectum eluitur scelus, aut exuritur igni.  
 6. 119., 10. 534. Quisque suos patimur Manes : exinde per amplum  
 G. 4. 378. Mittimur Elysium, et pauci læta arva tenemus :  
 Donec longa dies, perfecto temporis orbe,  
 738., 742. Concretam exemit labem, purumque reliquit  
 Æthereum sensum, atque auræ simplicis ignem.  
 Cf. Plato, in  
 Menone et  
 Repub. l. x. Has omnes, ubi mille rotam volvère per annos,  
 Lethæum ad fluvium deus evocat agmine magno ;  
 Scilicet immemores supera ut convexa revisant, 750  
 Rursus et incipiant in corpora velle reverti.”  
 Dixerat Anchises : natumque, unàque Sibyllam,  
 Conventus trahit in medios, turbamque sonantem ;  
 Et tumultum capit, unde omnes longo ordine posset  
 Adversos legere, et venientûm discere vultus.  
 Cf. 5. 737. “ Nunc age, Dardaniam prolem quæ deinde sequa-  
 tur  
 Gloria, qui maneant Italâ de gente nepotes,  
 Illustres animas, nostrumque in nomen ituras,  
 Expediam dictis, et te tua fata docebo.  
 “ Ille, vides ? purâ juvenis qui nititur hastâ, 760  
 Proxima sorte tenet lucis loca ; primus ad auras  
 Æthereas Italo commixtus sanguine surget,  
 12. 515. Silvius, Albanum nomen, tua posthuma proles :  
 Quem tibi longævo serum Lavinia conjux  
 779. Educet silvis regem, regumque parentem :  
 Livy, 1. 1—3. Unde genus Longâ nostrum dominabitur Albâ.  
 Cf. *αὐδὴς*  
 Ἀχαιοῦ. Proximus ille, Procas, Trojanæ gloria gentis,

Et Capys, et Numitor, et, qui te nomine reddet, Livy, l. 3—5.  
 Silvius Æneas; pariter pietate vel armis 769  
 Egregius, si unquam regnandam acceperit Albam.  
 Qui juvenes! quantas ostentat, aspice, vires!  
 At, qui umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu, 8. 684.  
 Hi tibi Nomentum, et Gabios, urbemque Fidenam;  
 Hi Collatinas imponent montibus arces,  
 Pometios, Castrumque Inui, Bolamque, Coramque.  
 Hæc tum nomina erunt; nunc sunt sine nomine  
 terræ.

Quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addit (Addo) 170., 9.  
 Romulus; Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater 649, 765., Ecl.  
 Educet. Viden' ut geminæ stant vertice cristæ, 6. 29.  
 Et pater ipse suo superûm jam signat honore? 765. 780  
 En! hujus, natæ, auspicii illa inclyta Roma  
 Imperium terris, animos æquabit Olympo,  
 Septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces, G. 2. 535.  
 Felix prole virûm: qualis Berecynthia mater G. 2. 167.  
 Invehitur curru Phrygiæ turrata per urbes,  
 Lætæ deûm partu, centum complexa nepotes,  
 Omnes cœlicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes. [tem, 11. a. 18.  
 Huc geminas nunc flecte acies: hanc aspice gen-  
 Romanosque tuos. Hic Cæsar, et omnis Iuli  
 Progenies, magnum cœli ventura sub axem. 790  
 Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti sæpius audis,  
 Augustus Cæsar, divi genus: aurea condet Ecl. 4. 6.  
 Sæcula qui rursus Latio, regnata per arva 3. 14.  
 Saturno quondam; super et Garamantas et Indos G. 2. 172.  
 Proferet imperium: jacet extra sidera tellus,  
 Extra anni solisque vias, ubi cœlifer Atlas G. 1. 233—240.  
 Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum. 4. 482.  
 Hujus in adventum jam nunc et Caspia regna  
 Responsis horrent divûm, et Mæotia tellus,  
 Et septemgemi turbant trepida ostia Nili. 800 2. 225, Lucr. 2.  
 Nec verò Alcides tantum telluris obivit, 125.



- II. 6. 41. Fixerit æripedem cervam licèt, aut Erymanthi  
 Pacârît nemora, et Lernam tremefecerit arcu.  
 Nec qui pampineis victor juga flectit habenis,  
 Liber, agens celso Nysæ de vertice tigres.  
 G 2. 433 Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere factis?  
 1. 541. Aut metus Ausoniâ prohibet consistere terrâ?  
 " Quis procul ille autem ramis insignis olivæ,  
 Cf. 1. 470. Sacra ferens? Nosco crines incanaque menta  
 Regis Romani, primus qui legibus urbem 810  
 Fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terrâ  
 Livy, 1. 22. Missus in imperium magnum. Cui deinde subibit,  
 1. 722 Otia qui rumpet patriæ, residesque movebit,  
 7. 693 Tullus, in arma viros, et jam desueta triumphis  
 Agmina. Quem juxta sequitur jactantior Ancus,  
 Hor. Od. 3. 2. Nunc quoque jam nimium gaudens popularibus  
 20., et Clc. auris.  
 pro Cluën.  
 77. Vis et Tarquinius reges, animamque superbam  
 Livy, 1. 56. 2 Ultoris Bruti, fascesque videre receptos?  
 1. Consulis imperium his primus, sævasque secures  
 Accipiet; natosque pater, nova bella moventes, 820  
 Livy, 2. 5. Ad pœnam pulchrâ pro libertate vocabit.  
 Infelix! Utcunque ferent ea facta minores,  
 Vincet amor patriæ, laudumque immensa cupido.  
 Quin Decios, Drusosque procul, sævumque securi  
 Livy, 8. 7. et Aspice Torquatum, et referentem signa Camillum.  
 5. 37. Illæ autem, paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis,  
 G. 1. 488. Concordes animæ nunc, et dum nocte premuntur,  
 Heu! quantum inter se bellum, si lumina vitæ  
 Attigerint, quantas acies stragemque ciebunt!  
 Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monœci 830  
 Descendens; gener adversis instructus Eois.  
 II. 4. 279., G. 3. Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella;  
 171. Neu patriæ validas in viscera vertite vires.  
 (vdc. case) Tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympo;  
 12. 192. Projice tela manu, sanguis meus.  
 " Ille triumphatâ Capitolia ad alta Corinθο

Victor aget currum, cæsis insignis Achivis.

Ernet ille Argos, Agamemnoniasque Mycenæ, Liv. 45. 31.

Ipsūque Æaciden, genus armipotentis Achilli; Cf. 1. 220.

Ultus avos Trojæ, templa et temerata Minervæ. 840 Cf. 1. 41.

“ Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquit ?

Quis Gracchi genus? aut geminos, duo fulmina belli, Lucr. 3. 1047.  
G. 4. 561.

Scipiadas, cladem Libyæ; parvoque potentem

Fabricium? vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem?\*

Quò fessum rapitis, Fabii? tu Maximus ille es,

Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.

Excudent alii spirantia mollius æra, G. 3. 24.

Credo equidem; vivos ducent de marmore vultus; Cf. 630.

Orabunt causas melius; cœlique meatus

Describent radio, et surgentia sidera dicent: 850 Ecl. 3. 41.

Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento: Lucr. 5. 1127.

Hæ tibi erunt artes; pacisque imponere morem, 1. 264.

Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos.”

Sic pater Anchises, atque hæc mirantibus addit:

“ Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis 883. Livy, 4.  
20.

Ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnes! 1. 501.

Hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu, Cic. Philipp.  
8. 3.

Sistet; eques sternet Pœnos, Gallumque rebellem;

Tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino.” Livy, 1. 10.

Atque hic Æneas (unâ namque ire videbat 860 Hor. iv. 15. 9.

Egregium formâ juvenem, et fulgentibus armis, 12. 275.

Sed frons læta parùm, et dejecto lumina vultu):

“ Quis pater, ille virum qui sic comitatur euntem? 12. 73.

Filius, anne aliquis magnâ de stirpe nepotum?

Quis strepitus circa comitum! quantum instar in ipso est! Cic. in Placn.  
52.

Sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbrâ.” Od. v. 351.

Tum pater Anchises, lacrimis ingressus obortis: G. 2. 175.

“ O nate! ingentem luctum ne quære tuorum:

- Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra  
 II. 6. 473. Esse sinent. Nimum vobis Romana propago 870  
 1. 73., Ecl. 7. Visa potens, Superi, propria hæc si dona fuissent.  
 81. Quantos ille virum magnam Mavortis ad urbem  
 Campus aget gemitus ! vel quæ, Tiberine, videbis  
 3. 478. Funera, quum tumulum præterlabere recentem!  
 Nec puer Iliacæ quisquam de gente Latinos  
 In tantum spe tollet avos ; nec Romula quondam  
 Ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno.  
 Heu pietas ! heu prisca fides ! invictaque bello  
 Dextera ! non illi quisquam se impune tulisset  
 Od. 6. 49. Obvius armato, seu quum pedes iret in hostem, 880  
 Seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos.  
 Cf. 9. 67. Heu miserande puer ! si quæ fata aspera rumpas,  
 Tu Marcellus eris. Manibus date lilia plenis ;  
 4. 683. Purpureos spargam flores, animamque nepotis  
 His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani  
 Munere." Sic totâ passim regione vagantur  
 1. 608. Aëris in campis latis, atque omnia lustrant.  
 Quæ postquam Anchises natum per singula duxit,  
 Incenditque animum famæ venientis amore ;  
 1. 91. Exin bella viro memorat quæ deinde gerenda ; 890  
 Laurentesque docet populos, urbemque Latini ;  
 3. 459. Et quo quemque modo fugiatque, feratque, laborem.  
 Hor. 3. 27. 41. Sunt geminæ Somni portæ: quarum altera fertur  
 Od. 7. 562. Cornea, quæ veris facilis detur exitus Umbris :  
 Altera, candenti perfecta nitens elephanto ;  
 Sed falsa ad cælum mittunt insomnia Manes.  
 His ubi tum natum Anchises, unæque Sibyllam  
 Prosequitur dictis, portæque emittit eburnâ.  
 Ille viam secat ad naves, sociosque revisit ;  
 Tum se ad Caietæ recto fert limite portum. 900  
 3. 277. Ancora de prorâ jacitur : stant littore puppes.

## LIBER VII.

- Tu quoque littoribus nostris, Æneïa nutrix,  
 Æternam moriens famam, Caieta, dedisti;  
 Et nunc servat honos sedem tuus, ossaque nomen  
 Hesperîâ in magnâ, si qua est ea gloria, signat.  
 At pius exsequiis Æneas rite solutis,  
 Aggeræ composito tumuli; postquam alta quiêrunt  
 Æquora, tendit iter velis, portumque relinquit.  
 Aspirant auræ in noctem, nec candida cursum  
 Luna negat; splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus.
- Proxima Circææ raduntur littora terræ; 10 3. 386., Od. x.  
 Dives inaccessos ubi Solis filia lucos Cf. Dion. l.  
 Assiduo resonat cantu, tectisque superbis 53.  
 Urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum, 6. 268.  
 Arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas. Od. x. 348.  
 Hinc exaudiri gemitus iræque leonum, Od. i. 59.  
 Vincla recusantûm, et serâ sub nocte rudentûm; G. 1. 294.  
 Setigerique sues, atque in præsepibus ursi Il. x. 31.  
 Sævire, ac formæ magnorum ululare luporum : Hor. Ep. 1. 2.  
 Quos hominum ex facie dea sæva potentibus herbis 23.  
 Induerat Circe in vultus ac terga ferarum. 20 3. 591.  
 Quæ ne monstra pii paterentur talia Troës, Od. x. 135.  
 Delati in portus, neu littora dira subirent; 212.  
 Neptunus ventis implevit vela secundis, G. 1. 188.  
 Atque fugam dedit, et præter vada fervida vexit.
- Jamque rubescebat radiis mare, et æthere ab alto  
 Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis; Lucr. 5. 656.  
 Quum venti posuere, omnisque repentè resedit 1. 302., 2. 235.  
 Flatus, et in lento luctantur marmore tonsæ. 10. 103.  
 Atque hîc Æneas ingentem ex æquore lucum Lucr. 2. 554.  
 Prospicit. Hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amœno, 30  
 Vorticibus rapidis, et multâ flavus arenâ,  
 In mare prorumpit. Variæ circûmque suprâque 1. 246., 4. 528.  
 et Lucr. 2. 144.

- Aspicit Oceanum, vertique regique videbunt." 101  
 Hæc responsa patris Fauni, monitusque silenti  
 10. 465. Nocte datos, non ipse suo premit ore Latinus;  
 Sed circum late volitans jam Fama per urbes  
 Ausonias tulerat, quum Laomedontia pubes  
 Gramineo ripæ religavit ab aggere classem.  
 Æneas, primique duces, et pulcher Iulus,  
 Lacr. 2 80. Corpora sub ramis deponunt arboris altæ;  
 Instituuntque dapes, et adorea liba per herbam  
 10. 707. Subjiciunt epulis; sic Jupiter ille monebat; 110  
 Ecl. 6. 35. Et Cereale solum pomis agrestibus augent.  
 Consumtis hîc fortè aliis, ut vertere morsus  
 Strabo. Lib. Exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi,  
 xiii. 9. 773. Et violare manu malisque audacibus orbem  
 Fatalis crusti, patulis nec parcere quadris;  
 3. 257. "Heus! etiam mensas consumimus!" inquit Iulus,  
 Nec plura, alludens. Ea vox audita laborum  
 Prima tulit finem; primamque loquentis ab ore  
 6. 197. vel 103. Eripuit pater, ac stupefactus numine, pressit.  
 et 9. 324.  
 3. 142. 162. 167. Continuo: "Salve, fatis mihi debita tellus, 120  
 Vosque," ait, "O fidi Trojæ salvete Penates!  
 Hic domus, hæc patria est. Genitor mihi talia  
 (namque  
 Cf. 3. 255. et Nunc repeto) Anchises fatorum arcana reliquit:  
 3. 394. 'Quum te, nate, fames, ignota ad littora vectum,  
 Accisis coget dapibus consumere mensas;  
 Hor. 1. 7. 17. Tum sperare domos defessus, ibique memento  
 9. 773. Prima locare manu molirique aggere tecta.'  
 2. 287; 6. 280. Hæc erat illa fames: hæc nos suprema manebant,  
 Exitii positura modum.  
 Quare agite, et primo læti cum lumine solis, 130  
 Od. 7. 120. Quæ loca, quive habeant homines, ubi mœnia gentis,  
 Vestigemus, et a portu diversa petamus.  
 Nunc pateras libate Jovi, precibusque vocate  
 Anchisen genitorem; et vina reponite mensis."

Sic deinde effatus, frondenti tempora ramo  
 Implicat, et, Geniumque loci, primamque deorum  
 Tellurem, Nymphasque, et adhuc ignota precatur  
 Numina : tum Noctem, Noctisque orientia Signa,  
 Idæumque Jovem, Phrygiamque ex ordine Matrem, 9. 4. 151.  
 Invocat, et duplices Cœloque Ereboque parentes.  
 Hic Pater omnipotens ter cœlo clarus ab alto 141 Cf. G. 1. 487.  
 Intonuit ; radiisque ardentem lucis, et auro Il. 6. 133.  
 Ipse manu quatiens ostendit ab æthere nubem. G. 2. 192,  
 Diditur hinc subitò Trojana per agmina rumor, Hor. 5. 2. 2.  
 Advenisse diem, quo debita mœnia condant. 66.  
 Certatim instaurant epulas, atque omine magno 120.  
 Crateras læti statuunt, et vina coronant.  
 Postera quum primâ lustrabat lampade terras Æn. 1. 724.  
 Orta dies ; urbem, et fines, et littora gentis  
 Diversi explorant ; hæc fontis stagna Numici, 150  
 Hunc Tybrim fluvium, hinc fortes habitare Latinos. Cf. 132.  
 Tum satus Anchisâ, delectos ordine ab omni,  
 Centum oratores augusta ad mœnia regis  
 Ire jubet, ramis velatos Palladis omnes ;  
 Donaue ferre viro, pacemque exposcere Teucris. 8. 116., Soph.  
 Haud mora, festinant jussi, rapidisque feruntur OE. T. 5.  
 Passibus. Ipse humili designat mœnia fossâ,  
 Moliturque locum ; primasque in littore sedes,  
 Castrorum in morem, pinnis atque aggere cingit.  
 Jamque, iter emensi, turres ac tecta Latinorum Cf. G. 1. 295.  
 Ardua cernebant juvenes, muroque subibant : 161  
 Ante urbem pueri et primævo flore juvenus  
 Exercentur equis, domitantque in pulvere currus ;  
 Aut acres tendunt arcus, aut lenta lacertis  
 Spicula contorquent ; cursuque ictuque laceassunt :  
 Quum, prævectus equo longævi regis ad aures  
 Nuncius ingentes ignotâ in veste reportat G. 1. 497.  
 Advenisse viros. Ille intra tecta vocari  
 Imperat, et solio medius consedit avito. Cf. 1. 698., Od.  
 β. 14.

- Tectum augustum, ingens, centum sublime co-  
lumnis, 170
- n. x. 172. Urbe fuit summâ, Laurentis regia Pici,  
Horrendum silvis, et religione parentum.  
Hic sceptrâ accipere, et primos attollere fasces  
Regibus omen erat: hoc illis curia templum,  
Hæ sacris sedes epulis: hic, ariete cæso,
- s. 183. Perpetuis soliti patres considerare mensis.  
Quin etiam veterum effigies ex ordine avorum  
Antiquâ e cedro, Italusque, paterque Sabinus  
G.2. 406., Hor. Vitisator, curvam servans sub imagine falcem;  
Od. 2. 12. 9. Saturnusque senex, Janique bifrontis imago, 180  
Vestibulo adstabant; alique ab origine reges,
- s. 660. Martia qui ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi.  
Multaque præterea sacris in postibus arma,  
Captivi pendent currus, curvæque secures,  
Et cristæ capitum, et portarum ingentia claustra,  
Spiculaque, clypeiue, ereptaue rostra carinis.
- Livy 1. 18. Ipse Quirinali lituo, parvâque sedebat
612. et 1. 323. Succinctus trabeâ, lævâque ancile gerebat [jux
691. 11. 23. Picus, equûm domitor: quem capta cupidine con-  
Aureâ percussum virgâ, versumque venenis, 190
- Ov. Met. 14. Fecit avem Circe, sparsitque coloribus alas.  
320.  
Cf. 1. 505. Tali intus templo divûm, patriâque, Latinus,  
Sede sedens, Teucros ad sese in tecta vocavit;  
Atque hæc ingressis placido prior edidit ore:
- Cf. Od. γ. 71. "Dicite, Dardanidæ; neque enim nescimus et  
urbem,  
Et genus, auditique advertitis æquore cursum;  
(Participle of Quid petitis? quæ causa rates, aut cujus egentes,  
the cause. Græcism). Littus ad Ausonium tot per vada cœrula vexit?  
Cf. 1. 9., 3. Sive errore viæ, seu tempestatibus acti,  
368. Qualia multa mari nautæ patiuntur in alto, 200  
Fluminis intrâstis ripas, portuque sedetis;  
Ne fugite hospitium, neve ignorete Latinos

Saturni gentem, haud vinclo nec legibus æquam,  
Sponte suâ, veterisque dei se more tenentem. 12. 819.

Atque equidem memini—fama est obscurior annis—  
Auruncos ita ferre senes, his ortus ut agris  
Dardanus Idæas Phrygiæ penetrârit ad urbes,  
Threïciamque Samon, quæ nunc Samothracia fer-  
tur.

Hinc illum, Corythi Tyrrhenâ ab sede profectum, 3. 170.  
Aurea nunc solio stellantis regia cœli 210 n. 3. 44.  
Accipit, et numerum divorum altaribus addit.”

Dixerat; et dicta Ilioneus sic voce secutus: Cf. 1. 521.

“Rex, genus egregium Fauni, nec fluctibus actos  
Atra subegit hiems vestris succedere terris, 5. 451.  
Nec sidus regione viæ littusve fefellit: 11. 530.

Consilio hanc omnes animisque volentibus urbem  
Afferimur, pulsî regnis, quæ maxima quondam  
Extremo veniens Sol aspiciebat Olympo.

Ab Jove principium generis: Jove Dardana pubes a 167.

Gaudet avo: Rex ipse Jovis de gente supremâ 220

Troïus Æneas, tua nos ad limina misit.

Quanta per Idæos, sævis effusa Mycenis,  
Tempestas îerit campos; quibus actus uterque, Cf. 227.

Europæ atque Asiæ, fatis concurrerit orbis;  
Audiit, et si quem tellus extrema refuso G. 2. 163.

Submovet Oceano, et si quem extenta plagarum  
Quatuor in medio dirimit plaga solis iniqui.

Diluvio ex illo tot vasta per æquora vecti, 1. 524., 6. 335.

Dis sedem exiguum patriis, littusque rogamus  
Innocuum, et cunctis undamque auramque pa-  
tentem. 230

Non erimus regno indecores; nec vestra feretur 1. 316.

Fama levis, tantive abolescet gratia facti;  
Nec Trojam Ausonios gremio excepisse pigebit. 4. 374.

Fata per Æneæ juro, dextramque potentem,  
Sive fide, seu quis bello est expertus, et armis; 11. 3. 273.



- Multi nos populi, multæ (ne temne, quod ultro  
 154. Præferimus manibus vittas, ac verba precantia)  
 Et petiêre sibi et voluêre adjungere gentes.  
 Sed nos fata deûm vestras exquirere terras  
 Imperiis egêre suis. Hinc Dardanus ortus 240  
 Huc repetit, jussisque ingentibus urget Apollo  
 150. Tyrrhenum ad Tybrim, et fontis vada sacra Nu-  
 mici.  
 Dat tibi præterea fortunæ parva prioris  
 1. 647. Munera, reliquias Trojâ ex ardente receptas.  
 Hoc pater Anchises auro libabat ad aras:  
 Hoc Priami gestamen erat, quum jura vocatis  
 More daret populis, sceptrumque, sacerque tiaras,  
 Cf. *Ιεργα γο- 20- 217.* Iliadumque labor, vestes."  
 II. χ. 217. Talibus Ilionei dictis, defixa Latinus  
 Cf. 2. 1. Obtutu tenet ora, soloque immobilis hæret, 250  
 Intentos volvens oculos: nec purpura regem  
 Picta movet, nec sceptrâ movent Priamæia tantum,  
 9. 439. Quantum in connubio natæ thalamoque moratur:  
 4. 346. Et veteris Fauni volvit sub pectore sortem:  
 3. 558. Hunc illum fati externâ ab sede profectum  
 Portendi generum, paribusque in regna vocari  
 Auspiciis; huic progeniem virtute futuram  
 Egregiam, et totum quæ viribus occupet orbem.  
 Tandem lætus ait: "Dî nostra incepta secundent,  
 Auguriumque suum. Dabitur, Trojane, quod optas.  
 Munera nec sperno. Non vobis, rege Latino, 261  
 1. 531. Divitis uber agri, Trojæve opulentia deerit.  
 Ipse modo Æneas, nostri si tanta cupido est,  
 1. 316., G. 2. Si jungi hospitio properat, sociusque vocari,  
 192.  
 Cf. 498. et 1. Adveniat; vultus neve exhorrescat amicos:  
 69.  
 342. Pars mihi pacis erit dextram tetigisse tyranni.  
 Vos contra regi mea nunc mandata referte.  
 II. η. 311. Est mihi nata, viro gentis quam jungere nostræ,  
 254. Non patrio ex adyto sortes, non plurima cœlo

Monstra sinunt : generos externis affore ab oris, 270

Hoc Latio restare canunt, qui sanguine nostrum

Nomen in astra ferant. Hunc illum poscere fata

(fata) 1. 382.

Et reor, et, si quid veri mens augurat, opto."

3. 444. et cf. 3. 340.

Hæc effatus, equos numero pater eligit omni :

Stabant ter centum nitidi in præsepibus altis.

Omnibus extemplo Teucris jubet ordine duci

Instratos ostro alipedes, pictisque tapetis.

II. v. 230., Æ.  
409., Pind.  
Nem. 1. 6.

Aurea pectoribus demissa monilia pendent :

Tecti auro, fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum.

Absenti Æneæ currum, geminosque jugales, 280

II. s. 265.

Semine ab ætherio, spirantes naribus ignem,

G. 2. 151.

Illorum de gente, patri quos dædala Circe

Lucr. 1. 7. et

Suppositâ de matre nothos furata creavit.

229.  
6. 24.

Talibus, Æneadæ, donis dictisque Latini,

Sublimes in equis redeunt, pacemque reportant.

Ecce autem Inachiis sese referebat ab Argis

Od. s. 282.

Sæva Jovis conjux, aurasque invecta tenebat ;

Et lætum Æneam, classemque ex æthere longe

Dardaniam Siculo prospexit ab usque Pachyno.

Moliri jam tecta videt, jam fidere terræ, 290

Deseruisse rates. Stetit acri fixa dolore.

11. 645.

Tum quassans caput, hæc effudit pectore dicta :

II. e. 200. 442.

"Heu stirpem invisam ! et fatis contraria nostris

Fata Phrygum ! num Sigeis occumbere campis,

1. 97.

Num capti potuere capi ? num incensa cremavit

Troja viros ? medias acies, mediosque per ignes

Invenêre viam. At, credo, mea numina tandem

1. 39., Ecl. 3.  
10.

Fessa jacent, odiis aut exsaturata quievi !

Quin etiam patriâ excussos infesta per undas

9. 68.

Ausa sequi, et profugis toto me opponere ponto. 300

Absumtæ in Teucros vires cœlique marisque.

Quid Syrtes, aut Scylla mihi, quid vasta Charybdis

Profuit ? optato conduntur Thybridis alveo,

2. 401

Securi pelagi, atque mei. Mars perdere gentem

Cf. 1. 37—49.  
et 350

- Immanem Lapithûm valuit: concessit in iras  
 Ipse deûm antiquam genitor Calydonâ Dianæ;  
 II. 1. 529. Quod scelus aut Lapithas tantum, aut Calydonâ me-  
 rentem?
1. 46. Ast ego, magna Jovis conjux, nil linquere inausum  
 Quæ potui infelix, quæ memet in omnia verti,  
 Vincor ab Æneâ. Quod si mea numina non sunt 310  
 Magna satis, dubitem haud equidem implorare quod  
 usquam est:  
 Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo.  
 Non dabitur regnis, esto, prohibere Latinis,
1. 257. Atque immota manet fatis Lavinia conjux:  
 At trahere, atque moras tantis licet addere rebus;  
 At licet amborum populos exscindere regum.  
 Hâc gener atque socer coëant mercede suorum.  
 Sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo;
4. 166. Et Bellona manet te pronuba. Nec face tantum  
 10. 704. Cisseis prægnans ignes enixa jugales; 320  
 Quin idem Veneri partus suus, et Paris alter,  
 4. 344. Funestæque iterum recidiva in Pergama tædæ.”
- Juv. 7. 70. Hæc ubi dicta dedit, terras horrenda petivit.  
 II. 1. 567. Luctificam Allecto dirarum ab sede sororum  
 Æsch. Eumen. 68. Infernisque ciet tenebris; cui tristia bella,  
 II. 1. 890. Iræque, insidiæque, et crimina noxia cordi.  
 Odit et ipse pater Pluton, odere sorores  
 Tartaræ monstrum: tot sese vertit in ora,  
 1. 316. et G. 2. 17. Tam sævæ facies, tot pullulat atra colubris.  
 Quam Juno his acuit verbis, ac talia fatur: 330  
 “Hunc mihi da proprium, virgo sata nocte, laborem,  
 12. 387. Hanc operam; ne noster honos, infractave cedat  
 Fama loco; neu connubiis ambire Latinum  
 Æneadæ possint, Italosve obsidere fines.  
 Tu potes unanimos armare in prælia fratres,  
 4. 8., 12. 264. Atque odiis versare domos: tu verbera tectis  
 Æsch. Cl. πολυώνυ. Funereasque inferre faces: tibi nomina mille,  
 μνη.

- Mille nocendi artes. Fœcundum concute pectus, 11. 451., Juv.  
 Disjice compositam pacem, sere crimina belli : 10. 527.  
 Arma velit, poscatque simul, rapiatque juvenus." 326. et 12. 600.
- Exin Gorgoneis Allecto infecta venenis 341  
 Principio Latium et Laurentis tecta tyranni 266.  
 Celsa petit, tacitumque obsedit limen Amatæ : 6. 268.  
 Quam super adventu Teucrûm, Turnique hyme-  
 næis,  
 Fœmineæ ardentem curæque iræque coquebant.  
 Huic Dea cœruleis unum de crinibus anguem 5. 451.  
 Conjicit, inque sinum præcordia ad intima subdit :  
 Quo furibunda domum monstro permisceat omnem.  
 Ille inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus  
 Volvitur attactu nullo, fallitque furem, 350 2. 377. Cf.  
 Vipeream inspirans animam : fit tortile collo *ἰλαθὺν ὑπὸ*  
 Aurum ingens coluber, fit longæ tænia vittæ, *στῆθους.*  
 Innectitque comas, et membris lubricus errat. 5. 451.  
 Ac dum prima lues udo sublapsa veneno  
 Pertentat sensus, atque ossibus implicat ignem ; 6. 659.  
 Necdum animus toto percepit pectore flammam ;  
 Mollius, et solito matrum de more, locuta est,  
 Multa super natâ lacrymans, Phrygiisque hymenæis : 1. 750.  
 "Exulibusne datur ducenda Lavinia Teucris, Cf. 98.  
 O genitor? nec te miseret natæque, tuique? 360  
 Nec matris miseret; quam primo Aquilone relin-  
 quet  
 Perfidus, alta petens, abductâ virgine, prædo?  
 At non sic Phrygius penetrat Lacedæmona pastor, (Pres. for  
 Ledæamque Helenam Trojanas vexit ad urbes. Perf.) 3. 3., 9.  
 Quid tua sancta fides, quid cura antiqua tuorum, 266., 11. 172.  
 Et consanguineo toties data dextera Turno?  
 Si gener externâ petitur de gente Latinis, 266.  
 Idque sedet, Faunisque premunt te jussa parentis; 11. 551.  
 Omnem equidem sceptris terram quæ libera nostris  
 Dissidet, externam reor; et sic dicere Divos. 370

- Et Turno, si prima domûs repetatur origo,  
 410. Inachus Acrisiusque patres, mediæque Mycenæ.”  
 His ubi nequicquam dictis experta, Latinum  
 Contrà stare videt; penitusque in viscera lapsum  
 Serpentis furiale malum, totamque pererrat;  
 Tum verò infelix, ingentibus excita monstribus,  
 G. 2. 227. Immensam sine more furit lymphata per urbem :  
 11. §. 413. Ceu quondam torto volitans sub verbere turbo,  
 Quem pueri magno in gyro vacua atria circùm  
 Intenti ludo exercent. Ille actus habenâ 380  
 Curvatis fertur spatiis : stupet inscia suprâ  
 Impubesque manus, mirata volubile buxum :  
 Dant animos plagæ. Non cursu segnior illo  
 Per medias urbes agitur, populosque feroces.  
 Quin etiam in silvas, simulato numine Bacchi,  
 Majus adorsa nefas, majoremque orsa furorem,  
 Evolat; et natam frondosis montibus abdit,  
 4. 18. Quo thalamum eripiat Teucris, tædasque moretur :  
 4. 301. Evoë, Bacche, fremens, solum te virgine dignum  
 Vociferans. Etenim molles tibi sumere thyrsos,  
 Eur. Bacch. 494. Te lustrare choro, sacrum tibi pascere crinem. 391  
 12. 946. Fama volat; Furiisque accensas pectore matres  
 G. 1. 330. et Idem omnes simul ardor agit nova quærere tecta.  
 Æn. 1. 319. Deseruêre domos; ventis dant colla comasque.  
 Ast aliæ tremulis ululatibus æthera complent,  
 Pampineasque gerunt incinctæ pellibus hastas.  
 Ipsa inter medias flagrantem fervida pinum  
 Sustinet, ac natæ Turnique canit hymenæos,  
 Eur. Bacch. 1123. Sanguineam torquens aciem; torvùmque repentè  
 Clamat: “Io matres, audite ubi quæque, Latinæ.  
 Si qua piis animis manet infelicitis Amatæ 401  
 1. 261. Gratia, si juris materni cura remordet;  
 Solvite crinales vittas, capite orgia mecum.”  
 Talem inter silvas, inter deserta ferarum,  
 Reginam Allecto stimulis agit undique Bacchi.

Postquam visa satîs primos acuisse furores, 9. 464.

Consiliumque omnemque domum vertisse Latini :

Protenus hinc fuscis tristis Dea tollitur alis

Audacis Rutuli ad muros : quam dicitur urbem  
Acrisioneis Danaë fundâsse colonis, 410 372.

Præcipiti delata Noto : locus Ardea quondam

Dictus avis, et nunc magnum manet Ardea nomen.

Sed fortuna fuit. Tectis hîc Turnus in altis 2. 325.

Jam mediam nigrâ carpebat nocte quietem.

Allecto torvam faciem et furialia membra

Exuit ; in vultus sese transformat aniles,

Et frontem obscœnam rugis arat ; induit albos

Cum vittâ crines ; tum rantum innectit olivæ. G. 3. 21.

Fit Calybe, Junonis anus templique sacerdos ; 11. 4. 211.

Et juveni ante oculos his secum vocibus offert :

“ Turne, tot incassum fusos patiere labores, 421 12. 242.

Et tua Dardaniis transcribi sceptrâ colonis ? 5. 750.

Rex tibi conjugium et quæsitâ sanguine dotes

Abnegat, externusque in regnum quæritur hæres.

I nunc, ingratis offer te, irrise, periclis ;

Tyrrhenas, i, sterne acies ; tege pace Latinos.

Hæc aded tibi me, placidâ cùm nocte jaceres, (ad-rd) 4. 533.,

Ipsa palam fari omnipotens Saturnia jussit. 5. 268., 8.

Quare age, et armari pubem portisque moveri 535.

Lætus in arma para ; et Phrygios, qui flumine pul- Cf. 30. Cf.

chro 430 *καλλιπρεος*.

Consedêre, duces, pictasque exure carinas.

Cœlestum vis magna jubet. Rex ipse Latinus,

Ni dare conjugium, et dicto parere fatetur,

Sentiat, et tandem Turnum experiatur in armis.”

Hîc juvenis vatem irridens, sic orsa vicissim

Ore refert : “ Classes invectas Tybridis alveo 3. 77. et 5. 6.

Non, ut rere, meas effugit nuncius aures :

Ne tantos mihi finge metus ; nec regia Juno

Immemor est nostri.

- a. 462. Sed te victa situ, verique efficta senectus, 440  
 O mater, curis nequicquam exercet; et arma  
 Regum inter, falsâ vatem formidine ludit.  
 Cura tibi, Divûm effigies et templa tueri:
- II. 5. 492. Bella viri pacemque gerent, \*quis bella gerenda."\*  
 Talibus Allecto dictis exarsit in iras.  
 At juveni oranti subitus tremor occupat artus,
1. 316. Diriguere oculi; tot Erinnyes sibilat hydris,  
 Tantaque se facies aperit. Tum flammea torquens
- G. 4. 551. Lumina, cunctantem et quærentem dicere plura
- Juv. 7. 73. Repulit, et geminos erexit crinibus angues, 450
6. 557. Verberaque insonuit, rabidoque hæc addidit ore:  
 "En ego victa situ, quam veri efficta senectus  
 Arma inter regum falsâ formidine ludit;—  
 Respice ad hæc:—adsum dirarum ab sede sororum;  
 Bella manu, letumque gero."  
 Sic effata, facem juveni conjecit, et atro  
 Lumine fumantes fixit sub pectore tædas.
- Cf. 4. 631. Olli somnum ingens rupit pavor; ossaque et artus
1. 246. Perfudit toto proruptus corpore sudor. 459
3. 648. Arma amens fremit, arma toro tectisque requirit.  
 Sævît amor ferri, et scelerata insania belli,  
 Ira supèr. Magno veluti cùm flamma sonore
3. 489., II. 6.  
 362., Od. 8.  
 435.
- Virgea suggeritur costis undantis aheni,  
 Exultantque æstu latices; furit intus aquai,  
 Fumidus atque altè spumis exuberat amnis;  
 Nec jam se capit unda; volat vapor ater ad auras.
8. 61., 5. 6. Ergò iter ad regem, pollutâ pace, Latinum  
 Indicit primis juvenum, et jubet arma parari.  
 Tutari Italiam, detrudere finibus hostem: 469  
 Se satis ambobus Teucrisque venire Latinisque.
5. 234. Hæc ubi dicta dedit, divosque in vota vocavit,  
 Certatim sese Rutuli exhortantur in arma.  
 Hunc decus egregium formæ movet, atque juvenes
- Hor. Od. 1. 1. Hunc atavi reges, hunc claris dextera factis.

- Dum Turnus Rutulos animis audacibus implet,  
 Allecto in Teucros Stygiis se concitat alis;  
 Arte novâ speculata locum, quo littore pulcher  
 Insidiis cursuque feras agitabat Iulus.  
 Hic subitam canibus rabiem Cocytia virgo  
 Objicit, et noto nares contingit odore, 480  
 Ut cervum ardentes agerent : quæ prima laborum  
 Causa fuit, belloque animos accendit agrestes.  
 Cervus erat formâ præstanti et cornibus ingens,  
 Tyrrhidæ pueri quem matris ab ubere raptum  
 Nutribant, Tyrrheusque pater, cui regia parent  
 Armenta, et latè custodia credita campi.  
 Assuetum imperiis soror omni Silvia curâ  
 Mollibus intexens ornabat cornua sertis;  
 Pectebatque ferum, puroque in fonte lavabat. 2. 51., 11. 571.  
 Ille manum patiens, mensæque assuetus herili, 490  
 Errabat silvis ; rursusque ad limina nota  
 Ipse domum serâ quamvis se nocte ferebat. Cf. Ecl. 8.  
 Hunc procul errantem rabidæ venantis Iûli 106.  
 Commovêre canes ; fluvio cùm fortè secundo  
 Deflueret, ripâque æstus viridante levaret.  
 Ipse etiam eximæ laudis succensus amore  
 Ascanius curvo direxit spicula cornu :  
 Nec dextræ erranti Deus afuit, actaque multo Cf. 265., et 1.  
 Perque uterum sonitu, perque ilia venit arundo. 69.  
 Saucius at quadrupes nota intra tecta refugit, 500 Cf. r. 461.  
 Successitque gemens stabulis ; questuque, cruen-  
 tus,  
 Atque imploranti similis, tectum omne replevit. 6. 602.  
 Silvia prima soror, palmis percussa lacertos, 1. 158. 481.  
 Auxilium vocat, et duos conclamat agrestes.  
 Olli (pestis enim tacitis latet aspera silvis)  
 Improvisi adsunt : hic torre armatus obusto,  
 Stipitis hic gravidi nodis ; quod cuique repertum 1. 150.  
 Rimanti, telum ira facit. Vocat agmina Tyrrheus.



- Quadrifidam quercum cuneis ut fortè coactis  
 Ecl. 3. 63. Scindebat, raptâ spirans immane securi. 510  
 At sæva e speculis tempus Dea nacta nocendi,  
 5. 113., II. 2. Ardua tecta petit stabuli, et de culmine summo  
 5-14. Pastorale canit signum, cornuque recurvo  
 Tartaream intendit vocem: quâ protenus omne  
 G. 1. 330. Contremuit nemus, et silvæ intonuere profundæ.  
 Apoll. Argon. 4. 131. Audiit et Triviæ longè lacus, audiit amnis  
 Sulfureâ Nar albus aquâ, fontesque Velini;  
 Et trepidæ matres pressère ad pectora natos.  
 Tum verò ad vocem celeres, quâ buccina signum  
 Dira dedit, raptis concurrunt undique telis 520  
 Indomiti agricolæ: necnon et Troia pubes  
 II. 7. 259. Ascanio auxilium castris effundit apertis.  
 Direxère acies: non jam certamine agresti,  
 Stipitibus duris agitur, sudibusve præustis;  
 II. 6. 118. Sed ferro ancipiti decernunt, atraque latè  
 II. 7. 339., G. 2. 142. Horrescit strictis seges ensibus, æraque fulgent  
 Lucr. 4. 218. Sole lacescita, et lucem sub nubila jactant.  
 G. 3. 237. Fluctus uti primo cœpit cùm albescere vento,  
 Paulatim sese tollit mare, et altiùs undas  
 II. 2. 422. Erigit, inde imo consurgit ad æthera fundo. 530  
 Hic juvenis primam ante aciem stridente sagittâ,  
 Natorum Tyrrhi fuerat qui maximus, Almo  
 Cf. G. 1. 410. Sternitur; hæsit enim sub gutture vulnus, et udæ  
 II. 7. 388. Vocis iter, tenuemque inclusit sanguine vitam.  
 Cf. 2. 111. Corpora multa virûm circa; seniorque Galesus,  
 Dum paci medium se offert, justissimus unus  
 II. 1. 612. Qui fuit, Ausoniisque olim ditissimus arvis.  
 Quinque greges illi balantûm, quina redibant  
 Armenta, et terram centum vertebat aratris. 539  
 Atque ea per campos æquo dum Marte geruntur,  
 Promissi Dea facta potens, ubi sanguine bellum  
 554. Imbuit, et primæ commisit funera pugnae;  
 Deserit Hesperiam, et, cœli convexa per auras,

Junonem victrix affatur voce superbâ :

“En perfecta tibi bello discordia tristi :

Dic in amicitiam coëant, et fœdera jungant.

Quandoquidem Ausonio respersi sanguine Teu-  
cros ;

Hoc etiam his addam, tua si mihi certa voluntas :

Finitimas in bella feram rumoribus urbes,

Accendamque animos insani Martis amore, 550 6. 268.

Undique ut auxilio veniant ; spargam arma per  
agros.” [est ;

Tum contrà Juno : “Terrorum et fraudis abunde

Stant belli causæ, pugnatur cominus armis. 1. 316.

Quæ fors prima dedit, sanguis novus imbuat arma. 542.

Talia connubia et tales celebrent hymenæos

Egregium Veneris genus et rex ipse Latinus.

Te super ætherias errare licentiùs auras

Haud pater ipse velit, summi regnator Olympi.

Cede locis : ego, si qua super fortuna laborum est, 11. æ. 522. Ecl.

Ipsa regam.” Tales dederat Saturnia voces. 560 6. 6. Ecl. 1. 19.

Illâ autem attollit stridentes anguibus alas,

Cocytique petit sedem, supera ardua linquens.

Est locus, Italiæ in medio sub montibus altis, G. 4. 387.

Nobilis, et famâ multis memoratus in oris,

Amsancti valles : densis hunc frondibus atrum

Urget utrimque latus nemoris, medioque fragosus

Dat sonitum saxis et torto vertice torrens. G. 4. 529.

Hic specus horrendum et sævi spiracula Ditis

Monstrantur, ruptoque ingens Acheronte vorago G. 1. 472.

Pestiferas aperit fauces ; quæis condita Erinnyes,

Invisum numen, terras cœlumque levabat. 571

Nec minùs interea extremam Saturnia bello

Imponit regina manum. Ruit omnis in urbem 2. 619.

Pastorum ex acie numerus ; cæsosque reportant,

Almonem puerum, fœdatique ora Galesi ; 6. 268.

Implorantque Deos, obtestanturque Latinum.

239. Turnus adest, medioque in crimine, cædis et ignis  
Terrorum ingeminat : Teucros in regna vocari,  
Stirpem admisceri Phrygiam, se limine pelli.
1. 261. 405. Tum, quorum attonitæ Baccho nemora avia ma-  
tres 580
- Eur. Bacch. Insultant thiasis (neque enim leve nomen Amatæ)  
115.  
I. 280., 8. 94. Undique collecti coëunt, Martemque fatigant.  
Cf. 64. Illicet infandum cuncti contra omina bellum,  
Cf. 81. Contra fata Deûm, perverso numine poscunt.  
Certatim regis circumstant tecta Latini.
10. 693. Ille, velut pelagi rupes immota, resistit :  
Ut pelagi rupes, magno veniente fragore,
11. a. 619. Quæ sese, multis circum latrantibus undis, [cùm  
Mole tenet ; scopuli nequicquam et spumea cir-  
Saxa fremunt, laterique illisa refunditur alga. 590  
Verùm ubi nulla datur cæcum exsuperare potestas
- Cf. 1. 133. Consilium, et sævæ nutu Junonis eunt res ;
- Ecl. 3. 8. Multa Deos, aurasque pater testatus inanes :  
“ Frangimur heu fatis,” inquit, “ ferimurque pro-  
cellâ.
4. 364. Ipsi has sacrilego pendetis sanguine pœnas,  
O miseri ! te, Turne, nefas, te triste manebit  
Supplicium ; votisque Deos venerabere seris.
1. 440. Nam mihi parta quies, omnisque in limine portus  
Funere felici spoliior.” Nec plura locutus,  
Sepsit se tectis, rerumque reliquit habenas. 600  
Mos erat Hesperio in Latio, quem protenus urbes
- G. 4. 382. Albanæ coluere sacrum, nunc maxima rerum
- Hor. Ep. 2. 1. Roma colit, cùm prima movent in prælia Martem :  
225.  
11. 7. 132. 165. Sive Getis inferre manu lacrymabile bellum,  
6. 795. Hyrcanisve, Arabisve parant ; seu tendere ad In-  
dos,  
Auroramque sequi, Parthosque reposcere signa.
1. 294. Sunt geminæ belli portæ, sic nomine dicunt,  
7. 172. Belligione sacræ et sævi formidine Martis :
- Livy, 1. 19. Centum ærei claudunt vectes, æternaque ferri

- Robora ; nec custos absistit limine Janus. 610  
 Has, ubi certa sedet patribus sententia pugnae, 2. 660.  
 Ipse, Quirinali trabeâ cinctuque Gabino Livy, 5. 46. et  
 Insignis, reserat stridentia limina consul ; 8. 9.  
 Ipse vocat pugnas : sequitur tum cetera pubes.  
 Æreaque assensu conspirant cornua rauco.  
 Hoc et tum Æneadis indicere bella Latinus  
 More jubebatur, tristesque recludere portas.  
 Abstinuit tactu pater, aversusque refugit 2. 1.  
 Fœda ministeria, et cæcis se condidit umbris.  
 Tum regina Deûm, cœlo delapsa, morantes 620  
 Impulit ipsa manu portas, et cardine verso  
 Belli ferratos rupit Saturnia postes. Hor. S. 1. 4.  
 Ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis antè. 60.  
 Pars pedes ire parat campis ; pars arduus altis 5. 108.  
 Pulverulentus equis furit : omnes arma requirunt.  
 Pars leves clypeos et spicula lucida tergunt  
 Arvinâ pingui, subiguntque in cote secures ;  
 Signaque ferre juvat, sonitusque audire tubarum.  
 Quinque adeò magnæ positis incudibus urbes 1. 567., 7. 427.  
 Tela novant ; Atina potens, Tiburque superbum,  
 Ardea, Crustumérique, et turrigeræ Antemnæ. 631  
 Tegmina tuta cavant capitum, flectuntque salignas  
 Umbonum crates ; alii thoracas ahenos,  
 Aut leves ocreas lento ducunt argento. 7. 634.  
 Vomeris huc et falcis honos, huc omnis aratri Cf. G. 1. 507.  
 Cessit amor ; recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses. Joel. ch. 3. v.  
 Classica jamque sonant ; it bello tessera signum. 10.  
 Hic galeam tectis trepidus rapit ; ille frementes  
 Ad juga cogit equos, clypeumque auroque trilecem  
 Loricam induitur, fidoque accingitur ense. 640 11. 487. 11. 484.  
 Pandite nunc Heliconæ, Deæ, cantusque mo-  
 vete ;  
 Qui bello exciti reges ; quæ quemque secutæ  
 Complêrint campos acies ; quibus Itala jam tum

- II. β. 485. Floruerit terra alma viris, quibus arserit armis.  
 Et meministis enim, Divæ, et memorare potestis.  
 Ad nos vix tenuis famæ perlabitur aura.  
 Primus init bellum Tyrrhenis asper ab oris  
 Contemtor Divûm Mezentius, agminaque armat.
- II. β. 673. Filius huic juxtâ Lausus : quo pulchrior alter  
 3. 591. Non fuit, excepto Laurentis corpore Turni : 650
189. 691., II. α. 49. Lausus equûm domitor, debellatorque ferarum,  
 Cf. 8. 479. Ducit Agyllinâ nequicquam ex urbe secutos  
 Mille viros ; dignus patriis qui lætior esset  
 Imperiis, et cui pater haud Mezentius esset.  
 Post hos insignem palmâ per gramina currum,  
 Victoresque ostentat equos, satus Hercule pulchro
2. 392. Pulcher Aventinus ; clypeoque, insigne paternum,  
 Eur. Phœn. Centum angues, cinctamque gerit serpentibus hy-  
 1151. Collis Aventini silvâ quem Rhea sacerdos [dram.
- II. β. 515. Furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras, 660.
- II. γ. 165. Mixta Deo mulier ; postquam Laurentia victor  
 8. 202. Geryone extincto Tirynthius attigit arva,  
 Tyrrhenoque boves in flumine lavit Iberas.  
 Pila manu sævosque gerunt in bella dolones ;
- G. 2. 168. Et tereti pugnant mucrone, veruque Sabello.
- II. α. 23. Ipse pedes, tegmen torquens immane leonis,  
 Terribili impexum setâ, cum dentibus albis,  
 Indutus capiti ; sic regia tecta subibat  
 Horridus, Herculeoque humeros innexus amictu.  
 Tum gemini fratres Tiburtia mœnia relinquunt,  
 Fratris Tiburti dictam cognomine gentem, 671  
 Catillusque, acerque Coras, Argiva juvenus ;  
 Et primam ante aciem densa inter tela feruntur.  
 Ceu duo nubigenæ cùm vertice montis ab alto  
 Descendunt Centauri, Homolen Othrymque ni-  
 valem
- Cf. 1. 91 et 12. Linquentes cursu rapido : dat euntibus ingens  
 73. II. ξ. 285. Silva locum, et magno cedunt virgulta fragore.  
 Nec Prænestinæ fundator defuit urbis ;

Vulcano genitum pecora inter agrestia regem,  
 Inventumque focus, omnis quem credidit ætas, 680 10. 503., 12.  
 Cæculus. Hunc legio latè comitatur agrestis : 242.  
 Quique altum Præneste viri, quique arva Gabinæ 8. 568.  
 Junonis, gelidumque Anienem, et roscida rivis  
 Hernica saxa colunt ; quos, dives Anagnia, pascis ;  
 Quos, Amasene pater. Non illis omnibus arma,  
 Nec clypei currusve sonant : pars maxima glandes Lucr. 6.  
 Liventis plumbi spargit, pars spicula gestat  
 Bina manu, fulvosque lupi de pelle galeros  
 Tegmen habet capiti : vestigia nuda sinistri G. 2. 171.  
 Instituere pedis, crudus tegit altera pero. 690 9. 523.  
 At Messapus equum domitor, Neptunia proles, 12. 128.  
 Quem neque fas igni cuiquam nec sternere ferro, Cf. 11. 786.  
 Jampridem resides populos desuetaque bello 1. 722., 6. 814.  
 Agmina in arma vocat subito, ferrumque retractat.  
 Hi Fescenninas acies, æquosque Faliscos,  
 Hi Soractis habent arces, Flaviniaque arva, 11. 785.  
 Et Cimini cum monte lacum, lucosque Capenos. Livy, 9. 36.  
 Ibant æquati numero, regemque canebant.  
 Ceu quondam nivei liquida inter nubila cycni 11. 8. 459.  
 Cum sese e pastu referunt, et longa canoros 700  
 Dant per colla modos ; sonat amnis et Asia longè Cf. 6. 877.  
 Pulsa palus.  
 Nec quisquam æratas acies ex agmine tanto  
 Misceri putet, æriam sed gurgite ab alto  
 Urgeri volucrum raucarum ad littora nubem. G. 1. 443.  
 Ecce, Sabinorum prisco de sanguine, magnum  
 Agmen agens Clausus, magnique ipse agminis in- Livy, 2. 16.  
 star,  
 Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens  
 Per Latium, postquam in partem data Roma Sa-  
 binis.  
 Unà ingens Amiterna cohors, priscique Quirites ;  
 Ereti manus omnis, oliviferæque Mutusæ ; 711

Qui Nomentum urbem, qui rosea rura Velini ;  
 Qui Tetricæ horrentes rupes, montemque Seve-  
     rum, [mellæ ;  
 Casperiamque colunt, Forulosque, et flumen Hi-  
 Qui Tybrim Fadarimque bibunt ; quos frigida mi-  
 Nursia, et Hortinæ classes, populique Latini ; [sit  
 Quosque secans infaustum interluit Allia nomen.

- g. 4. 473. Quàm multi Libyco voluntur marmore fluctus,  
 Sævus ubi Orion hybernis conditur undis :  
 Vel quàm Sole novo densæ torrentur aristæ, 720  
 Aut Hermi campo, aut Lyciæ flaventibus arvis.  
 Scuta sonant, pulsuque pedum conterrita tellus.

- Hinc Agamemnonius, Trojani nominis hostis,  
 g. 1. 147. Curru jungit Halesus equos, Turnoque feroces  
 g. 2. 152. Mille rapit populos : vertunt felicia Baccho  
 Massica qui rastris ; et quos de collibus altis  
 Aurunci misère patres, Sidicinaque juxta  
 728. Æquora ; quique Cales linquunt ; amnisque vadosi  
 Accola Vulturni ; pariterque Saticulus asper,  
 Oscorumque manus. Teretes sunt aclydes illis, 730  
 Tela sed hæc lento mos est aptare flagello.  
 Lævas cætra tegit ; falcati cominus enses.

- Nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis,  
 Cebale ; quem generâsse Telon Sebethide Nymphâ  
 Fertur, Teleboûm Capreas cùm regna teneret  
 Jam senior : patriis sed non et filius arvis  
 Contentus, latè jam tum ditione premebat  
 728. Sarrastes populos, et quæ rigat æquora Sarnus ;  
 Quique Rufras, Batulumque tenent, atque arva  
 Celennæ ;

Et quos maliferæ despectant mœnia Abellæ : 740  
 Teutonico ritu soliti torquere cateias,  
 Tegmina queis capitum raptus de subere cortex,  
 Æratæque micant peltæ, micat æreus ensis.  
 Et te montosæ misère in prælia Nersæ,

Ufens, insignem famâ et felicibus armis :	
Horrida præcipuè cui gens, assuetaque multo	806., 9. 607.
Venatu nemorum, duris Æquicola glebis.	Nehemiah,
Armati terram exercent, semperque recentes	ch. 4. v. 16.
Convectare juvat prædas, et vivere rapto.	4. 217., 8. 317.
Quin et Marrubiâ venit de gente sacerdos,	750
Fronde super galeam et felici comtus olivâ,	G. 2. 192.
Archippi regis missu, fortissimus Umbro :	
Vipereo generi et graviter spirantibus hydrys	
Spargere qui somnos cantuque manuque solebat,	Pliny, 7. 2.
Mulcebatque iras, et morsus arte levabat.	
Sed non Dardaniæ medicari cuspidis ictum	Il. β. 658.
Evaluit ; neque eum juvêre in vulnera cantus	
Somniferi, et Marsis quæsitæ in montibus herbæ.	Hor. Epod.
Te nemus Angitiæ, vitreâ te Fucinus undâ,	5. 76.
Te liquidi flevêre lacus.	G. 4. 461.
	760
Ibat et Hippolyti proles pulcherrima bello,	
Virbius ; insignem quem mater Aricia misit,	
Eductum Egeriæ lucis humentia circùm	9. 585., 11. β.
Littora, pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Dianæ.	549.
Namque ferunt famâ Hippolytum, postquam arte	Ov. Met. 15.
novercæ	532.
Occiderit, patriasque explêrit sanguine pœnas,	
Turbatis distractus equis, ad sidera rursus	
Ætherea et superas cœli venisse sub auras,	
Pæonîs revocatum herbis, et amore Dianæ.	Il. α. 401.
Tum Pater omnipotens, aliquem indignatus ab	
umbris	770
Mortalem infernis ad lumina surgere vitæ,	
Ipsè repertorem medicinæ talis et artis	
Fulmine Phœbigenam Stygias detrussit ad undas.	Pindar, Pyth.
At Trivia Hippolytum secretis alma recondit	3. 100
Sedibus, et Nymphæ Ægeriæ nemorique relegat.	
Solus ubi in silvis Italis ignobilis ævum	Cf. G. 4. 565.
Exigeret, versoque ubi nomine Virbius esset.	



Unde etiam Triviæ templo lucisque sacratis  
 Cornipedes arcentur equi, quòd littore currum  
 Et juvenem monstribus pavidi effudere marinis. 780  
 Filius ardentis haud secius æquore campi  
 Exercebat equos, curruque in bella ruebat.

5. 372. Ipse inter primos præstanti corpore Turnus  
 11. 683., 11. 7. Vertitur, arma tenens, et toto vertice suprâ est  
 226.  
 Æsch. Sep. c. Cui triplici crinita jubâ galea alta Chimæram  
 Th. 366.  
 10. 270. Sustinet, Ætnæos efflantem faucibus ignes;  
 Tam magis illa fremens, et tristibus effera flammis,  
 Quàm magis effuso crudescunt sanguine pugnæ.  
 At levem clypeum sublatis cornibus Io  
 Auro insignibat, jam setis obsita, jam bos, 790  
 (Argumentum ingens) et custos virginis Argus,  
 Cœlatâque amnem fundens pater Inachus urnâ.  
 11. 3. 274. Insequitur nimbus peditum, clypeataque totis  
 Agmina densentur campis, Argivæque pubes,  
 Auruncæque manus, Rutuli, veteresque Sicani,  
 G. 4. 482. Et Sacranæ acies, et picti scuta Labici:  
 11. 3. 522. Qui saltus, Tiberine, tuos, sacrumque Numici  
 Littus arant; Rutulosque exercent vomere colles,  
 Circæumque jugum; queis Jupiter Anxurus arvis  
 Præsidet, et viridi gaudens Feronia luco; 800  
 Quà Saturæ jacet atra palus, gelidusque per imas  
 Quærit iter valles atque in mare conditur Ufens.  
 11. 332. 535. Hos super advenit Volscâ de gente Camilla,  
 Agmen agens equitum et florentes ære catervas,  
 Bellatrix: non illa colo calathisve Minervæ  
 G. 4. 482. Fœmineas assueta manus; sed prælia virgo  
 1. 317. et 8. Dura pati, cursuque pedum prævertere ventos.  
 223.  
 11. v. 226. Illa vel intactæ segetis per summa volaret  
 Gramina; nec teneras cursu læsisset aristas:  
 Vel mare per medium, fluctu suspensa tumentis, 810  
 Ferret iter; celeres nec tingeret æquore plantas.  
 Od. 3. 13. Illam omnis tectis agrisque effusa juvenus,  
 6. 64.

Erigitur, summique ferit laquearia tecti.

4. 522. Nox erat, et terras animalia fessa per omnes  
 Lucr. 4. Alituum pecudumque genus sopor altus habebat :  
 Il. ♀. 59. Cùm pater in ripâ, gelidique sub ætheris axe,  
 Æneas, tristi turbatus pectora bello,  
 Procubuit, seramque dedit per membra quietem.  
 Huic Deus ipse loci, fluvio Tiberinus amœno, 31  
 Populeas inter senior se attollere frondes  
 Visus ; eum tenuis glauco vélabat amictu  
 Carbasus, et crines umbrosa tegebat arundo.  
 3. 153. Tum sic affari, et curas his demere dictis : [bem  
 “ O sate gente Deûm, Trojanum ex hostibus ur-  
 7. 240. Qui revehis nobis, æternaque Pergama servas,  
 Expectate solo Laurenti arvisque Latinis ;  
 3. 167. Hic tibi certa domus ; certi, ne absiste, Penates ;  
 Neu belli terrere minis. Tumor omnis et iræ 40  
 Concessere Deûm.  
 Jamque tibi, ne vana putes hæc fingere somnum  
 3. 390. Littoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus,  
 Triginta capitum fœtus enixa, jacebit ;  
 Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati.  
 3. 393. Hic locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum :  
 Ex quo ter denis urbem redeuntibus annis  
 Livy, 1. 3. Ascanius clari condet cognominis Albam. [stat,  
 Haud incerta cano. Nunc, quâ ratione, quod in-  
 cf. 440. Expedias victor, paucis, adverte, docebo. 50  
 Arcades his oris, genus a Pallante profectum,  
 Livy, 1. 5. 7. Qui regem Evandrum comites, qui signa secuti,  
 Delegère locum, et posuere in montibus urbem,  
 Pallantis proavi de nomine, Pallanteum.  
 Hi bellum assiduè ducunt cum gente Latinâ ;  
 5. 62. Hos castris adhibe socios, et fœdera junge.  
 Ipse ego te ripis et recto flumine ducam,  
 Adversum remis superes subvectus ut amnem.  
 2. 9., 3. 435. Surge, age, nate Deâ ; primisque cadentibus astris

Junoni fer rite preces, iramque minasque 60

Supplicibus supera votis: mihi victor honorem

Persolves. Ego sum, pleno quem flumine cernis

Stringentem ripas, et pingua culta secantem, 7. 717.

Cœruleus Tybris, cœlo gratissimus amnis. Cf. *Ἰσχυρὸς*.

Hic mihi magna domus, celsis caput urbibus exit."

Dixit, deinde lacu Fluvius se condidit alto,  
Ima petens. Nox Æneam somnusque reliquit. 11. β. 71.

Surgit, et ætherii spectans orientia Solis

Lumina, rite cavis undam de flumine palmis

Sustulit, ac tales effudit ad æthera voces: 70 *Æsch. Persæ*, 196.

"Nymphæ, Laurentes Nymphæ, genus amnibus  
unde est;

Tuque, o Tybri tuo genitor cum flumine sancto,

Accipite Ænean, et tandem arcete periclis. [tra,

Quo te cunque lacus, miserantem incommoda nos- 11. β. 850., G. 4. 319.

Fonte tenet, quocunque solo pulcherrimus exis;

Semper honore meo, semper celebrabere donis,

Corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum. 727. G. 4. 371.

Adsis o tantum, et propius tua numina firmes." *Soph. Trach.* 507.

Sic memorat, geminasque legit de classe bire- 1. 526.  
mes,

Remigioque aptat: socios simul instruit armis. 80 3. 471.

Ecce autem subitum atque oculis mirabile mon-  
strum!

Candida per silvam cum foetu concolor albo

Procubuit, viridique in littore conspicitur sus:

Quam pius Æneas—tibi enim, tibi, maxima Juno— Cf. *οὐκ ἔστι δὲ*.

Mactat, sacra ferens, et cum grege sistit ad aram.

Tybris eâ fluvium, quàm longa est, nocte tumen- 4. 193.

Leniit, et tacitâ refluens ita substitit undâ, [tem *Od.* 1. 452.

Mitis ut in morem stagni placidæque paludis

Sterneret æquor aquis, remo ut luctamen abesset.

Ergò iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo. 90

Labitur uncta vadis abies: mirantur et undâ,

- G. 3. 543. Mirantur nemus insuetum, fulgentia longè  
 5. 663., 11. β. Scuta virūm fluvio pictasque innare carinas.  
 637.  
 Cf. 10. 808. Olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant,  
 Et longos superant flexus, variisque teguntur [vas.  
 63. Arboribus, viridesque secant placido æquore sil-  
 11..θ. 68. Sol medium cœli conscenderat igneus orbem,  
 Cūm muros, arcemque procul, et rara domorum  
 Tecta vident, quæ nunc Romana potentia cœlo  
 Æquavit; tum res inopes Evandrus habebat. 100  
 5. 451. Ocyūs advertunt proras, urbiue propinquant.  
 Od. γ. 31. Fortè die solemnem illo rex Arcas honorem  
 Amphitryoniadæ magno Divisque ferebat,  
 Ante urbem, in luco. Pallas huic filius unà,  
 Unà omnes juvenum primi, pauperque senatus,  
 Thura dabant; tepidusque cruor fumabat ad aras.  
 Ut celsas vidēre rates, atque inter opacum  
 86—89. Allabi nemus, et tacitis incumbere remis;  
 Terrentur visu subito, cunctique relictis  
 Consurgunt mensis. Audax quos rumpere Pallas  
 Sacra vetat, raptoque volat telo obviu ipse, 111  
 Et procul e tumulto:—"juvenes, quæ causa subegit  
 Od. α. 170. Ignotas tentare vias? quò tenditis?" inquit.  
 "Qui genus? unde domo? pacemne huc fertis, an  
 Tum pater Æneas puppi sic fatur ab altâ, [arma?"  
 7. 154. Paciferæque manu ramum prætendit olivæ:  
 "Trojugenas ac tela vides inimica Latinis:  
 Quos illi bello profugos egēre superbo.  
 Evandrum petimus: ferte hæc, et dicite lectos  
 Dardaniæ venisse duces, socia arma rogantes." 120  
 Obstupuit tanto percussus nomine Pallas: [tem  
 "Egredere o, quicumque es," ait, "coramque paren-  
 Alloquere, ac nostris succede penatibus hospes."  
 11. ε. 253. Excepitque manu, dextramque amplexus inhæsit.  
 Progressi subeunt luco, fluviumque relinquunt.  
 Tum regem Æneas dictis affatur amicis:

"Optime Grajugenûm, cui me Fortuna precari,  
 Et vittâ comtos voluit prætere ramos; [Arcas,  
 Non equidem extimui, Danaûm quòd ductor et  
 Quòdque a stirpe fores geminis conjunctus Atridis;  
 Sed mea me virtus, et sancta oracula Divûm, 131 Luc. 1.  
 Cognatique patres, tua terris didita fama,  
 Conjunxère tibi, et fatis egêre volentem.  
 Dardanus, Iliacæ primus pater urbis et auctor,  
 Electrâ, ut Graii perhibent, Atlantide cretus, 3. 167., G. 3.  
 Advehitur Teucros; Electram maximus Atlas 35.  
 Edidit, æthereos humero qui sustinet orbes.  
 Vobis Mercurius pater est, quem candida Maia  
 Cyllenæ gelido conceptum vertice fudit. 139  
 At Maiam, auditis si quicquam credimus, Atlas,  
 Idem Atlas generat, cœli qui sidera tollit.  
 Sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno.  
 His fretus, non legatos, neque prima per artem  
 Tentamenta tui pepigi: me, me ipse meumque Od. β. 237. et  
 Objecit caput, et supplex ad limina veni. γ. 74.  
 Gens eadem, quæ te, crudeli Daunia bello  
 Insequitur; nos si pellant, nihil abfore credunt,  
 Quin omnem Hesperiam penitus sua sub juga  
 mittant;  
 Et mare, quod suprâ, teneant, quodque alluit infrâ.  
 Accipe, daque fidem. Sunt nobis fortia bello 150  
 Pectora, sunt animi, et rebus spectata juvenus." 1. 462.  
 Dixerat Æneas: ille os oculosque loquentis  
 Jamdudum, et totum lustrabat lumine corpus.  
 Tum sic pauca refert: "Ut te, fortissime Teucrûm,  
 Accipio agnoscoque libens! ut verba parentis  
 Et vocem Anchisæ magni vultumque recordor!  
 Nam memini Hesionæ visentem regna sororis  
 Laomedontiaden Priamum, Salamina petentem, II. i. 527., γ.  
 Protenus Arcadiæ gelidos invisere fines. 184.  
 Tum mihi prima genas vestibat flore juvena; 160 Od. α. 318.

- Mirabarque duces Teucros, mirabar et ipsum  
*Cf. Hec. Ag. 710.* Laomedontiaden; sed cunctis altior ibat  
 Anchises. Mihi mens juvenili ardebat amore
1. 91. Compellare virum, et dextræ conjungere dextram.  
 II. β. 605. Accessi, et cupidus Phenei sub mœnia duxi.  
 II. ζ. 220. Ille mihi insignem pharetram Lyciasque sagittas  
 5. 250. Discedens chlamydemque auro dedit intertextam,  
 Frœnaque bina, meus quæ nunc habet, aurea, Pal-  
 las. [tra;  
 Ergò et, quam petitis, juncta est mihi fœdere dex-  
 Et lux cùm primùm terris se crastina reddet, 170
1. 571. Auxilio lætos dimittam, opibusque juvabo.  
 Od. γ. 43. Interea sacra hæc, quando huc venistis amici,  
 1. 735. Annua, quæ differre nefas, celebrate faventes [sis."  
 G. 1. 42. Nobiscum, et jam nunc sociorum assuescite men-  
 II. ι. 203. Hæc ubi dicta, dapes jubet et sublata reponi  
 Pocula, gramineoque viros locat ipse sedili;  
 271. 367. 368. Præcipuumque toro et villosi pelle leonis  
 Accipit Æneam, solioque invitat acerno.  
 Tum lecti juvenes certatim aræque sacerdos  
 Viscera tosta ferunt taurorum, onerantque canis  
 tris 180
- II. κ. 321. Dona laboratæ Cereris, Bacchumque ministrant.  
 Vescitur Æneas, simul et Trojana juvenus,  
 Od. ξ. 437. Perpetui tergo bovis et lustralibus extis. [edendi,  
 II. α. 469. Æ. Postquam exempta fames, et amor compressus  
 1. 216. Rex Evandrus ait: "Non hæc solemnia nobis,  
 Has ex more dapes, hanc tanti numinis aram,  
 Vana superstitio veterumve ignara Deorum  
 Imposuit: sævis, hospes Trojane, periclis  
 Ecl. 3. 77. Servati facimus, meritosque novamus honores.  
 Jam primùm saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem;  
 Disjectæ procul ut moles, desertaque montis 191
2. 465. 9. 712. Stat domus, et scopuli ingentem traxêre ruinam.  
 Livy. 1. 7. Hic spelunca fuit vasto submota recessu,

Semihominis Caci facies quam dira tenebat,  
 Solis inaccessam radiis ; semperque recenti      Od. s. 479.  
 Cæde tepebat humus ; foribusque affixa superbis  
 Ora virûm tristi pendebant pallida tabo.  
 Huic monstro Vulcanus erat pater : illius atros  
 Ore vomens ignes, magnâ se mole ferebat.  
 Attulit et nobis aliquando optantibus ætas      200  
 Auxiliûm adventumque Dei : nam maximus ultor,  
 Tergemini nece Geryonis spoliisque superbus,      7. 662., Luc  
 Alcides aderat, taurosque hæc victor agebat      5. 28.  
 Ingentes : vallemque boves amnemque tenebant.      3. 551.  
 At furiis Caci mens effera, ne quid inausum      1. 41.  
 Aut intentatum scelerisve dolive fuisset,      2. 589.  
 Quatuor a stabulis præstanti corpore tauros      G. 4. 538.  
 Avertit, totidem formâ superante juvencas.      Cf. 1. 528.  
 Atque hos, ne qua forent pedibus vestigia rectis,  
 Caudâ in speluncam tractos, versisque viarum      210  
 Indiciis raptos, saxo occultabat opaco.      Od. s. 243.  
 Quærentem nulla ad speluncam signa ferebant.  
 Interea cùm jam stabulis saturata moveret  
 Amphitryoniades armenta, abitumque pararet ;  
 Discessu mugire boves, atque omne querelis  
 Impleri nemus, et colles clamore relinqui.  
 Reddidit una boum vocem, vastoque sub antro  
 Mugit, et Caci spem custodita fefellit.  
 Hic verò Alcida furiis exarserat atro      219  
 Felle dolor : rapit arma manu, nodisque gravatum      9. 773., G.  
 Robur, et aërii cursu petit ardua montis.      192.  
 Tum primùm nostri Cacum vidêre timentem,  
 Turbatumque oculis. Fugit illicet ocior Euro,      1. 317.  
 Speluncamque petit ; pedibus timor addidit alas.  
 Ut sese inclusit, ruptisque immane catenis  
 Dejecit saxum, ferro quod et arte paternâ  
 Pendebat, fultosque emuniit objice postes ;      Od. s. 243  
 Ecce furens animis aderat Tirynthius, omnemque

2. 528., Ecl. 2. <sup>12.</sup> Accessum lustrans, huc ora ferebat et illuc,  
Dentibus infrendens. Ter totum fervidus irâ 230
- Cf. G. 2. 399. Lustrat Aventini montem; ter saxeâ tentat  
Limina nequicquam; ter fessus valle resedit.  
Stabat acuta silex, præcisis undique saxis,  
Speluncæ dorso insurgens, altissima visu,  
Dirarum nidis domus opportuna volucrum.  
Hanc, ut prona iugo lævum incumbebat ad æmnam,  
Dexter in adversum nitens concussit, et imis
- LUC. 3. 562. Avulsam solvit radicibus; inde repentè  
Impulit; impulsu quo maximus insonat æther,
- Od. 4. 483. Dissultant ripæ, refluitque exterritus amnis. 240  
At specus, et Caci detecta apparuit ingens
- Cf. 1. 140. Regia, et umbrosæ penitus patuere cavernæ.  
II. v. 56. Non secus ac si quæ penitus vi terra dehiscens  
Infernas reseret sedes, et regna recludat
1. 165., II. v. <sup>65.</sup> Pallida, Dis invisâ; superque immane barathrum  
Cernatur, trepidentque immisso lumine Manes.  
Ergò insperatâ deprensam in luce repentè,
- 559., Ecl. 3. 8. Inclusumque cavo saxo, atque insueta rudentem,  
Desuper Alcides telis premit, omniaque arma
- II. µ. 161. Advocat et ramis vastisque molaribus instat. 250
3. 489., Ecl. 6. <sup>6.</sup> Ille autem (neque enim fuga jam super ulla pericli  
Faucibus ingentem fumum, mirabile dictu, [est)  
Evomit; involvitque domum caligine cæcâ,
1. 188. Prospectum eripiens oculis: glomeratque sub an-  
Fumiferam noctem, commixtis igne tenebris. [tro  
Non tulit Alcides animis; seque ipse per ignem
- G. 1. 472. Præcipiti jecit saltu, quâ plurimus undam  
Fumus agit, nebulâque ingens specus æstuat atrâ.  
Hic Cacum in tenebris incendia vana vomentem  
Corripit, in nodum complexus, et angit inhærens
6. 310. Elisos oculos, et siccum sanguine guttur. 261  
Panditur extemplo foribus domus atra revulsis;  
Abstractæque boves, abjuratæque rapinæ



Cœlo ostenduntur; pedibusque informe cadaver  
 Protrahitur. Nequeunt expleri corda tuendo  
 Terribiles oculos, vultum, villosaque setis  
 Pectora semiferi, atque extinctos faucibus ignes.

“Ex illo celebratus honos, lætique minores  
 Servavere diem, primusque Potitius auctor,  
 Et domus Herculei custas Pinaria sacri, 270  
 Hanc aram luco statuit: quæ Maxima semper  
 Dicetur nobis, et erit quæ maxima semper. [dum  
 Quare agite, o juvenes, tantarum in munere lau-  
 Cingite fronde comas, et pocula porgite dextris, II. 6. 86.  
 Communemque vocate Deum, et date vina vo- 173.  
 lentes.”

Dixerat: Herculeâ bicolor cùm populus umbrâ E. 7. 61.  
 Velavitque comas, foliisque innexa pendit;  
 Et sacer implevit dextram scyphus. Ocyûs omnes  
 In mensam læti libant, Divosque precantur.

Devexo interea propior fit vesper Olympo; 280 Cf. 2. 250.  
 Jamque sacerdotes, primusque Potitius, ibant  
 Pellibus in morem cincti, flammasque ferebant.  
 Instaurant epulas, et mensæ grata secundæ Od. γ. 388.  
 Dona ferunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras.  
 Tum Salii ad cantus, incensa altaria circùm,  
 Populeis adsunt evincti tempora ramis. [des 5. 269.  
 Hic juvenum chorus; ille senum: qui carmine lau-  
 Herculeas et facta ferunt; ut prima novercæ  
 Monstra manu, geminosque premens eliserit an-  
 gues;

Ut bello egregias idem disjecerit urbes, 290 II. 6. 363.  
 Trojamque, Cœchaliæque; ut duos mille labores  
 Rege sub Eurystheo, fatis Junonis iniquæ,  
 Pertulerit. Tu nubigenas, invicte, bimembres,  
 Hylæumque, Pholumque, manu, tu Cressia mac- Hor. 2. 19. 17.  
 Prodigia, et vastum Nemeâ sub rupe leonem. [tas  
 Te Stygii tremuere lacus; te janitor Orci, 3. 648., II. 6.  
 368., Od. λ.  
 622.

- Ossa super recubans antro semesa cruento.
- Cf. 6. 285. Nec te ullæ facies, non terruit ipse Typhœus
- 2.314. cf. ἀμνη- Arduus, arma tenens : non te rationis egentem  
χρηστῆρα. Lernæus turbâ capitem circumstetit anguis. 300
- Salve, vera Jovis proles, decus addite Divis ;  
Et nos, et tua dexter adi pede sacra secundo.  
Talia carminibus celebrant ; super omnia Caci  
Speluncam adjiciunt, spirantemque ignibus ipsum.
- G. 4. 50., 5. Consonat omne nemus strepitu, collesque resul-  
150. Exin se cuncti divinis rebus ad urbem [tant.  
Perfectis referunt. Ibat rex obsitus ævo,  
Et comitem Æneam juxta natumque tenebat  
Ingrediens, varioque viam sermone levabat.
- E. 3. 38. Miratur, facilesque oculos fert omnia circum 310  
Æneas, capiturque locis, et singula lætus  
Exquiratque auditque virum monumenta priorum.  
Tum rex Evandrus, Romanæ conditor arcis :
- Luc. 5. 953. " Hæc nemora indigenæ Fauni Nymphæque tene-  
bant,
- II. 2. 126. Gensque virum truncis et duro robore nata :  
Queis neque mos, neque cultus erat ; nec jungere  
tauros,
- 7 749. Aut componere opes nôrant, aut parcere parto ;  
1. 445. Sed rami, atque asper victu venatus alebat.
- Primus for Primus ab æthereo venit Saturnus Olympo  
olim, 1. 1. et 24. Arma Jovis fugiens, et regnis exul ademptis. 320
7. 203. Is genus indocile ac dispersum montibus altis
7. 303., G. 1. Composuit, legesque dedit ; Latiumque vocari  
125. Maluit, his quoniam latuisset tutus in oris.  
Aurea, quæ perhibent, illo sub rege fuerunt  
Sæcula ; sic placidâ populos in pace regebat.  
Deterior donec paulatim ac decolor ætas,  
Et belli rabies, et amor successit habendi.
7. 795., Livy. 1. Tum manus Ausoniæ, et gentes venero Sicanæ ;  
1. 2., 8. 16., Sæpius et nomen posuit Saturnia tellus.  
9. 25.

Tum reges, asperque immani corpore Tybris; 330  
 A quo post Itali fluvium cognomine Tybrim  
 Diximus; amisit verum vetus Albula nomen.  
 Me pulsum patriâ, pelagique extrema sequentem, Livy, 1. 7.  
 Fortuna omnipotens et ineluctabile fatum  
 His posuere locis; matrisque egere tremenda  
 Carmentis Nymphæ monita, et Deus auctor Apollo."

Vix ea dicta, dehinc progressus, monstrat et a- Livy, 1. 5.  
 Et Carmentalem Romano nomine portam, [ram,  
 Quam memorant Nymphæ priscum Carmentis ho- Livy, 1. 7.  
 norem

Vatis fatidicæ; cecinit quæ prima futuros 340  
 Æneadas magnos, et nobile Pallantæum.  
 Hinc lucum ingentem, quem Romulus acer asylum  
 Retulit, et gelidâ monstrat sub rupe Lupercal, Livy, 1. 5.  
 Parrhasio dictum Panos de more Lycæi.  
 Necnon et sacri monstrat nemus Argileti;  
 Testaturque locum, et letum docet hospitibus Argi.  
 Hinc ad Tarpeiam sedem et Capitolia ducit, Livy, 1. 55.  
 Aurea nunc, olim silvestribus horrida dumis.  
 Jam tum religio pavidos terrebat agrestes 349 2. 715.  
 Dira loci, jam tum silvam saxumque tremebant. 3. 648.

"Hoc nemus, hunc," inquit, "frondoso vertice  
 collem, [ipsum  
 (Quis Deus, incertum est) habitat Deus. Arcades  
 Credunt se vidisse Jovem; cum sæpe nigrantem 6. 310., 11. 2.  
 Ægida concuteret, dextrâ nimbosque cieret. 167., 1. 738.,  
 Hæc duo præterea disjectis oppida muris, 4. 593.  
 Reliquias veterumque vides monumenta virorum.  
 Hanc Janus pater, hanc Saturnus condidit urbem:  
 Janiculum huic, illi fuerat Saturnia nomen" Livy, 1. 33.

Talibus inter se dictis ad tecta subibant  
 Pauperis Evandri; passimque armenta videbant  
 Romanoque foro et lautis mugire Carinis. 361 Hor. Ep. 1.  
 7. 48.

Ut ventum ad sedes: "Hæc," inquit, "limina victor  
Alcides subiit; hæc illum regia cepit.

Aude, hospes, contemnere opes, et te quoque dig-  
Finge Deo, rebusque veni non asper egenis." [num

11. θ. 485., Od.  
ξ. 48.

Dixit, et angusti subter fastigia tecti

6. 413. Ingentem Æneam duxit, stratisque locavit,

5. 37. Effultum foliis et pelle Libystidis ursæ.

1. 250. Nox ruit, et fuscis tellurem amplectitur alis.

At Venus haud animo nequicquam exterrita mater,  
Laurentūmque minis et duro mota tumultu, 371  
Vulcanum alloquitur; thalamoque hæc conjugis  
aureo

1. 40. Incipit, et dictis divinum aspirat amorem:

"Dum bello Argolici vastabant Pergama reges

cr. 7. 120. Debita, casurasque inimicis ignibus arces;

1. 91. Non ullum auxilium miseris, non arma rogavi

Artis opisque tuæ; nec te, carissime conjux,

Incassumve tuos volui exercere labores.

Quamvis et Priami deberem plurima natis,

3. 648. Et durum Æneæ flevissem sæpe laborem. 380

Nunc, Jovis imperiis, Rutulorum constitit oris:

11. ε. 413. Ergò eadem supplex venio, et sanctum mihi numen

Arma rogo, genitrix nato. Te filia Nerei,

Te potuit lacrymis Tithonia flectere conjux.

Aspice qui coëant populi, quæ mœnia clausis

Ferrum acuant portis, in me excidiumque meorum."

Cf. Λευκάδην.

Dixerat, et niveis hinc atque hinc Diva lacertis

11. ξ. 294. Cunctantem amplexu molli fovet: ille repentè

Luc. 1. 35. Accepit solitam flammam, notusque medullas

Intravit calor, et labefacta per ossa cucurrit: 390

5. 125. Non secus atque olim, tonitru cùm rupta corusco

Ignea rima micans percurrit lumine nimbos.

11. ξ. 329. Sensit læta dolis, et formæ conscia conjux.

Luc. 1. 34 Tum pater æterno fatur devinctus amore:

5. 394. "Quid causas petis ex alto? fiducia cessit

Quò tibi, Diva, mei? similis si cura fuisset,  
 Tum quoque fas nobis Teucros armare fuisset.  
 Nec pater omnipotens Trojam, nec fata vetabant  
 Stare, decemque alios Priamum superesse per an-  
 nos. 399

Et nunc, si bellare paras, atque hæc tibi mens est;  
 Quicquid in arte meâ possum promittere curæ,  
 Quod fieri ferro, liquidove potest electro,  
 Quantum ignes animæque valent: absiste precan-  
 Viribus indubitare tuis." Ea verba locutus, [do  
 Optatos dedit amplexus, placidumque petivit  
 Conjugis infusus gremio per membra soporem. Cf. *πυρίστου*.

Inde, ubi prima quies medio jam noctis abactæ  
 Curriculo expulerat somnum; cùm fœmina, pri- II. μ. 433  
 Cui tolerare colo vitam tenuique Minervâ, [mùm  
 Impositum cinerem et sopitos suscitât ignes, 410 II. ε. 369.  
 Noctem addens operi, famulasque ad lumina longo  
 Exercet penso; castum ut servare cubile  
 Conjugis, et possit parvos educere natos.  
 Haud secus ignipotens, nec tempore segnior illo,  
 Mollibus e stratis opera ad fabrilia surgit.

Insula Sicanium juxta latus Æoliamque  
 Erigitur Liparen, fumantibus ardua saxis:  
 Quam subter specus et Cyclopum exesa caminis G 4. 419  
 Antra Ætnæa tonant, validique incudibus ictus  
 Auditi referunt gemitum, striduntque cavernis 420  
 Stricturæ Chalybum, et fornacibus ignis anhelat; G. 1. 58.  
 Vulcani domus, et Vulcania nomine tellus.  
 Huc tunc ignipotens cœlo descendit ab alto.  
 Ferrum exercebant vasto Cyclopes in antro,  
 Brontesque, Steropesque, et nudus membra Py- G. 1. 58.  
 racmon.

His informatum manibus jam partē politâ 447.  
 Fulmen erat, toto genitor quæ plurima cœlo 2. 278., G. 1.  
 Dejecit in terras, pars imperfecta manebat. 184.

- Tres imbris torti radios, tres nubis aquosæ  
 Addiderant, rutili tres ignis et alitis Austri. 430  
 Fulgores nunc terrificos, sonitumque, metumque
1. 440. Miscebant operi, flammisque sequacibus iras.  
 G. 3. 344. Parte aliâ Marti currumque rotasque volucres  
 9. 479. Instabant, quibus ille viros, quibus excitat urbes;  
 Ægidaque horrificam, turbatæ Palladis arma,  
 3. 290. Certatim squamis serpentum auroque polibant;  
 Connexosque angues, ipsamque in pectore Divæ  
 Gorgona, desecto vertentem lumina collo. [res,  
 "Tollite cuncta," inquit, "cœptosque auferte labo-  
 Ætnæi Cyclopes, et huc advertite mentem. 440  
 Arma acri facienda viro : nunc viribus usus,  
 Nunc manibus rapidis, omni nunc arte magistrâ.
- II. 7. 468. Præcipitate moras." Nec plura effatus ; at illi  
 Ocyûs incubuere omnes, pariterque laborem
- G. 2. 165. Sortiti : fluit æs rivis, aurique metallum ;  
 Vulnificusque chalybs vastâ fornace liquescit.  
 Ingentem clypeum informant, unum omnia contra  
 Tela Latinorum ; septenosque orbibus orbes
- G. 4. 171. Impediunt. Alii ventosis follibus auras
- II. 8. 42., 3. 307., Luc. 6. 147. Accipiunt redduntque ; alii stridentia tingunt 450  
 Æra lacu : gemit impositis incudibus antrum.  
 Illi inter sese multâ vi brachia tollunt
- E. 6. 27. In numerum, versantque tenaci forcipe massam.  
 Hæc pater Æoliis properat dum Lemnius oris,  
 Evandrum ex humili tecto lux suscitât alma,
- Soph. El. 18. Et matutini volucrum sub culmine cantus.
- G. 4. 482. Consurgit senior, tunicâque inducitur artus,  
 II 8. 43. Et Tyrrhena pedum circumdat vincula plantis :  
 Tum lateri atque humeris Tegeæum subligat en-  
 sem,  
 Demissa ab lævâ pantheræ terga retorquens. 460  
 Nec non et gemini custodes limine ab alto
- Od. 8. 11. Præcedunt, gressumque canes comitantur herilem.

Hospitis Æneæ sedem et secreta petebat,  
 Sermonum memor et promissi muneris, heros.  
 Nec minùs Æneas se matutinus agebat.  
 Filius huic Pallas, olli comes ibat Achates.  
 Congressi jungunt dexteras, mediisque residunt  
 Ædibus, et licito tandem sermone fruuntur.

G. 4. 403.

Cf. *ἀς δ' αὖ-  
τακ.*

Rex prior hæc :

[quam

“Maxime Teucrorum ductor, quo sospite nun-  
 Res equidem Trojæ victas aut regna fatebor ; 471  
 Nobis ad belli auxilium pro nomine tanto  
 Exiguæ vires : hinc Tusco claudimur amni ; [mis.  
 Hinc Rutulus premit, et murum circumsonat ar-  
 Sed tibi ego ingentes populos opulentaque regnis  
 Jungere castra paro, quam fors inopina salutem  
 Ostentat : fatis huc te poscentibus affers.

G. 3. 248.

Haud procul hinc saxo colitur fundata vetusto  
 Urbis Agyllinæ sedes ; ubi Lydia quondam  
 Gens, bello præclara, jugis insedit Etruscis. 480  
 Hanc multos florentem annos rex deinde superbo  
 Imperio et sævis tenuit Mezentius armis.

Hor. S. 1. 6. 1.  
Cf. 2. 781.

Quid memorem infandas cædes ? quid facta tyranni  
 Effera ? Dî capiti ipsius generique reservent.

2. 190., G. 529.

Mortua quin etiam jungebat corpora vivis,  
 Componens manibusque manus atque oribus ora,  
 Tormenti genus ! et sanie taboque fluentes,  
 Complexu in misero, longâ sic morte necabat.

At fessi tandem cives, infanda furemtem  
 Armati circumsistunt ipsumque domumque : 490

1. 91., E. 3. 8.

Obtruncant socios, ignem ad fastigia jactant.  
 Ille inter cædes, Rutulorum elapsus in agros  
 Confugere, et Turni defendier hospitis armis.

Ergò omnis furiis surrexit Etruria justis ;  
 Regem ad supplicium præsentî Marte reposcunt.

2. 139.

His ego te, Ænea, ductorem millibus addam.

*addo for do.*  
G. 1. 513.

Toto namque fremunt condensæ littore puppes,

- G. 2. 193. Signaque ferre jubent. Retinet longævus aruspex,  
Fata canens: ' O Mæoniæ delecta juvenus, 499
7. 96. Flos veterum virtusque virûm; quos justus in hos-  
Fert dolor, et meritâ accendit Mezentius irâ; [tem  
Nulli fas Italo tantam subjungere gentem:
1. 669. Externos optate duces.' Tum Etrusca resedit  
Hoc acies campo, monitis exterrita Divûm.  
Ipse oratores ad me regnique coronam  
Cum sceptro misit, mandatque insignia Tarcho:  
Succedam castris, Tyrrhenaque regna capessam.
- Lucr. 2. 1149. Sed mihi tarda gelu sæclisque effœta senectus
9. 499. Invidet imperium, seræque ad fortia vires.  
Natum exhortarer, ni mixtus matre Sabellâ 510  
Hinc partem patriæ traheret. Tu, cujus et annis  
Et generi fatum indulget, quem numina poscunt;
- G. 1. 42. Ingredere, o Teucrûm atque Italûm fortissime duc-
4. 237. Hunc tibi præterea, spes et solatia nostrî, [tor.  
Pallanta adjungam. Sub te tolerare magistro  
Militem et grave Martis opus, tua cernere facta  
Assuescat; primis et te miretur ab annis.  
Arcadas huic equites bis centum, robora pubis  
Lecta, dabo; totidemque suo tibi nomine Pallas."
1. 482., 2. 1. Vix ea fatus erat, defixique ora tenebant 520  
Æneas Anchisiades et fidus Achates,  
Multaque dura suo tristi cum corde putabant;
- Cf. 6. 559. Ni signum cœlo Cytherea dedisset aperto.
- G. 1. 293. Namque improvisò vibratus ab æthere fulgor
11. a. 52. Cum sonitu venit; et ruere omnia visa repentè,  
Tyrrhenusque tubæ mugire per æthera clangor.  
Suspiciunt: iterum atque iterum fragor increpat in-  
Arma inter nubem, cœli in regione serenâ, [gens:
- G. 4. 77. Per sudum rutilare vident, et pulsa tonare.  
Obstupuère animis alii; sed Troïus heros 530  
Agnovit sonitum, et Divæ promissa parentis.  
Tum memorat: " Ne verò, hospes, ne quare profectò



- Quem casum portenta ferant; ego poscor Olympo.  
 Hoc signum cecinit missuram Diva creatrix, II. 7. 189.  
 Si bellum ingrueret; Vulcaniaque arma per auras  
 Laturam auxilio.
- Heu quantæ miseris cædes Laurentibus instant! 7. 317.  
 Quas pœnas mihi, Turne, dabis! quàm multa sub Hor. 1. 15. 9.  
 undas
- Scuta virûm, galeasque, et fortia corpora volves, 1. 101.  
 Tybri pater! poscant acies, et fœdera rumpant." 7. 317.
- Hæc ubi dicta dedit, solio se tollit ab alto; 541
- Et primùm Herculeis sopitas ignibus aras  
 Excitat, hesternumque Larem, parvosque Penates  
 Lætus adit; mactat lectas de more bidentes 4. 56.  
 Evandrus pariter, pariter Trojana juvenus.
- Pòst hinc ad naves graditur, sociosque revisit:  
 Quorum de numero, qui sese in bella sequantur,  
 Præstantes virtute legit; pars cetera pronâ Cf. 5. 191.  
 Fertur aquâ, segnisque secundo defluit amni,  
 Nuntia ventura Ascanio rerumque patrisque. 550  
 Dantur equi Teucris Tyrrhena petentibus arva:  
 Ducunt exsortem Æneæ, quem fulva leonis  
 Pellis obit totum, præfulgens unguibus aureis.
- Fama volat parvam subitò vulgata per urbem,  
 Ocyûs ire equites Tyrrheni ad limina regis.  
 Vota metu duplicant matres, propiûsque períclo  
 It timor, et major Martis jam apparet imago.  
 Tum pater Evandrus dextram complexus euntis 12. 73.  
 Hæret, inexpletum lacrymans, ac talia fatur: E. 3. 63.
- "O mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter annos! 560 5. 397.
- Qualis eram, cùm primam aciem Fræneste sub ipsâ II. 7. 134.  
 Stravi, scutorumque incendi victor acervos;  
 Et regem hâc Herilum dextrâ sub Tartara misi;  
 Nascenti cui tres animas Feronia mater 7. 800.  
 (Horrendum dictu) dederat, terna arma movenda;  
 Ter leto sternendus erat: cui tunc tamen omnes Æsch. Ag. 844.

- Abstulit hæc animas dextra, et totidem exuit armis.  
 Non ego nunc dulci amplexu divellerer usquam,  
 Nate, tuo; neque finitimus Mezentius usquam,
9. 527. Huic capiti insultans, tot ferro sæva dedisset 570  
 Funera, tam multis viduâsset civibus urbem.  
 At vos, o superi, et Divûm tu maxime rector,  
 Jupiter, Arcadii quæso miserescite regis,  
 Et patrias audite preces. Si numina vestra  
 Incolumem Pallanta mihi, si fata reservant;  
 Si visurus eum vivo, et venturus in unum;  
 Vitam oro: patiar quemvis durare laborem.  
 Sin aliquem infandum casum, Fortuna, minaris;
4. 631., 9. 497. Nunc o, nunc liceat crudelem abrumpere vitam,  
 Dum curæ ambiguæ, dum spes incerta futuri; 580
- Cf. *ἡρώδης*. Dum te, care puer, mea sera et sola voluptas,  
 Complexu teneo; gravior ne nuntius aures  
 Vulneret." Hæc genitor digressu dicta supremo
4. 391. Fundebat: famuli collapsum in tecta ferebant.
2. 567., G. 1. Jamque adeò exierat portis equitatus apertis:  
 287. Æneas inter primos et fidus Achates;  
 Inde alii Trojæ procures: ipse agmine Pallas
3. 275. In medio, chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis:
2. 801., Il. 1. 5., Qualis ubi Oceani perfusus Lucifer undâ,  
 v. 93. Quem Venus ante alios astrorum diligit ignes, 590  
 Extulit os sacrum cœlo, tenebrasque resolvit.  
 Stant pavidæ in muris matres, oculisque sequuntur  
 Pulveream nubem, et fulgentes ære catervas.  
 Olli per dumos, quâ proxima meta viarum,  
 Armati tendunt. It clamor, et agmine facto
- G. 1. 44. 215. Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula cam-  
 pum.
7. 681., G. 4. Est ingens gelidum lucus prope Cæritis amnem,  
 387. Religione patrum latè sacer; undique colles
- Cf. 248. Inclusêre cavi, et nigrâ nemus abiete cingit.  
 Silvano fama est veteres sacrâsse Pelasgos, 600  
 Arvorum pecorisque Deo, lucumque diemque,

Qui primi fines aliquando habuere Latinos.  
 Haud procul hinc Tarcho et Tyrrheni tuta tenebant  
 Castra locis; celsoque omnis de colle videri  
 Jam poterat legio, et latis tendebat in arvis.  
 Huc pater Æneas et bello lecta Juventus  
 Succedunt, fessique et equos et corpora curant.

2. 29.

Continued at  
10. 148.

At Venus æthereos inter Dea candida nimbos  
 Dona ferens aderat; natumque in valle reductâ

11. σ. 615. et  
τ. 3.

Ut procul egelido secretum flumine vidit;

610 11. τ. 10, 11

Talibus affata est dictis, seque obtulit ultro:

“En perfecta mei promissâ conjugis arte

Cf. 531—4.

Munera; ne mox, aut Laurentes, nate, superbos,

Aut acrem dubites in prælia poscere Turnum.”

Dixit, et amplexus nati Cytherea petivit;

11. τ. 12.

Arma sub adversâ posuit radiantia quercu.

Ille Deæ donis et tanto lætus honore,

Cf. γίγας.

Expleri nequit, atque oculos per singula volvit,

559.

Miraturque, interque manus et brachia versat

Terribilem cristis galeam flammasque vomentem,

11. ε. 4., 11. σ.  
extr.

Fatiferumque ensem, lorica ex ære rigentem, 621

Sanguineam, ingentem: qualis cùm cœrula nubes

Solis inardescit radiis, longèque refulget:

Tum leves ocreas electro auroque recocto,

Hastamque, et clypei non enarrabile textum.

Illic res Italas, Romanorumque triumphos;

Haud fatûm ignarus venturique inscius ævi,

G. 2. 192.

Fecerat ignipotens: illic genus omne futuræ

Stirpis ab Ascanio, pugnataque in ordine bella.

Fecerat et viridi fœtam Mavortis in antro 630

Cf. παῖς,  
παῖς ἡς.

Procubuisse lupam: geminos huic ubera circum

Ludere pendentes pueros, et lambere matrem

Impavidos; illam tereti cervice reflexam

Luc. i. 36.

Mulcere alternos, et corpora fingere linguâ.

Nec procul hinc Romam, et raptas sinè more Cf. ἀκέρμας.

Sabinas

- Livy, 1. 9. Consessu caveæ, magnis Circensibus actis,  
Addiderat; subitòque novum consurgere bellum  
Romulidis, Tatioque seni, Curibusque severis.
- Livy, 1. 18. Pòst ìdem inter se posito certamine reges  
Armati, Jovis ante aras, paterasque tenentes 640
- Livy, 1. 24. Stabant, et cæsà jungebant fœdera porcâ.
- Livy, 1. 28. Haud procul inde citæ Metium in diversa quadrigæ  
Distulerant (at tu dictis, Albane, maneres),  
Raptabatque viri mendâcis viscera Tullus  
Per silvam, et sparsi rorabant sanguine vepres.
- Livy, 2. 9, 10. Nec non Tarquinius ejectum Porsena jubebat  
Accipere, ingentique urbem obsidione premebat.  
Æneadæ in ferrum pro libertate ruebant.
6. 602. Illum indignanti similem, similemque minanti  
Aspiceres; pontem auderet quòd vellere Cocles,  
Et fluvium vinclis innaret Clœlia ruptis. 651
- cf. 675. In summo custos Tarpeïæ Manlius arcis
- Livy, 5. 47. Stabat pro templo, et Capitolia celsa tenebat;  
Romuleoque recens horrebat regia culmo.  
Atque hîc auratis volitans argenteus anser  
Porticibus, Gallos in limine adesse canebat:  
Galli per dumos aderant, arcemque tenebant,
2. 269. Defensi tenebris et dono noctis opacæ.  
Aurea cæsaries ollis, atque aurea vestis;  
Virgatis lucent sagulis; tum lactea colla 660  
Auro innectuntur: duo quisque Alpina coruscant  
Gæsa manu, scutis protecti corpora longis.
- Livy, 5. 25, 26. Hîc exultantes Salios, nudosque Lupercos,  
Lanigerosque apices, et lapsa ancilia cœlo  
Extuderat: castæ ducebant sacra per urbem  
Pilentis matres in mollibus. Hinc procul addit  
Tartareas etiam sedes, alta ostia Ditis;  
Et scelerum pœnas; et te, Catilina, minaci
3. 648. Pendentem scopulo, Furiarumque ora trementem:
- cf. 6. 434. Secretosque pios, his dantem jura Catonem. 670  
Hæc inter tumidi latè maris ibat imago

- Aurea, sed fluctu spumabant cœrula cano;  
 Et circùm argento clari delphines in orbem  
 Æquora verrebant caudis, æstumque secabant. 2. 207.  
 In medio classes æratas, Actia bella, Cf. 652.  
 Cernere erat; totumque instructo Marte videres 6. 546., G. 4.  
 Fervere Leucaten, auroque effulgere fluctus. 447.  
 Hinc Augustus agens Italos in prælia Cæsar, 1. 289.  
 Cum patribus, populoque, Penatibus, et magnis Dis, 3. 12.  
 Stans celsâ in puppi; geminas cui tempora flam- 620.  
 mas 680
- Lætâ vomunt, patriumque aperitur vertice sidus. 1. 591., Ecl. 9.  
 Parte aliâ, ventis et Dis Agrippa secundis, 47., Il. 4. 4.  
 Arduus, agmen agens: cui, belli insigne superbum,  
 Tempora navali fulgent rostrata coronâ.  
 Hinc ope barbaricâ variisque Antonius armis  
 Victor, ab Auroræ populis et littore rubro  
 Ægyptum viresque Orientis, et ultima secum  
 Bactra vehit; sequiturque, nefas! Ægyptia conjux.  
 Unâ omnes ruere, ac totum spumare, reductis Ov. Met. 11.  
 Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus, æquor. 461.  
 Alta petunt: pelago credas innare revulsas 691 1. 33., 5. 143.  
 Cycladas, aut montes concurrere montibus altos: 4. 401., Il. 7.  
 Tantâ mole viri turritis puppibus instant. 220.  
 Stupea flamma manu, telisque volatile ferrum  
 Spargitur; arva novâ Neptunia cæde rubescunt.  
 Regina in mediis patrio vocat agmina sistro;  
 Necdum etiam geminos a tergo respicit angues.  
 Omnigenûmque Deûm monstra, et latrator Anubis, Juvenal 15. 1.  
 Contra Neptunum et Venerem, contraque Miner- Herod. 2. 65  
 vam —76.
- Tela tenent. Sæviti medio in certamine Mavors 11. 5. 553  
 Cælatus ferro, tristesque ex æthere Diræ, 701  
 Et scissâ gaudens vadit Discordia pallâ, 11. 2. 73.  
 Quam cum sanguineo sequitur Bellona flagello.  
 Actius hæc cernens arcum intendebat Apollo 5. 275.

- II. 7. 700. Desuper : omnis eo terrore Ægyptus, et Indi,  
 Omnis Arabs, omnes vertebant terga Sabæi.  
 Ipsa videbatur ventis regina vocatis  
 3. 253. Vela dare, et laxos jam jamque immittere funes.  
 Illam inter cædes, pallentem morte futurâ,  
 630. Fecerat ignipotens undis et Iapyge ferri ; 710  
 Contrâ autem magno mœrentem corpore Nilum,  
 Pandentemque sinus, et totâ veste vocantem  
 Cæruleum in gremium latebrosaue flumina vic-  
 tos.  
 Suet. Aug. 22. At Cæsar, triplici investus Romana triumpho  
 Mœnia, Dîs Italis votum immortale sacrabat,  
 Maxima ter centum totam delubra per urbem.  
 Lætitiâ, ludisque viæ plausuque fremebant :  
 Omnibus in templis matrum chorus, omnibus aræ ;  
 Ante aras terram cæsi stravere juvenci.  
 Ipse sedens niveo candentis limine Phœbi, 720  
 Cf. 5. 360. Dona recognoscit populorum, aptatque superbis  
 Postibus : incedunt victæ longo ordine gentes,  
 Quàm variæ linguis, habitu tam vestis et armis.  
 Hic Nomadum genus, et discinctos Mulciber Afros,  
 Hic Lelegas, Carasque, sagittiferosque Gelonos  
 Hor. Od. 2 9. Finxerat. Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis,  
 22. 77. Extremique hominum Morini, Rhenusque bicor-  
 nis,  
 G. 2. 162. Indomitique Dahæ, et pontem indignatus Araxes.  
 Talia, per clypeum Vulcani, dona parentis  
 Miratur, rerumque ignarus imagine gaudet, 730  
 5. 451. Attollens humero famamque et fata nepotum.

## LIBER IX.

- II. 7. 166. ATQUE ea diversâ penitus dum parte geruntur

- Irim de cœlo misit Saturnia Juno  
Audacem ad Turnum. Luco tum fortè parentis  
Pilumni Turnus sacratâ vallesedebat. Cf. 10. 76. 619.  
Ad quem sic roseo Thaumantias ore locuta est : Hes. Theog.  
" Turne, quod optanti Divûm promittere nemo 780.  
Auderet, volvenda dies en attulit ultro. 1. 269.  
Æneas, urbe, et sociis, et classe relictâ, Cf. 7. 158.  
Sceptra Palatini sedemque petit Evandri.  
Nec satîs : extremas Corythi penetravit ad urbes ; 3. 170., 8. 479.  
Lydorumque manum, collectos armat agrestes. 11  
Quid dubitas? nunc tempus equos, nunc poscere 2 10., G. 3. 60.  
currus.  
Rumpe moras omnes, et turbata arripe castra." 1. 69.  
Dixit, et in cœlum paribus se sustulit alis,  
Ingentemque fugâ secuit sub nubibus arcum. G. 1. 406.  
Agnovit juvenis, duplicesque ad sidera palmas 1. 655.  
Sustulit, ac tali fugientem est voce secutus : 1. 406.  
" Iri, decus cœli, quis te mihi nubibus actam  
Detulit in terras? unde hæc tam clara repentè 11. σ. 183.  
Tempestas? medium video discedere cœlum, 20 11. π. 300.  
Palantesque polo stellas. Sequar omina tanta,  
Quisquis in arma vocas." Et sic effatus, ad undam 8. 69.  
Processit, summoque hausit de gurgite lymphas,  
Multa Deos orans; oneravitque æthera votis. Cf. πολλά  
2. 100. 1000.  
Jamque omnis campis exercitus ibat apertis,  
Dives equûm, dives pictâ vestis, et auri. 3. 354.  
Messapus primas acies, postrema coërcent 7. 691.  
Tyrrhidæ juvenes; medio dux agmine Turnus 7. 484. 532.  
\* Vertitur arma tenens, et toto vertice suprâ est.\* 7. 784.  
Ceus septem surgens sedatis amnibus altus 30  
Per tacitum Ganges; aut pingui flumine Nilus,  
Cum refluit campis, et jam se condidit alveo.  
Hic subitam nigro glomerari pulvere nubem  
Prospiciunt Teucris, ac tenebras insurgere campis.  
Primus ab adversâ conclamat mole Caius :

“ Quis globus, o cives, caligine volvitur atrâ ?

1. 364. Ferte citi ferrum, date tela, scandite muros.

Hostis adest, eja !” Ingenti clamore per omnes  
Condunt se Teucris portas, et mœnia complent.

Namque ita discedens præceperat optimus armis

Æneas : si qua interea fortuna fuisset, 41

Neu struere auderent aciem, neu credere campo ;

Castra modò et tutos servarent aggere muros.

690., 10. 876. Ergò, etsi conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat,

Objiciunt portas tamen, et præcepta facessunt,

Armatique cavis expectant turribus hostem.

Turnus, ut antevolans tardum præcesserat ag-

Viginti lectis equitum comitatus ; et urbi [men,

5. 566. Improvisus adest : maculis quem Thracius albis

Portat equus, cristâque tegit galea aurea rubrâ : 50

Ecl. 10. 28. “ Ecquis erit mecum, o juvenes, qui primus in hos-  
tem ?

En,” ait : et jaculum attorquens emittit in auras,

Principium pugnae ; et campo sese arduus infert.

Clamore excipiunt socii, fremituque sequuntur

Horrissono. Teucrùm mirantur inertia corda ;

Non æquo dare se campo, non obvia ferre

4. 193., G. 3. Arma viros ; sed castra fovere. Huc turbidus at-  
420., 4. 43. que huc

Lustrat equo muros, aditumque per avia quærit.

Apoll. Rh. Ac veluti pleno lupus insidiatus ovili,

12. 43.

Cùm fremit ad caulas, ventos perpessus et imbres,

Nocte super mediâ ; — tuti sub matribus agni 6'

10. 727. Balatum exercent ; ille asper et improbus irâ

Sæviti in absentes : collecta fatigat edendi

Ex longo rabies, et siccae sanguine fauces : —

Haud aliter Rutulo muros et castra tuenti

5. 172. Ignescunt iræ, et duris dolor ossibus ardet ;

Quâ tentet ratione aditus ; et quæ via clausos

7. 299. Executiat Teucros vallo, atque effundat in æquor.



Classem, quæ lateri castrorum adjuncta latebat,  
 Aggeribus septam circùm et fluvialibus undis, 70 II. 716.  
 Invadit; sociosque incendia poscit ovantes,  
 Atque manum pinu flagranti fervidus implet. 350.  
 Tum verò incumbunt; urget præsentia Turni,  
 4. 397.  
 Atque omnis facibus pubes accingitur atris. 6. 184.  
 Diripuere focos: piceum fert fumida lumen 1. 330.  
 Tæda, et commixtam Vulcanus ad astra favillam.

Quis Deus, o Musæ, tam sæva incendia Teucris  
 Avertit? tantos ratibus quis depulit ignes?  
 Dicite. Prisca fides factò, sed fama perennis.

Tempore quo primùm Phrygiâ formabat in Idâ 3. pr.  
 Æneas classem, et pelagi petere alta parabat; 81  
 Ipsa Deûm fertur genitrix Berecynthia magnum 619., 3. 111.,  
 Vocibus his affata Jovem: "Da, nate, petenti, 6. 785., Lucr.  
 2. 598.  
 Quod tua cara parens domito te poscit Olympo.  
 Pineæ silva mihi, multos dilecta per annos,  
 Lucus in arce fuit summâ, quò sacra ferebant, II. 5. 292.  
 Nigranti piceâ trabibusque obscurus acernis.  
 Has ego Dardanio juveni, cùm classis egeret,  
 Lætæ dedi: nunc sollicitam timor anxius urget. 89 6. 310.  
 Solve metus, atque hoc precibus sine posse paren-  
 Ne cursu quassatæ ullo, neu turbine venti [tem;  
 Vincantur: prosit nostris in montibus ortas." Cf. 5. 6 et 3,  
 77. et 10. 503.  
 Filius huic contrà, torquet qui sidera mundi: 4. 269., 6. 797.  
 "O genitrix, quò fata vocas? aut quid petis istis?  
 Mortaline manu factæ immortale carinæ  
 Fas habeant? certusque incerta pericula lustret  
 Æneas? cui tanta Deo permissa potestas?  
 Immo, ubi defunctæ finem portusque tenebunt 6. 83.  
 Ausonios, olim quæcunque evaserit undis,  
 Dardaniumque ducem Laurentia vexerit arva; 100  
 Mortalem eripiam formam, magnique jubebo  
 Æquoris esse Deas: qualis Nereia Doto  
 G. 4. 333.  
 Et Galatea secant spumantem pectore pontum."

11. a. 328. *Dixerat ; idque ratum, Stygii per flumina fratris,  
 Per pice torrentes atrâque voragine ripas,  
 Annuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum.*  
*Ergò aderat promissa dies, et tempora Parcæ  
 Debita complêrant ; cùm Turni injuria Matrem  
 Admonuit sacris ratibus depellere tædas.*  
*Hic primùm nova lux oculis offulsit, et ingens 110*
6. 331. *Visus ab Aurorâ cœlum transcurrere nimbus,*  
 Ov. Met. 14. *Idæique chori : tum vox horrenda per auras*  
 336. *Excidit, et Troûm Rutulorumque agmina complet :*  
*" Ne trepidate meas, Teucris, defendere naves,  
 Neve armate manus : maria antè exurere Turno*
3. 17. *Quàm sacras dabitur pinus. Vos ite solutæ,  
 Ite, Dææ pelagi ; Genitrix jubet." Et sua quæque  
 Continuo puppes abrumpunt vincula ripis,  
 Delphinumque modo demersis æquora rostris 119  
 Ima petunt. Hinc virginæ (mirabile monstrum)*
10. 222. *Reddunt se totidem facies, pontoque feruntur ;  
 " Quot priûs æratæ steterant ad littora proræ."\**  
*Obstupere animis Rutuli : contreritus ipse*
8. 6. *Turbatis Messapus equis ; cunctatur et annis*  
 Ecl. 3. 8. *Rauca sonans, revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab*  
*At non audaci cessit fiducia Turno. [alto.*  
*Ultro animos tollit dictis, atque increpat ultro :*  
*" Trojanos hæc monstra petunt : his Jupiter ipse  
 Auxilium solitum eripuit : non tela, nec ignes  
 Expectant Rutulos. Ergò maria invia Teucris, 130  
 Nec spes ulla fugæ ; rerum pars altera ademta est :*
10. 280., G. 2. *Terra autem in manibus nostris ; tot millia gentes*  
 45. *Arma ferunt Italæ. Nil me fatalia terrent,  
 Si qua Phryges præ se jactant, responsa Deorum.  
 Sat fatis Venerique datum, tetigere quòd arva  
 Fertilis Ausoniæ Troës : sunt et mea contra  
 Fata mihi, ferro sceleratam excindere gentem,*
1. 310. *Conjuge præceptâ. Nec solos tangit Atridas*

Iste dolor, solisque licet capere arma Mycenis-  
 'Sed periisse semel satis est : ' peccare fuisset 140  
 Antè satîs, penitus modò non genus omne perosos  
 Fœmineum. Quibus hæc mediî fiducia valli,  
 Fossarumque moræ, leti discrimina parva, 3. 685.  
 Dant animos. At non viderunt mœnia Trojæ,  
 Neptuni fabricata manu considerare in ignes? 11. s. 628.  
 Sed vos, o lecti! ferro quis scindere vallum 2. 625.  
 Apparât, et mecum invadit trepidantia castra?  
 Non armis mihi Vulcani, non mille carinis 2. 198.  
 Est opus in Teucros: addant se protenus omnes  
 Etrusci socios; tenebras et inertia furta 150  
 Palladii, cæsis summæ custodibus arcis, 2. 166.  
 Ne timeant; nec equi cæcâ condemur in alvo.  
 Luce palam certum est igni circumdare muros.  
 Haud sibi cum Danais rem faxo et pube Pelasgâ 12. 316.  
 Esse putent, decimum quos distulit Hector in an- 11. 288.  
 Nunc aded, melior quoniam pars acta diei, [num. 11. s. fin.  
 Quod superest, læti bene gestis corpora rebus G. 3. 420.  
 Procurate, viri; et pugnam sperate parati."  
 Interea vigilum excubiis obsidere portas  
 Cura datur Messapo, et mœnia cingere flammis.  
 Bis septem, Rutulo muros qui milite servant, 161 11. s. 85.  
 Delecti: ast illos centeni quemque sequuntur,  
 Purpurei cristis juvenes auroque corusci.  
 Discurrunt, variantque vices, fusique per herbam  
 Indulgent vino, et vertunt crateras ahenos.  
 Collucent ignes: noctem custodia ducit 6. 574.  
 Insomnem ludo.  
 Hæc super e vallo prospectant Troës, et armis  
 Alta tenent: necnon trepidi formidine portas 169  
 Explorant, pontesque et propugnacula jungunt; 11. s. 716.  
 Tela gerunt. Instant Mnestheus acerque Serestus;  
 Quos pater Æneas, si quando adversa vocarent,  
 Rectores juvenum et rerum dedit esse magistros. 3. 79.

- Omnis per muros legio, sortita periculum,  
*Cf.* 6. 743. Excubat, exercetque vices, quod cuique tuendum  
 Nisus erat portæ custos, acerrimus armis, [est.  
 Hyrtacides; comitem Æneæ quem miserat Ida  
*Cf.* G. 3. 44. Venatrix, jaculo celerem levibusque sagittis;  
 Et juxtâ comes Euryalus, quo pulchrior alter  
*Cf. ἰδύσαντο* Non fuit Æneadum, Trojana neque induit arma;  
*τύχῃ.*  
*Od. π.* 278. Ora puer primâ signans intonsa juventâ. 181  
*Il. π.* 219. His amor unus erat, pariterque in bella ruebant;  
 Tunc quoque communi portam statione tenebant.  
*Od. δ.* 712. Nisus ait: "Dine hunc ardorem mentibus addunt,  
 6. 373. Euryale? an sua cuique Deus fit dira cupido?  
*Il. π.* 220. Aut pugnam, aut aliquid jamdudum invadere mag-  
 num  
 Mens agitat mihi; nec placidâ contenta quiete est.  
 Cernis, quæ Rutulos habeat fiducia rerum:  
 1. 364. Lumina rara micant; somno vinoque sepulti  
 Procubuerunt; silent latè loca. Percipe porrò 190  
 Quid dubitem, et quæ nunc animo sententia surgat.  
 G. 3. 344. Ænean acciri omnes, populusque, patresque,  
 Exposcunt; mittique viros, qui certa reportent.  
 Si tibi, quæ posco, promittunt: (nam mihi facti  
 Fama sat est) tumulo videor reperire sub illo  
 Posse viam ad muros et mœnia Pallantea."  
 Obstupuit magno laudum percussus amore  
 Euryalus, simul his ardentem affatur amicum:  
 "Mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus,  
 Nise, fugis? solum te in tanta pericula mittam?  
*Il. η.* 108. Non ita me genitor bellis assuetus Opheltes 201  
 Argolicum terrorem inter Trojæque labores  
*Hor. S. 2. 5.* Sublatum erudiit; nec tecum talia gessi,  
 46. Magnanimum Ænean et fata extrema secutus.  
 Est hic, est animus lucis contemtor; et istum  
 5. 230., 12. 49. Qui vitâ bene credat emi, quo tendis, honorem."  
 Hor. 3. 14. 2. Nisus ad hæc: Equidem de te nil tale verebar,

"Nec fas; non: ita me referat tibi magnus ovantem

Jupiter, aut quicumque oculis hæc aspicit æquis.

Sed si quis (quæ multa vides discrimine tali), 210

Si quis in adversum rapiat casusve Deusve,

Te superesse velim: tua vitâ dignior ætas.

Sit, qui me raptum pugnâ, pretiove redemtum, 1. 69.

Mandet humo solitâ; aut, si qua id fortuna vetabit,

Absenti ferat inferias, decoretque sepulcro.

3. 304. et 62.

Neu matri miseræ tanti sim causa doloris:

Quæ te sola, puer, multis e matribus ausa,

Cf. 5. 715. et 750.

Prosequitur; magni nec mœnia curat Acestæ."

Ille autem: "Causas nequicquam nectis inanes,

Cf. 5. 21.

Nec mea jam mutata loco sententia cedit. 220

Acceleremus," ait. Vigiles simul excitat: illi

Succedunt, servantque vices: statione relictâ,

Ipse comes Niso graditur, regemque requirunt.

Cetera per terras omnes animalia somno

II. æ. 1. 195.

Laxabant curas, et corda oblita laborum:

4. 528.

Ductores Teucrûm primi, et delecta juvenus,

Consilium summis regni de rebus habebant,

Quid facerent, quisve Æneæ jam nuncius esset.

Stant longis adnixa hastis, et scuta tenentes,

II. 8. 493.

Castrorum et campi medio. Tum Nisus, et unâ

(Infra.) 7. 70., 4. 52.

Euryalus, confestim alacres admittier orant: 231

Rem magnam, pretiumque moræ fore. Primus Iûlus

Accepit trepidos, ac Nisum dicere jussit.

Tum sic Hyrtacides: "Audite o mentibus æquis,

Æneadæ: neve hæc nostris spectentur ab annis,

3. 630., 9. 189.

Quæ ferimus. Rutuli somno vinoque sepulti

Conticuere; locum insidiis conspeximus ipsi,

Qui patet in bivio portæ, quæ proxima ponto.

Interrupti ignes, aterque ad sidera fumus

Erigitur. Si fortunâ permittitis uti,

240 6. 546.

Quæsitum Ænean ad mœnia Pallantea,

Mox hic cum spoliis, ingenti cæde peractâ,

12. 73. Affore cernetis. Nec nos via fallit euntes :  
Vidimus obscuris primam sub vallibus urbem  
Venatu assiduo, et totum cognovimus amnem."
5. 73. Hic annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes :  
"Dî patrii, quorum semper sub numine Troja est,  
Non tamen omnino Teucros delere paratis,
- cf. 10. 240. Cùm tales animos juvenum et tam certa tulistis  
Pectora." Sic memorans, humeros dextrasque tene-  
bat 250
6. 699. Amborum, et vultum lacrymis atque ora rigabat :  
"Quæ vobis, quæ digna, viri, pro laudibus istis,  
Præmia posse rear solvi? pulcherrima primùm  
Dî moresque dabunt vestri; tum cetera reddet
- G. 4. 491. Actutum pius Æneas, atque integer ævi  
Ascanius, meriti tanti non immemor unquam."  
"Immo ego vos, cui sola salus genitore reducto,"  
Excipit Ascanius, "per magnos, Nise, Penates,  
Assaracique Larem, et canæ penetralia Vestæ,  
Obtestor; quæcunque mihi fortuna fidesque est,  
In vestris pono gremiis: revocate parentem, 261
1. 69. Reddite conspectum: nihil illo triste recepto.
11. 1. 121. Bina dabo argento perfecta atque aspera signis
11. 8. 336. Pocula, devictâ genitor quæ cepit Arisbâ;  
Et tripodas geminos, auri duo magna talenta;
7. 363. Cratera antiquum, quem dat Sidonia Dido.  
Si verò capere Italiam sceptrisque potiri
- cf. 8. 552. Contigerit victori, et prædæ ducere sortem:
11. 2. 322. Vidisti, quo Turnus equo, quibus ibat in armis.  
Aureus? ipsum illum, clypeum cristasque rubentes  
Præterea bis sex genitor lectissima matrum  
Corpora, captivosque dabit, suaque omnibus arma
- cf. *γίγας ἰσχυρότερος.*  
11. 2. 194., 573. "Insuper his, campi quod rex habet ipse Latinus.  
Te verò, mea quem spatiis propioribus ætas  
Insequitur, venerande puer, jam pectore toto

Accipio, et comitem casus complector in omnes.  
 Nulla meis sinè te quæretur gloria rebus;  
 Seu pacem, seu bella geram: tibi maxima rerum G. 3. 248.  
 Verborumque fides. Contra quem talia fatur 280  
 Euryalus: "Me nulla dies tam fortibus ausis  
 Dissimilem arguerit: tantùm: fortuna secunda,  
 Aut adversa cadat. Sed te super omnia dona  
 Unum oro. Genitrix Priami de gente vetustâ  
 Est mihi; quam miseram tenuit non Ilia tellus  
 Mecum excedentem, non mœnia regis Acestæ. [est, 488. et 6. 310.  
 Hanc ego nunc, ignaram hujus quodcunque pericli  
 Inque salutatam linquo: Nox et tua testis [tis. E. 6. 6.  
 Dextera, quòd nequeam lacrymas perferre paren-  
 At tu, oro, solare inopem, et succurre relictæ. 290  
 Hanc sine me spem ferre tui: audentior ibo  
 In casus omnes." Perculsâ mente dederunt Il. 7. 339.  
 Dardanidæ lacrymas; ante omnes pulcher Iûlus  
 Atque animum patriæ strinxit pietatis imago. Od. 3. 113.  
 Tum sic effatur:  
 "Spondeo digna tuis ingentibus omnia cœptis.  
 Namque erit ista mihi genitrix, nomenque Creusæ  
 Solum defuerit; nec partum gratia talem  
 Parva manet. Casus factum quicumque sequuntur,  
 Per caput hoc juro, per quod pater antè solebat, Hor. Od. II. 8.  
6.  
 Quæ tibi polliceor reduci, rebusque secundis, 301  
 Hæc eadem matrique tuæ generique manebunt."  
 Sic ait illacrymans; humero simul exuit ensem Il. 7. 255.  
 Auratum, mirâ quem fecerat arte Lycaon  
 Gnosius, atqueabilem vaginâ aptârat eburnâ. Od. 6. 404.  
 Dat Niso Mnestheus pellem, horrentisque leonis  
 Exuvias; galeam fidus permutat Aletes.  
 Protenus armati incedunt; quos omnis euntes 12. 73.  
 Primorum manus ad portas juvenumque senumque  
 Prosequitur votis: necnon et pulcher Iûlus, 310  
 Ante annos animumque gerens curamque virilem, Pind. Pyth. 5.  
147.

Multa patri portanda dabat mandata ; sed auræ  
Omnia discerpunt, et nubibus irrita donant.

- II. s. 469. Egressi superant fossas, noctisque per umbram  
Castra inimica petunt, multis tamen antè futuri  
Exitio. Passim vino somnoque per herbam  
Corpora fusa vident ; arrectos littore currus,  
Inter lora rotasque, viros ; simul arma jacere,  
Vina simul. Prior Hyrtacides sic ore locutus : 319  
“ Euryale, audendum dextrâ : nunc ipsa vocat res.  
Hâc iter est : tu, ne qua manus se attollere nobis  
A tergo possit, custodi, et consule longè.

Cf. I. 471, G. Hæc ego vasta dabo, et lato te limite ducam.” [bum  
3. 83.

Sic memorat, vocemque premit ; simul ense super-  
Rhamnetem aggreditur, qui fortè tapetibus altis

- II. s. 155. Extractus, toto proflabat pectore somnum ;  
Rex idem, et regi Turno gratissimus augur ;

II. s. 859. Sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem.

Tres juxtâ famulos temere inter tela jacentes,

II. s. 19. Armigerumque Remi premit, aurigamque sub ipsis

12. 749. Nactus equis, ferroque secatur pendentia colla. 331

II. s. 202. Tum caput ipsi aufert domino, truncumque relin-  
quit

Sanguine singultantem : atro tepefacta cruore

II. s. 451. Terra torique madent. Necnon Lamyrumque La-  
mumque,

Et juvenem Sarranum ; illâ qui plurima nocte

Luserat, insignis facie, multoque jacebat

Membra Deo victus : felix, si protenus illum

Æquâisset nocti ludum, in lucemque tulisset.

10. 723. Impastus ceu plena leo per ovilia turbans, 339

II. s. 209. (Sualet enim vesana fames) manditque trahitque

Molle pecus, mutumque metu ; fremit ore cruento.

II. s. 485. Nec minor Euryali cædes : incensus et ipse

Perfurit ; ac multam in medio sinè nomine plebem.

Fadumque, Herbesumque subit, Rhœtumque Aba-  
rimque,



Ignaros; Rhoetum vigilantem et cuncta videntem; Cf. E. 6. 21.

Sed magnum metuens se post cratera tegebat;

Pectore in adverso totum cui cominus ensem

Condidit assurgenti, et multâ morte recepit. [ta

Purpuream vomit ille animam, et cum sanguine mis-

Vina refert moriens: hic furto fervidus instat. 350

Jamque ad Messapi socios tendebat, ubi ignem 1. 410. 686.

Deficere extremum, et religatos rite videbat II. 2. 196.

Carpere gramen equos: breviter cum talia Nisus,

(Sensit enim nimiam cæde atque cupidine ferri)

"Absistamus," ait: "nam lux inimica propinquat. II. 2. 251.

Pœnarum exhaustum satis est: via facta per hostes."

Multa virum solido argento perfecta relinquunt

Armaque, craterasque simul, pulchrosque tapetas. G. 3. 344

Euryalus phaleras Rhamnetis, et aurea bullis

Cingula, Tiburti Remulo ditissimus olim 360

Quæ mittit dona, hospitio cum jungeret absens,

Cædicus; ille suo moriens dat habere nepoti; G. 3. 60. Cf.

Post mortem bello Rutuli pugnâque potiti; [tat. Idem ixiv.

Hæc rapit, atque humeris nequicquam fortibus ap-

Tum galeam Messapiabilem cristisque decoram II. 7. 188.

Induit. Excedunt castris, et tuta capessunt.

Interea præmissi equites ex urbe Latinâ,

Cetera dum legio campis instructa moratur,

Ibant, et Turno regis responsa ferebant, 369

Tercentum, scutati omnes, Volscente magistro.

Jamque propinquabant castris, murosque subibant; 5. 451.

Cum procul hos lævo flectentes limite cernunt;

Et galea Euryalum sublustri noctis in umbrâ

Prodidit immemorem, radiisque adversa refulsit. II. 2. 258.

Haud temere est visum. Conclamat ab agmine

Volsceus:

"State, viri; quæ causa viæ? quive estis in armis?

Quòve tenetis iter?" Nihil illi tendere contrâ;

Sed celerare fugam in silvas, et fidere nocti. 4. 421.

- Objiiciunt equites sese ad divortia nota [nant.  
 Hinc atque hinc, omnemque abitum custode coro-  
 Cf. 1. 12. 530. Silva fuit latè dumis atque ilice nigrâ 381  
 G. 4. 387. Horrida, quam densi complêrant undique sentes ;  
 Rara per occultos ducebat semita calles.  
 Euryalum tenebræ ramorum onerosaque præda  
 2. 737., 11. 530. Impediunt, fallitque timor regione viarum.  
 Cf. *Il. 8. 101.* Nisus abít : jamque imprudens evaserat hostes,  
*φρύγες.* Atque lacus, qui pòst Albæ de nomine dicti  
 Albani ; tum rex stabula alta Latinus habebat.  
 Ut stetit, et frustra absentem respexit amicum :  
 “ Euryale, infelix quâ te regione reliqui ? 390  
 Quâve sequar ? ” rursus perplexum iter omne revol-  
 vens  
 Fallacis silvæ, simul et vestigia retro  
 4. 364. Observata legit, dumisque silentibus errat.  
 Audit equos, audit strepitus, et signa sequentûm.  
 Nec longum in medio tempus, cùm clamor ad aures  
 Pervenit, ac videt Euryalum ; quem jam manus  
 omnis,  
 Fraude loci et noctis, subito turbante tumultu,  
 Oppressum rapit, et conantem plurima frustra.  
 Quid faciat ? quâ vi juvenem, quibus audeat armis  
 Eripere ? an sese medios moriturus in hostes 400  
 G. 4. 218. Inferat, et pulchram properet per vulnera mortem ?  
 Ocyûs adducto torquens hastile lacerto,  
 Suspiciens altam Lunam, sic voce precatur :  
 Il. 2. 29., s. 115. “ Tu, Dea, tu præsens nostro succurre labori,  
 Astrorum decus, et nemorum Latonia custos.  
 Il. 2. 37. Si qua tuis unquam pro me pater Hyrtacus aris  
 E. 7. 36. Dona tulit ; si qua ipse meis venatibus auxi,  
 Suspendive tholo, aut sacra ad fastigia fixi : [ras.”  
 Cf. 10. 401., Hunc sine me turbare globum, et rege tela per au-  
 Il. 8. 242. Dixerat ; et toto connixus corpore ferrum 410  
 Conjicit : hasta volans noctis diverberat umbras,

Et venit aversi in tergum Sulmonis, ibique  
 Frangitur, ac fisso transit præcordia ligno.  
 Volvitur ille, vomens calidum de pectore flumen      *Il. 2. 437.,*  
 Frigidus, et longis singultibus ilia pulsatur.      *Lucr. 2. 354.*  
 Diversi circumspiciunt. Hoc acrior idem      *G. 3. 506.*  
 Ecce aliud summâ telum librabat ab aure; [que  
 Dum trepidant; iit hasta Tago per tempus utrum-      *Il. 2. 502.*  
 Stridens, trajectoque hæsit tepefacta cerebro. 419      *Il. 2. 333. 422.*  
 Sævitur atrox Volscens, nec teli conspicit usquam  
 Auctorem, nec quò se ardens immittere possit:  
 "Tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine poenas  
 Persolves amborum," inquit. Simul ense recluso  
 Ibat in Euryalum. Tum verò exterritus, amens  
 Conclamat Nisus; nec se celare tenebris  
 Ampliùs, aut tantum potuit perferre dolorem:  
 "Me, me, (adsum qui feci) in me convertite ferrum, 12. 260.  
 O Rutuli, mea fraus omnis; nihil iste, nec ausus,  
 Nec potuit; cælum hoc et conscia sidera testor: 2. 141.  
 Tantùm infelicem nimium dilexit amicum." 430  
 Talia dicta dabat: sed viribus ensis adactus  
 Transabiit costas, et candida pectora rumpit.  
 Volvitur Euryalus leto, pulchrosque per artus  
 It cruor, inque humeros cervix collapsa recumbit.  
 Purpureus veluti cùm flos succisus aratro      *Catull. 11. 22.*  
 Languescit moriens; lassove papavera collo      *9. 89., Il. 6.*  
 Demisere caput, pluviam cùm fortè gravantur.      *306.*  
 At Nisus ruit in medios, solumque per omnes  
 Volscentem petit, in solo Volscente moratur:  
 Quem circum glomerati hostes hinc cominus atque  
 hinc 440  
 Proturbant. Instat non seciùs, ac rotat ensem      *4. 590.*  
 Fulmineum; donec Rutuli clamantis in ore      *10. 323.*  
 Condidit adverso, et moriens animam abstulit hosti.  
 Tum super exanimem sese projecit amicum  
 Confossus, placidâque ibi demum morte quievit.

10. 792. Fortunati ambo! si quid mea carmina possunt,  
Nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet ævo:  
Livy, 1. 55. Dum domus Æneæ Capitoli immobile saxum  
Accolet, imperiumque pater Romanus habebit.  
Victores prædâ Rutuli spoliisque potiti, 450  
Volscentem exanimum flentes in castra ferebant.
11. s. 523. Nec minor in castris luctus, Rhamneta reperto  
Exsanguis, et primis unâ tot cæde peremtis,  
Cf. 1. 119. et Sarranoque, Numâque. Ingens concursus ad ipsa  
G. 3. 248. Corpora, semineccosque viros, tepidâque recentem  
Cæde locum, et plenos spumanti sanguine rivos.  
Agnoscent spolia inter se, galeamque nitentem  
Messapi, et multo phaleras sudore receptas.
- Lucr. 2. 143. Et jam prima novo spargebat lumine terras  
Cf. Æ. 10. 215.  
11. s. 1. Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile: 460  
4. 119. Jam sole infuso, jam rebus luce reiectis,  
11. s. Turnus in arma viros, armis circumdatus ipse,  
Suscitât, æratasque acies in prælia cogit
7. 406., 11. 3. Quisque suas, variisque acuunt rumoribus iras.  
426. Quin ipsa arrectis, visu miserabile, in hastis  
Præfigunt capita, et multo clamore sequuntur  
Euryali et Nisi.  
Æneadæ duri murorum in parte sinistrâ  
Opposuerunt aciem, nam dextera cingitur amni;  
Ingentesque tenent fossas, et turribus altis 470  
Stant mœsti: simul ora virûm præfixa movebant,  
Nota nimis miseris, atroque fluentia tabo.
11. 3. 388., x. Interea pavidam volitans pennata per urbem  
447. Nuntia Fama ruit, matrisque allabitur aures  
Euryali: at subitus miseræ calor ossa reliquit:
11. x. 448. Excussi manibus radii, revolutaque pensa.  
Evolat infelix, et fœmineo ululatu,
11. 3. 389. Scissa comam, muros amens atque agmina cursu  
(Iliad.) Cf. Æn. 1. 5. 487. 796.,  
10. 385., 12. 5. Telorumque memor; cœlum dehinc questibus im-

"Hunc ego te, Euryale, aspicio? tune illa senectæ  
 Sera meæ requies, potuisti linquere solam, 482  
 Crudelis? nec te sub tanta pericula missum  
 Affari extremum miseræ data copia matri?  
 Heu! terrâ ignotâ, canibus data præda Latinis  
 Alitibusque, jaces! nec te tua funera mater  
 Produxi, pressive oculos, aut vulnera lavi,  
 Veste tegens; tibi quam noctes festina diesque  
 Urgebam, et telâ curas solabar aniles. [bra,  
 Quò sequar? aut quæ nunc artus avulsaque mem-  
 Et funus lacerum tellus habet? hoc mihi de te, 491  
 Nate, refers? hoc sum terrâque marique secuta?  
 Figite me, si qua est pietas, in me omnia tela  
 Conjicite, o Rutuli; me primam absumite ferro.  
 Aut tu, magne pater Divûm, miserere, tuoque  
 Invisum hoc detrude caput sub Tartara telo:  
 Quando aliter nequeo crudelem abrumpere vitam." 8. 579.  
 Hoc fletu concussi animi, mœstusque per omnes  
 Illam incendentem luctus Idæus et Actor, 8. 509., 12. 1.  
 Illionei monitu et multum lacrymantis Iûli, 500 10. 895.  
 Corripiunt, interque manus sub tecta reponunt.  
 At tuba terribilem sonitum procul ære canoro  
 Increpuit: sequitur clamor, cœlumque remugit.  
 Accelerant actâ pariter testudine Volsci, 2. 441.  
 Et fossas implere parant, ac vellere vallum. Cf. 7. 187.  
 Quærunt pars aditum, et scalis ascendere muros; Il. µ. 443.  
 Quà rara est acies, interlucetque corona Cf. 380.  
 Non tam spissa viris. Telorum effundere contrâ  
 Omne genus Teuceri, ac duris detrudere contis, Il. ε. 618.  
 Assueti longo muros defendere bello. 511  
 Saxa quoque infestoolvebant pondere, si quâ Il. µ. 184.  
 Possent tectam aciem perrumpere: cùm tamen  
 Ferre juvat subter densâ testudine casus. [omnes

Nec jam sufficiunt: nam quâ globus imminet ingens,

Immanem Teucris molem volvuntque ruuntque:  
Quæ stravit Rutulos latè, armorumque resolvit

2. 335. Tegmina: nec curant cæco contendere Marte  
Amplius audaces Rutuli; sed pellere vallo  
Missilibus certant. 520

Parte aliâ horrendus visu quassabat Etruscam  
Pinum, et fumiferos infert Mezentius ignes.  
At Messapus, equum domitor, Neptunia proles,  
Rescindit vallum, et scalas in mœnia poscit.

II. p. 176. Vos, o Calliope, precor, aspirate canenti;

II. §. 509. Quas ibi tum ferro strages, quæ funera Turnus  
785., II. c. 3. Ediderit, quem quisque virum demiserit Orco;  
Et mecum ingentes oras evolvite belli:

7. 645. Et meministis enim, Divæ, et memorare potestis.

CC. 170. Turris erat vasto suspectu et pontibus altis, 530

Opportuna loco; summis quam viribus omnes  
Expugnare Itali, summâque evertere opum vi  
Certabant: Troës contrâ defendere saxis,  
Perque cavas densi tela intorquere fenestras.

Princeps ardentem conjecit lampada Turnus,  
4. 517. Et flammam affixit lateri; quæ plurima vento  
Corripuit tabulas, et postibus hæsit adesit.

2. 412. Turbati trepidare intus, frustra que malorum

Lucr. 2. 283. Velle fugam. Dum se glomerant, retroque residunt

5. 683. In partem, quæ peste caret; tum pondere turris  
Procubuit subitò, et cælum tonat omne fragore.  
Semineces ad terram, immani mole secutâ, 542  
Confixique suis telis, et pectora duro

Transfossi ligno, veniunt. Vix unus Helenor,  
Et Lycus elapsi: quorum primævus Helenor,

4. 216. Cf. *Λέδης*. Hom. Mæonio regi quem serva Licymnia furtim  
Sustulerat, vetitisque ad Trojam miserat armis,

- Ense levis nudo, parmâque inglorius albâ. 11. 711.  
 Isque ubi se Turni media inter millia vidit;  
 Hinc acies, atque hinc acies astare Latinas; 550  
 Ut fera, quæ densâ venantûm septa coronâ 12. 4., II. µ. 41.  
 Contra tela furit, seseque haud nescia morti  
 Injicit, et saltu supra venabula fertur; 2. 565., 12. 287.  
 Haud aliter juvenis medios moriturus in hostes  
 Irruit; et, quâ tela videt densissima, tendit. II. λ. 148.  
 At pedibus longè melior Lycus, inter et hostes,  
 Inter et arma fugâ muros tenet; altaque certat  
 Prendere tecta manu, sociûmque attingere dextras. 773.  
 Quem Turnus pariter cursu, teloque secutus,  
 Increpat his victor: Nostrasne evadere, demens, 277.  
 Sperâsti te posse manus? simul arripit ipsum 561  
 Pendentem, et magnâ muri cum parte revellit. II. µ. 397.  
 Qualis ubi, aut leporem, aut candenti corpore 11. χ. 308., ε. 673.  
 cycnum  
 Sustulit alta petens pedibus Jovis armiger uncis: 1. 393.  
 Quæsitum aut matri multis balatibus agnum  
 Martius a stabulis rapuit lupus. Undique clamor  
 Tollitur: invadunt, et fossas aggere complent:  
 Ardentes tædas alii ad fastigia jactant.  
 Ilioneus saxo, atque ingenti fragmine montis,  
 Lucetium, portæ subeuntem, ignesque ferentem, 2. 216., II. α. 419.  
 Emathiona Liger, Corinæum sternit Asylas: 571  
 Hic jaculo bonus, hic longè fallente sagittâ;  
 Ortygium Cæneus, victorem Cænea Turnus:  
 Turnus Ityn, Cloniumque, Dioxippum, Promu-  
 lumque,  
 Et Sagarim, et summis stantem pro turribus Idan;  
 Privernum Capys: hunc primò levis hasta Te-  
 millæ  
 Strinxerat: ille manum projecto tegmine demens 560., Lucr. 3. 649.  
 Ad vulnus tulit: ergò alis allapsa sagitta,  
 Et lævo infixâ est lateri manus, abditaque intus II. δ. 117.

**Spiramenta animæ letali vulnere rumpit. 580**

**Stabat in egregiis Arcentis filius armis.**

11. 777. *Pictus acu chlamydem, et ferrugine clarus Iberâ,  
Insignis facie; genitor quem miserat Arcens,  
Eductum Matris luco, Simæthia circum*

7.764. Flumina, pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Palici.

**Stridentem fundam positis Mezentius armis**

**Ipse ter adductâ circùm caput egit habenâ ;**

Luc. 6. 176. Et media adversi liquefacto tempora plumbo

**Diffidit, ac multâ porrectum extendit arenâ.**

**Tum primùm bello celerem intendisse sagittam**

Dicitur; antè feras solitus terrere fugaces, 591

**Ascanius, fortemque manu fudisse Numanum ;**

**G. 4. 271. Cui Remulo cognomen erat; Turnique minorem**

Æn. 1. 267. Germanam, nuper thalamo sociatus, habebat.

Cf. *per te nos* Is primam ante aciem digna atque indigna relatu  
 ἡρώδης. Vociferans, tumidusque roris rursusque roris

Vociferans, tumidusque novo præcordia regno

**Ibat, et ingenti sese clamore ferebat :**

**“Non pudet obsidione iterum valloque teneri,**

7. 295., 11. Bis capti Phryges, et Marti prætendere muros?

**402.**

**En qui nostra sibi bello connubia poscunt! 600**

Quis Deus Italiam, quæ vos dementia adegit?

Non hīc Atridæ, nec fandi fictor Ulysses ;

5. 730. Durum a stirpe genus. Natos ad flumina primùm

**Arist. Pol. 7. Deferimus, sævoque gelu duramus et undis.**

**17.**

8. 94., Ecl. 5. Venatu invigilant pueri, silvasque fatigant;  
Electere ludus equos, et arcula tendere com-

29.

Flectere iudus equos, et spicula tendere cornu.  
At patiens operum paroque assueto iugentis

2. 168., G. 2. 472. *At patientis operum parvoque assueta Juventus,  
Aut rastrois terram demet, aut quatit oppida bo*

Aut pastis terram domat, aut quatit oppida bello.  
Omne meum ferro teritur, versâque iugentium

Omne ævum ferro teritur, versaque juvenum  
Terge fatigamus hostâ. Nec tarde senectus

1.316. *Terga fatigamus hasta. Nec tarda senectus* 610  
*Debilitat vires animi, mutatque vigorem*

Debilitat vires animi, mutaturque vigor.

Canthem galea premimus; semperque recentes  
Comportare iuget proedas, et vivere raptis

4. 217. Comportare iuvat prædas, et vivere fapto.  
Vobis pieta crece et fulgenti murice vestis

**vobis picta croco et fulgenti murice vestis;**



- Desidiæ cordi ; juvat indulgere choreis ;  
 Et tunicæ manicas et habent redimicula mitræ. Il. æ. 260., Od. ß. 246.
- O verè Phrygiæ, neque enim Phryges ! ite per alta  
 Dindyma, ubi assuetis biforem dat tibia cantum. 7. 96., Il. ß. 235.
- Tympana vos buxusque vocant Berecynthia matris 82.  
 Idææ. Sinite arma viris, et cedite ferro." 620
- Talia jactantem dictis, ac dira canentem  
 Non tulit Ascanius ; nervoque obversus equino Il. ð. 116.  
 Contendit telum, diversa que brachia ducens,  
 Constitit antè Jovem supplex per vota precatus :  
 " Jupiter omnipotens, audacibus annue cœptis.  
 Ipse tibi ad tua templa feram solemnia dona,  
 Et statuam ante aras auratâ fronte juvencum  
 Candentem, pariterque caput cum matre ferentem, Od. γ. 382  
 Jam cornu petat, et pedibus qui spargat arenam." Ecl. 3. 86.
- Audiit, et cœli genitor de parte serenâ 630 G. 1. 487.  
 Intonuit lævum. Sonat unâ fatifer arcus,  
 Et fugit horrendum stridens adducta sagitta 2. 693., Il. ð. 125.  
 Perque caput Remuli venit, et cava tempora ferro  
 Trajicit. " I, verbis virtutem illude superbis. Il. ð. 303., æ. 348.  
 Bis capti Phryges hæc Rutulis responsa remittunt."  
 Hæc tantum Ascanius. Teucri clamore sequuntur, 2. 690.  
 Lætitiâque fremunt, animosque ad sidera tollunt.
- Ætheriâ tum fortè plagâ crinitus Apollo 1. 740.  
 Desuper Ausonias acies urbemque videbat, 639  
 Nube sedens ; atque his victorem affatur Iulum :  
 " Macte novâ virtutè, puer ; sic itur ad astra, Cf. Od. ß. 33.  
 Dîs genite, et geniture Deos. Jure omnia bella  
 Gente sub Assaraci fato ventura resident. 1. 291.  
 Nec te Troja capit." Simul hæc effatus, ab alto  
 Æthere se mittit, spirantes dimovet auras,  
 Ascaniumque petit : formâ tum vertitur oris Il. ε. 322  
 Antiquum in Buten. Hic Dardanio Anchisæ  
 Armiger antè fuit, fidusque ad limina custos ;  
 Tum comitem Ascanio pater addidit. Ibat Apollo 8. 496.

- II. β. 48., Æ. 4. 568. Omnia longævo similis, vocemque, coloremque,  
 Et crines albos, et sæva sonoribus arma; 651  
 Atque his ardentem dictis affatur Iūlum :  
 "Sit satis, Æneida, telis impune Numanum  
 Oppetiisse tuis : primam hanc tibi magnus Apollo  
 Concedit laudem, et paribus non invidet armis.  
 Ecl. 3. 8. Cetera parce, puer, bello." Sic orsus Apollo,  
 II. α. 422. Mortales medio aspectus sermone relinquit,  
 4. 278. Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.  
 II. γ. 70. Agnovere Deum procures divinaque tela  
 II. α. 46. Dardanidæ, pharetramque fugâ sensere sonantem.  
 Ergò avidum pugnæ dictis ac numine Phœbi 661  
 Ascanium prohibent : ipsi in certamina rursus  
 II. ι. 322 Succedunt, animasque in aperta pericula mittunt.  
 It clamor totis per propugnacula muris.  
 Intendunt acres arcus, amentaque torquent.  
 Sternitur omne solum telis : tum scuta cavæque  
 II. μ. 161., ε. 379. Dant sonitum flictu galeæ, pugna aspera surgit.  
 Quantus ab occasu veniens pluvialibus Hædis  
 G. 1. 205. Verberat imber humum : quàm multâ grandine  
 nimbi  
 II. μ. 156—161., Æ. 2. 235. In vada præcipitant, cùm Jupiter horridus Austris  
 Torquet aquosam hyemem, et cælo cava nubila 671  
 rumpit.  
 II. α. 6., μ. 127. Pandarus et Bitias, Idæo Alcanore creti,  
 Quos Jovis eduxit luco silvestris Hiera,  
 II. ε. 560., Od. 1. 191. Abietibus juvenes patriis et montibus æquos,  
 Portam, quæ ducis imperio commissa, recludunt,  
 Freti armis, ultroque invitant mœnibus hostem.  
 8. 653. Cf. ἀντὶ ἀνέμων. Ipsi intus, dextrâ ac lævâ, pro turribus astant,  
 Armati ferro, et cristis capita alta corusci.  
 5. 594., G. 4. 442. Quales æiriæ liquentia flumina circùm,  
 Sive Padi ripis, Athesin seu propter amœnum, 680  
 Consurgunt geminæ quercus, intonsaque cælo  
 Attollunt capita, et sublimi vertice nutant.

- Irrumpunt, aditus Rutuli ut vidēre patentes.  
 Continuo Quercens, et pulcher Aquicolus armis,  
 Et præceps animi Tmarus, et Mavortius Hæmon, G. 4. 491.  
 Agminibus totis aut versi terga dedēre, 1. 69.  
 Aut ipso portæ posuere in limine vitam. G. 4. 231.  
 Tum magis increscunt animis discordibus iræ;  
 Et jam collecti Troës glomerantur eodem,  
 Et conferre manum et procurrere longius audent. 12. 345. 678.  
 Ductori Turno diversâ in parte furenti, 691  
 Turbantique viros, perfertur nuntius, hostem  
 Fervere cæde novâ, et portas præbere patentes.  
 Deserit inceptum, atque immani concitus irâ  
 Dardanium ruit ad portam, fratresque superbos.  
 Et primùm Antiphaten, is enim se primus agebat,  
 Thebanâ de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti,  
 Conjecto sternit jaculo; volat Ætala cornus G. 2. 447.  
 Aëra per tenuem, stomachoque infixâ sub altum  
 Pectus abit: reddit specus atri vulneris undam 700  
 Spumantem, et fixo ferrum in pulmone tepescit. Il. x. 333.  
 Tum Meropem atque Erymanta manu, tum sternit Cf. 698. et 773.  
 Aphidnum;  
 Tum Bitian ardentem oculis animisque frementem;  
 Non jaculo, neque enim jaculo vitam ille dedisset;  
 Sed magnùm stridens contorta phalarica venit Livy, 21. 8.  
 Fulminis acta modo, quam nec duo taurea terga,  
 Nec duplici squamâ lorica fidelis et auro G. 2. 192.  
 Sustinuit: collapsa ruunt immania membra. [gens.  
 Dat tellus gemitum, et clypeum super intonat in- Il. x. 395.  
 Qualis in Euboico Baiarum littore quondam 710 G. 2. 161.  
 Saxeâ pila cadit, magnis quam molibus antè  
 Constructam ponto jaciunt: sic illa ruinam Hor. 3. 1. 34.  
 Prona trahit, penitusque vadis illisa recumbit:  
 Miscent se maria, et nigræ attolluntur arenæ:  
 Tum sonitu Prochyta alta tremit, durumque cubile Pind. Pyth. 1.  
 Inarime Jovis imperiis impôsta Typhœo. 54.  
 Il. β. 781.

- II. A. 12., §. 152. Hic Mars armipotens animum viresque Latinis  
 6. 101. Addidit, et stimulos acres sub pectore vertit;  
 Immisitque Fugam Teucris atrumque Timorem.  
 Undique conveniunt, quoniam data copia pugnae,  
 Bellatorque animo Deus incidit. 721  
 Pandarus, ut fuso germanum corpore cernit,  
 Et quo sit fortuna loco, qui casus agat res;  
 Portam vi multâ converso cardine torquet,  
 Obnixus latis humeris; multosque suorum,  
 6. 590., II. β. Moenibus exclusos, duro in certamine linquit:  
 28. Ast alios secum includit, recipitque ruentes.  
 6. 172., II. γ. Demens! qui Rutulum in medio non agmine regem  
 264. Viderit irrumpentem, utroque incluserit urbi:  
 2. 323. et 2. Immanem veluti pecora inter inertia tigrim. 730  
 248. Continuò nova lux oculis offulsit, et arma  
 II. A. 490. Horrendum sonuere: tremunt in vertice cristæ  
 Sanguineæ, clypeoque micantia fulmina mittunt.  
 Cf. 7. 784. Agnoscunt faciem invisam atque immania mem-  
 bra  
 488. Turbati subito Æneadæ. Tum Pandarus ingens  
 Emicat, et mortis fraternæ fervidus irâ  
 Effatur: "non hæc dotalis regia Amatae,  
 Nec muris cohibet patriis media Ardea Turnum.  
 Castra inimica vides: nulla hinc exire potestas."  
 Olli subridens sedato pectore Turnus: 740  
 "Incipe, siqua animo virtus, et consere dextram;  
 2. 547. Hic etiam inventum Priamo narrabis Achillem."  
 Dixerat: ille rudem nodis et cortice crudo  
 II. γ. 438., II. Intorquet, summis adnixus viribus, hastam.  
 6. 311. Excepere auræ vulnus; Saturnia Juno  
 Detorsit veniens, portæque infigitur hasta.  
 At non hoc telum, mea quod vi dextera versat,  
 6. 109. Effugies: neque enim is teli nec vulneris auctor.  
 Sic ait, et sublatum altè consurgit in ensem,  
 II. ε. 411. Et mediam ferro gemina inter tempora frontem

Dividit, impubesque immani vulnere malas. 751

Fit sonus; ingenti concussa est pondere tellus:

Collapsos artus atque arma cruenta cerebro

Sternit humi moriens: atque illi partibus æquis

Huc caput atque illuc humero ex utroque pependit.

Diffugiunt versi trepidâ formidine Troës.

Et si continuò victorem ea cura subisset, [tis, II. v. 454., 8.  
217., p. 544.

Rumpere claustra manu, sociosque immittere por-

Ultimus ille dies bello gentique fuisset.

Cl. 773. a

Sed furor ardentem cædisque insana cupido 760

Egit in adversos.

Principio Phalarim, et succiso poplite Gygen

Excipit; hinc raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas

In tergum: Juno vires animumque ministrat.

Addit Halyn comitem, et confixâ Phegea parmâ;

Ignaros deinde in muris, Martemque cientes,

Alcandrumque Haliumque Noëmonaque Pryta- II. i. 678., Ov.  
Met. 13. 268.

nimque;

Lyncea tendentem contrâ, sociosque vocantem,

Vibranti gladio connixus ab aggere dexter

Occupat; huic uno dejectum cominus ictu 770

Cum galeâ longè jacuit caput: inde ferarum

II. v. 481.

Vastatorem Amycum, quo non felicior alter

Ungere tela manu ferrumque armare veneno:

(Mans redun-

Et Clytium Æoliden, et amicum Crethea Musis;

dat) 4. 344.,

Crethea Musarum comitem; cui carmina semper

9. 758., 3.

Et citharæ cordi, numerosque intendere nervis:

659., 7. 604.,

Semper equos atque arma virum pugnasque cane-

11. 332., 10.

80.

Tandem ductores, auditâ cæde suorum, [bat.

Od. æ. 261.

Conveniunt Teucri, Mnestheus acerque Serestus;

6. 164., II. v.

Palantesque vident socios, hostemque receptum.

Et Mnestheus: "quò deinde fugam? quò tenditis?"

4. 561., II. v.

inquit.

781

734.

"Quos alios muros, quæ jam ultra mœnia habetis?

Unus homo, vestris, o cives, undique septus

- Aggeribus, tantas strages impune per urbem  
 527. II. a. 3 Ediderit? juvenum primos tot miserit Orco?  
 Non infelicis patriæ, veterumque Deorum,  
 Et magni Æneæ segnes miseretque pudetque?"
- II. 2. 106. Talibus accensi firmantur, et agmine denso  
 II. 2. 108., 1. Consistent. Turnus paulatim excedere pugnâ,  
 443. Et fluvium petere ac partem quæ cingitur amni.  
 Acrius hoc Teucris clamore incumbere magno, 791
- II. 1. 548. Et glomerare manum. Ceu sævum turba leonem  
 Cùm telis premit infensis; at territus ille
- Ecl. 3.8., Luc. 5. 33. Asper, acerba tuens, retro redit: et neque terga  
 Ira dare aut virtus patitur; nec tendere contrâ
6. 593. Ille quidem hoc cupiens potis est per tela virosque:  
 Haud aliter retro dubius vestigia Turnus  
 Improperata refert, et mens exæstuat irâ.  
 Quin etiam bis tum medios invaserat hostes,  
 Bis conversa fugâ per muros agmina vertit. 800  
 Sed manus e castris properè coit omnis in unum.
764. Nec contrâ vires audet Saturnia Juno
2. 618. Sufficere; æriam cœlo nam Jupiter Irim  
 Demisit, germanæ haud mollia jussa ferentem;  
 Ni Turnus cedat Teucrorum mœnibus altis.
- II. 2. 102. Ergo nec clypeo juvenis subsistere tantum,  
 Nec dextrâ valet: injectis sic undique telis
- II. 2. 161. Obruitor. Strepit assiduo cava tempora circum
- G. 1. 180. Tinnitu galea, et saxis solida æra fatiscunt;  
 Discussæque jubæ capiti, nec sufficit umbo 810  
 Ictibus; ingeminant hastis et Troës, et ipse
- II. 2. 109. Fulmineus Mnestheus. Tum toto corpore sudor  
 Liquitur; et piceum, nec respirare potestas,  
 Flumen agit; fessos quatit æger anhelitus artus.
2. 565., 12. 287., Tum demum præceps saltu sese omnibus armis  
 G. 4. 528. In fluvium dedit: ille suo cum gurgite flavo  
 Accepit venientem, ac mollibus extulit undis;  
 Cf. 10. 140. Et lætum sociis ablutâ cæde remisit.

## LIBER X.

**P**ANDITUR interea domus omnipotentis Olympi, Cf. II. 3. 1.,  
 Conciliumque vocat Divûm pater atque hominum II. 1., v. 1  
 Sideream in sedem : terras unde arduus omnes, [rex 1. 65.  
 Castraque Dardanidum aspectat, populosque Lati- II. 0. 51.  
 Considunt tectis bipatientibus, incipit ipse : [nos.  
 "Coëlicolæ magni, quianam sententia vobis  
 Versa retro? tantûmque animis certatis iniquis?  
 Abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris :  
 Quæ contra vetitum discordia? quis metus, aut hos,  
 Aut hos arma sequi ferrumque lacessere suasit?  
 Adveniet justum pugnæ, ne arcessite, tempus, 11 G. 3. 60.  
 Cùm fera Carthago Romanis arcibus olim  
 Exitium magnum atque Alpes immittet apertas. (Zeugma), Æ.  
 Tum certare odiis, tum res rapuisse licebit : 2. 320.  
 Nunc sinite, et placitum læti componite fœdus."  
 Jupiter hæc paucis : at non Venus aurea contrà II. 1. 389.  
 Pauca refert.  
 "O pater, o hominum Divûmque æterna potestas, II. 3. 699.  
 (Namque aliud quid sit, quod jam implorare que-  
 amus?)  
 Cernis ut insultent Rutuli? Turnusque feratur 20  
 Per medios insignis equis, tumidusque secundo  
 Marte ruat? non clausa tegunt jam mœnia Teucros, Cf. 9. 518.  
 Quin intrà portas atque ipsis prælia miscent  
 Aggeribus mœrorum, et inundant sanguine fossæ.  
 Æneas ignarus abest. Nunquamne levare Cf. 85.  
 Obsidione sines? muris iterum imminet hostis  
 Nascentis Trojæ, nec non exercitus alter,  
 Atque iterum in Teucros Ætolis surgit ab Arpis  
 Tydides. Equidem credo, mea vulnera restant, 8. 9., II. 1. 334.  
 Et tua progenies mortalia demoror arma. 80 11. 175.  
 Si sinè pace tuâ atque invito numine Troës  
 Italiam petiere; luant peccata, neque illos

- cf. 67., 9. 134. Jueris auxilio : sin tot responsa secuti,  
 2. 294. 780., 3. Quæ superi manesque dabant : cur nunc tua quis-  
 94., 5. 729. quam
- Hor. S. 2. 1. Flectere jussa potest ? aut cur nova condere fata ?  
 82. Quid repetam exustas Erycino in littore classes ?  
 Quid tempestatum regem, ventosque furentes  
 2. 2. Æoliâ excitos, aut actam nubibus Irim ?
- cf. 7. 324. Nunc etiam manes (hæc intentata manebat  
 Sors rerum) movet, et superis immissa repentè 40
7. 342. Allecto, medias Italûm bacchata per urbes.
- cf. 1. 257. Nil super imperio moveor : speravimus ista,  
 Dum fortuna fuit : vincant, quos vincere mavis.
1. 233. Si nulla est regio, Teucris quam det tua conjux  
 Dura ; per eversæ, genitor, fumantia Trojæ  
 Excidia obtestor ; liceat dimittere ab armis .
- cf. 4. 275. Incolumem Ascanium, liceat superesse nepotem.  
 Æneas sanè ignotis jactetur in undis ;  
 Et, quamcunque viam dederit fortuna, sequatur :
- Il. A. 163., 1. Hunc tegere, et diræ valeam subducere pugnæ. 50  
 318.
- cf. 86. Est Amathus, est celsa mihi Paphos, atque Cy-  
 Idaliæque domus : positis inglorius armis [thera,
- Lucr. 4. 1232. Exigat hîc ævum. Magnâ ditione jubeto
- cf. 12. Carthago premat Ausoniam : nihil urbibus inde  
 Obstabat Tyriis. Quid pestem evadere belli  
 Juvit, et Argolicos medium fugisse per ignes ?  
 Cf. *ἡρώεσσα*  
*γυίαν.*  
 4. 344., 7. 322. Dum Latium Teucris recidivaque Pergama quæ-  
 runt ?
- Non satius cineres patriæ insedissee supremos [ënta  
 3. 11. Atque solum quo Troja fuit ? Xanthum et Simo-  
 1. 9. Redde, oro, miseris : iterumque revolvere casus 61
2. 669. Da, pater, Iliacos Teucris." Tum regia Juno  
 Acta furore gravi : " Quid me alta silentia cogis  
 Rumpere, et obductum verbis vulgare dolorem ?  
 Ænean hominum quisquam Divûmve subegit



- Bella sequi, aut hostem regi se inferre Latino?  
 Italiam fatis petiit auctoribus, esto, Cf. 33.  
 Cassandræ impulsus furiis. Num linquere castra 3. 183.  
 Hortati sumus, aut vitam committere ventis? 69  
 Num puero summam belli, num credere muros? Cf. 47.  
 Tyrrhenamve fidem, aut gentes agitare quietas?  
 Quis Deus in fraudem, quæ dura potentia nostra  
 Egit? ubi hîc Juno, demissave nubibus Iris? Cf. 38.  
 Indignum est, Italos Trojam circumdare flammis  
 Nascentem, et patriâ Turnum consistere terrâ;  
 Cui Pilumnus avus, cui diva Venilia mater.  
 Quid, face Trojanos atrâ vim ferre Latinis?  
 Arva aliena jugo premere, atque avertere prædas?  
 Quid, soceros legere, et gremiis abducere pactas? Hor. S. 1. 3.  
17.  
 Pacem orare manu, præfigere puppibus arma? 80 9. 773.  
 Tu potes Æneam manibus subducere Graiûm, Il. s. 311., v.  
321.  
 Proque viro nebulam et ventos obtendere inanes;  
 Et potes in totidem classem convertere Nymphas: 9. 82.  
 Nos aliquid Rutulos contrâ juvisse, nefandum est.  
 Æneas ignarus abest: ignarus et absit. Cf. 25.  
 Est Paphos, Idaliûmque tibi, sunt alta Cythera: Cf. 51.  
 Quod gravidam bellis urbem et corda aspera ten-  
 Nosne tibi fluxas Phrygiæ res vertere fundo [tas? G. 1. 256.  
 Conamur? nos? an miseros qui Troas Achivis  
 Objecit? quæ causa fuit consurgere in arma 90  
 Europamque Asiamque, et fœdera solvere furto?  
 Me duce Dardanius Spartam expugnavit adulter?  
 Aut ego tela dedi, fovique Cupidine bella?  
 Tum decuit metuisse tuis: nunc sera querelis  
 Haud justis assurgis, et irrita jurgia jactas.”  
 Talibus orabat Juno; cunctique fremebant  
 Cœlicolæ assensu vario: ceu flamina prima G. 1. 356.  
 Cùm deprensa fremunt silvis, et cæca volutant 8. 248.  
 Murmura, venturos nautis prodentia ventos.  
 Tum pater omnipotens, rerum cui summa potestas, Il. s. 118.

- Infit: eo dicente, Deum domus alta silescit, 101  
 Et tremefacta solo tellus, silet arduus æther;
1. 69., 2. 235., 7. 27. Tum Zephyri posuere, premit placida æquora pontus.
3. 250. "Accipite ergò animis, atque hæc mea figite dicta. Quandoquidem Ausonios conjungi fœdere Teucris Haud licitum est, nec vestra capit discordia finem:
- Hor. 1. 11. 7. Quæ cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat spem,  
 Tros Rutulusve fuit, nullo discrimine habebō:  
 Seu fatis Italum castra obsidione tenentur,  
 Sive errore malo Trojæ, monitisque sinistris. 110  
 Nec Rutulos solvo. Sua cuique exorsa laborem Fortunamque ferent. Rex Jupiter omnibus idem.
11. æ. 528., s. 185., s. 37. Fata viam invenient." Stygii per flumina fratris, Per pice torrentes atrâque voragine ripas,
9. 104., 11. æ. 528. Annuit, et nutu totum tremefecit Olympum. Hic finis fandi: solio tum Jupiter aureo Surgit; cœlicolæ medium quem ad limina ducunt.
- Interea Rutuli portis circùm omnibus instant Sternere cæde viros, et mœnia cingere flammis.
11. µ. 36. Ast legio Æneadum vallis obsessa tenetur, 120 Nec spes ulla fugæ. Miseri stant turribus altis Nequicquam, et rarâ muros cinxere coronâ. Asius Imbrasides, Hicetaoniusque Thymœtes, Assaracique duo, et senior cum Castore Thymbris, Prima acies: hos germani Sarpedonis ambo, Et Clarus et Themon, Lyciâ comitantur ab altâ. Fert ingens toto connixus corpore saxum,
11. β. 691. Haud partem exigua montis, Lyrnessius Acmon, Nec Clytio genitore minor, nec fratre Menestheo. Hi jaculis, illi certant defendere saxis, 130
- Livy, 21. 8. Molirique ignem, nervoque aptare sagittas. Ipse inter medios, Veneris justissima cura,
- G. 2. 392. Dardanius caput ecce puer detectus honestum

- Qualis gemma micat, fulvum quæ dividit aurum, 1. 588.  
 Aut collo decus, aut capiti: vel quale per artem  
 Inclusum buxo, aut Oriciâ terebintho  
 Lucet ebur. Fusos cervix cui lactea crines  
 Accipit et molli subnectit circulus auro. 5. 559.  
 Te quoque magnanimæ viderunt, Ismare, gentes  
 Vulnere dirigere, et calamos armare veneno, 140 9. 818. Cf. Od.  
 Mæoniâ generose domo: ubi pingua culta æ. 260.  
 Exercentque viri, Pactolusque irrigat auro.  
 Affuit et Mnestheus, quem pulsi pristina Turni  
 Aggere mœrorum sublimem gloria tollit:  
 Et Capys; hinc nomen Campanæ ducitur urbi. Livy, 4. 37.  
 Illi inter sese duri certamina belli  
 Contulerant; mediâ Æneas freta nocte secabat. 5. 2.  
 Namque ut ab Evandro castris ingressus Etruscis  
 Regem adit, et regi memorat nomenque genusque; 753.  
 Quidve petat, quidve ipse ferat, Mezentius arma  
 Quæ sibi conciliet, violentaque pectora Turni 151  
 Edocet; humanis quæ sit fiducia rebus [cho  
 Admonet, immiscetque preces; haud fit mora, Tar-  
 Jungit opes, fœdusque ferit. Tum libera fati 8. 502, 503.,  
 Classem conscendit, jussis gens Lydia Divûm 11. γ. 73.  
 Externo commissa duci. Æneia puppis 8. 479.  
 Prima tenet, rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones; Cf. 6. 761. et  
 Imminet Ida super, profugis gratissima Teucris. Ecl. 3. 106.  
 Hic magnus sedet Æneas, secumque volutat 3. 5, 6.  
 Eventus belli varios; Pallasque sinistro 160  
 Affixus lateri, jam quærit sidera, opacæ  
 Noctis iter; jam quæ passus terræque marique. 9. 488.  
 Pandite nunc Helicona, Deæ, cantusque movete 7. 641., 11. β.  
 Quæ manus interea Tuscis comitetur ab oris 493.  
 Ænean, armetque rates, pelagoque velatur.  
 Massicus æratâ princeps secat æquora Tigri;  
 Sub quo mille manus juvenum; qui mœnia Clusî,  
 Quique urbem liquère Cosas: qucîs tela, sagittæ,

- Arcas eques. Medias illis opponere turmas,  
 2. 235. Ne castris jungant, certa est sententia Turno. 240  
 Surge, age, et Aurorâ socios veniente vocari  
 Primus in arma jube, et clypeum cape, quem dedit  
 ipse  
 Invictum Ignipotens, atque oras ambiit auro.  
 Crastina lux (mea si non irrita dicta putâris)  
 Ingentes Rutulæ spectabit cædis acervos.”  
 Dixerat, et dextrâ discedens impulit altam,  
 Haud ignara modi, puppim : fugit illa per undas,  
 Ocyor et jaculo et ventos æquante sagittâ.  
 Inde aliæ celerant cursus. Stupet inscius ipse  
 II. 6. 307. Tros Anchisiades ; animos tamen omine tollit. 250  
 Tum breviter supera aspectans convexa precatur :  
 II. 6. 37. “ Alma parens Idæa Deûm, cui Dindýma cordi,  
 6. 786., Luc. 2. 598. Turrigeræque urbes, bijugique ad fræna leones ;  
 Tu mihi nunc pugnæ princeps, tu rite propinques  
 Augurium, Phrygibusque adsis pede, Diva, secun-  
 2. 250. Tantùm effatus ; et interea revoluta ruebat [do.”  
 Maturâ jam luce dies, noctemque fugârat.  
 Principio sociis edicit, signa sequantur, 258  
 Atque animos aptent armis, pugnæque parent se.  
 Jamque in conspectu Teucros habet et sua castra,  
 II. 7. 203. 215. Stans celsâ in puppi ; clypeum tum deinde sinistrâ  
 Extulit ardentem. Clamorem ad sidera tollunt  
 2. 452. Dardanidæ e muris : spes addita suscitât iras :  
 9. 773., II. 7. 3. Tela manu jaciunt. Quales sub nubibus atris  
 Strymoniaë dant signa grues, atque æthera tranant  
 Cum sonitu, fugiuntque Notos clamore secundo.  
 At Rutulo regi ducibusque ea mira videri  
 Ausoniis : donec versas ad littora puppes  
 cf. G. 3. 171. Respiciunt, totumque allabi classibus æquor.  
 II. 1. 4., 7. 205. Ardet apex capiti, cristisque a vertice flamma 270  
 Funditur, et vastos umbo vomit aureus ignes.  
 Non secus ac liquidâ si quando nocte cometæ

Sanguinei lugubre rubent; aut Sirius ardor:	II. x. 25., E.
Ille, sitim morbosque ferens mortalibus ægris,	3. 63.
Nascitur, et lævo contristat lumine cœlum.	E 1. 16., 10.
Haud tamen audaci Turno fiducia cessit	275.
Littora præcipere, et venientes pellere terrâ.	II. 491.
* Ultro animos tollit dictis, atque increpat ultro:*	9. 127.
“Quod votis optâstis, adest, perfringere dextra. 279	II. x. 207.
In manibus Mars ipse, viri. Nunc conjugis esto	II. s. 661., 9.
Quisque suæ tectique memor; nunc magna referto	132. G. 2. 45.
Facta, patrum laudes. Ultro occurramus ad undam,	
Dum trepidi, egressisque labant vestigia prima.	G. 3. 165.
Audentes fortuna juvat.”	
Hæc ait; et secum versat, quos ducere contrâ,	1. 261.
Vel quibus obsessos possit concredere muros.	
Interea Æneas socios de puppibus altis	
Pontibus exponit. Multi servare recursus	305. Cf. 9. 393.
Languentis pelagi, et brevibus se credere saltu;	2. 565., 5. 221.
Per remos alii. Speculatus littora Tarcho, 290	
Quâ vada non spirant, nec fracta remurmurat unda,	G. 1. 327.
Sed mare inoffensum crescenti allabitur æstu,	
Advertit subitò proras; sociosque precatur:	
“Nunc, o lecta manus, validis incumbite remis;	5. 15. Cf. 4.
Tollite, ferte rates: inimicam findite rostris	364
Hanc terram, sulcumque sibi premat ipsa carina.	Cf. 300.
Frangere nec tali puppim statione recuso,	Thucyd. 4. 11.
Arreptâ tellure semel.” Quæ talia postquam	
Effatus Tarcho, socii consurgere tonsis,	7. 28.
Spumantesque rates arvis inferre Latinis;	
Donec rostra tenent siccum, et sedere carinæ	G. 1. 363., Od.
Omnes innocuæ; sed non puppis tua, Tarcho.	s. 402.
Namque inflicta vadis dorso dum pendet iniquo,	6. 303.
Anceps sustentata diu, fluctusque fatigat,	8. 94., 9. 605.
Solvitur, atque viros mediis exponit in undis:	288.
Fragmina remorum quos et fluitantia transtra	

Impediunt, retrahitque pedes simul unda relabens.

Nec Turnum segnis retinet mora, sed rapit acer  
Totam aciem in Teucros, et contrâ in littore sistit.

7. 573. Signa canunt. Primus turmas invasit agrestes 310

Æneas, omen pugnæ, stravitque Latinos,  
Occiso Therone, virûm qui maximus ultro  
Æneam petit. Huic gladio, perque ærea suta,

2. 598. et G. 4. Per tunicam squalentem auro, latus haurit aper-  
tum.

Inde Lycam ferit, exsectum jam matre peremtâ,  
Et tibi, Phœbe, sacrum; casus evadere ferri  
Quodd licuit parvo. Nec longè Cissea durum,  
Immanemque Gyan, sternentes agmina clavâ,

8. 203. Dejecit leto. Nihil illos Herculis arma, 319

Nil validæ juvêre manus, genitorque Melampus,  
Alcidæ comes, usque graves dum terra labores  
Præbuit. Ecce Pharo, voces dum jactat inertes,

9. 442. Interquens jaculum, clamantis sistit in ore.

Tu quoque, flaventem primâ lanugine malas  
Dum sequeris Clytium infelix, nova gaudia, Cy-

1. 350. Dardaniâ stratus dextrâ, securus amorum, [don;

Qui juvenum tibi semper erant, miserande, jaceres;  
Ni fratrum stipata cohors foret obvia, Phorci  
Progenies; septem numero, septenaque tela  
Conjiciunt: partim galeâ clypeoque resultant 330

9. 745. Irrita, deflexit partim stringentia corpus

Alma Venus. Fidum Æneas affatur Achaten:

"Suggere tela mihi (non ullum dextera frustra  
Torserit in Rutulos) steterunt quæ in corpore  
Graiûm

Iliacis campis." Tum magnam corripit hastam,

5. 643. Et jacit. Illa volans clypei transverberat æra

Mæonis, et thoraca simul cum pectore rumpit.  
Huic frater subit Alcanor, fratremque ruentem  
Sustentat dextrâ; trajecto missa lacerto 339

- Protenus hasta fugit, servatque cruenta tenorem, Ecl. 1. 13.  
 Dexteræque ex humero nervis moribunda pependit.  
 Tum Numitor, jaculo fratris de corpore raptò,  
 Æneam petiit; sed non et figere contrà Cf. πῆξαι  
 Est licitum, magnique femur perstrinxit Achatæ. ἀντιμαρτύ.
- Hic Curibus, fidens primævo corpore, Clausus 7. 706.  
 Advenit, et rigidâ Dryopen ferit eminus hastâ  
 Sub mentum graviter pressâ, pariterque loquentis Il. ε. 47.  
 Vocem animamque rapit trajecto gutture; at ille  
 Fronte ferit terram, et crassum vomit ore cruorem. Il. φ. 118.  
 Tres quoque Threïcios, Boreæ de gente supremâ,  
 Et tres, quos Idas pater et patria Ismara mittit, 351  
 Per varios sternit casus. Occurrit Halesus, 7. 723.  
 Auruncæque manus; subit et Neptunia proles, 338.  
 Insignis Messapus equis; expellere tendunt  
 Nunc hi, nunc illi: certatur limine in ipso Il. μ. 416.  
 Ausoniæ. Magno discordes æthere venti Il. π. 765.  
 Prælia ceu tollunt, animis et viribus æquis;  
 Non ipsi inter se, non nubila, non mare cedit;  
 Anceps pugna diu; stant obnixi; omnia contrà.  
 Haud aliter Trojanæ acies, aciesque Latinæ 360  
 Concurrunt: hæret pede pes, densusque viro vir. Il. ν. 131. Cf.  
 At parte ex aliâ, quâ saxa rotantia latè 653.  
 Intulerat torrens, arbustaque diruta ripis, G. 1. 163.  
 Arcadas, insuetos acies inferre pedestres, 238.  
 Ut vidit Pallas Latio dare terga sequaci;  
 Aspera queis natura loci dimittere quando  
 Suasit equos; unum quod rebus restat egenis,  
 Nunc prece, nunc dictis virtutem accendit amaris:  
 "Quò fugitis, socii? per vos, et fortia facta; Il. ε. 501. 723.  
 Per ducis Evandri nomen, devictaque bella, 370  
 Spemque meam, patriæ quæ nunc subit æmula  
 laudis  
 Fidite ne pedibus. Ferro rumpenda per hostes  
 Est via, quâ globus ille virum densissimus urget;

*Æn.* 1. 364. Hæc vos et Pallanta ducem patria alta reposit.

Numina nulla premunt: mortali urgemur ab hoste

Mortales: totidem nobis animæque manusque.

Ecce, maris magno claudit nos objice pontus.

7. 158., 9. 8. Deest jam terra fugæ. Pelagus, Trojamne petemus?"

Hæc ait, et medius densos prorumpit in hostes.

Obvius huic primùm fatis adductus iniquis 380

3. 286. Fit Lagus: hunc, magno vellit dum pondere sax-

383. Intorto figit telo, discrimina costis [um,

Per medium quæ spina dabat, hastamque receptat

Ossibus hærentem. Quem non super occupat

Hisbo,

6. 593. Ille quidem hoc sperans: nam Pallas antè ruentem,

Dum furit, incautum, crudeli morte sodalis,

Excipit; atque ense tumido in pulmone recon-

dit.

Hinc Sthenelum petit, et Rhœti de gente vetustâ

Anchemolum, thalamos ausum incestare novercæ.

Vos etiam gemini Rutulis cecidistis in arvis, 390

Daucia, Laride Thymerque, simillima proles,

Indiscreta suis, gratusque parentibus error;

382. At nunc dura dedit vobis discrimina Pallas. [sis;

Nam tibi, Thymbre, caput Evandrius abstulit en-

Te decisa suum, Laride, dextera quærit; [tant.

II. 1. 79. Semianimesque micant digiti, ferrumque retrac-

Arcadas accensos monitu, et præclara tuentes

Facta viri, mistus dolor et pudor armat in hostes.

Tum Pallas bijugis fugientem Rhœtea præter

Trajicit: hoc spatium, tantumque moræ fuit Ilo.

*Cf. ἄλλοι μὲν ἵγχοι.* Ilo namque procul validam direxerat hastam, 401

Quam medius Rhœteus intercipit, optime Teuthra,

Te fugiens, fratremque Tyren: curruque volutus

Cædit semianimis Rutulorum calcibus arva.

G. 2. 303. Ac velut optatò, ventis æstate coortis,



Dispersa immittit silvis incendia pastor ;  
 Corruptis subitò mediis, extenditur unà  
 Horrida per latos acies Vulcania campos ;  
 Ille sedens victor flammæ despectat ovantes.  
 Non aliter sociûm virtus coit omnis in unum, 410  
 Teque juvat, Palla. Sed bellis acer Halesus  
 Tendit in adversos, seque in sua colligit arma. 802., 12. 491.  
 Hic mactat Ladona, Pheretaque, Demodocumque ;  
 Strymonio dextram fulgenti diripit ense,  
 Elatam in jugulum ; saxo ferit ora Thoantis, 11. 6. 297. Cf.  
 Ossaque dispergit cerebro permixta cruento. 5. 413. 490.  
 Fata canens silvis genitor celârat Halesum ; 11. 6. 830.  
 Ut senior leto canentia lumina solvit ;  
 Injecere manum Parcæ, telisque sacrârunt  
 Evandri : quem sic Pallas petit antè precatus : 420  
 "Da nunc, Tybri pater, ferro, quod missile libro,  
 Fortunam atque viam duri per pectus Halesi.  
 Hæc arma exuviasque viri tua quercus habebit." Cf. 12. 606.  
 Audiit illa Deus : dum textit Imaona Halesus, 11. 6. 381.  
 Arcadio infelix telo dat pectus inermum.  
 At non cæde viri tantâ perterrita Lausus,  
 Pars ingens belli, sinit agmina. Primus Abantem 170.  
 Oppositum interimit, pugnae nodumque moramque. 9. 155., 11. 6.  
 Sternitur Arcadiæ proles, sternuntur Etrusci ; 284.  
 Et vos, o Graiis imperdita corpora, Teucri. 430 1. 30.  
 Agmina concurrunt, ducibusque et viribus æquis :  
 Extremi addensent acies ; nec turba moveri  
 Tela manusque sinit. Hinc Pallas instat et urget ;  
 Hinc contrâ Lausus ; nec multum discrepat ætas ;  
 Egregii formâ ; sed queis fortuna negârat 1. 361.  
 In patriam reditus. Ipsos concurrere passus  
 Haud tamen inter se magni regnator Olympi :  
 Mox illos sua fata manent majore sub hoste. 487. et 820.  
 Interea soror alma monet succurrere Lauso 12. 139.  
 Turnum, qui volucris curru medium secatur agmen.

- Ut vidit socios : " Tempus desistere pugnæ ; 441  
 Solus ego in Pallanta feror, soli mihi Pallas  
 Debetur : cuperem, ipse parens spectator adesset."
6. 460., 7. 332. Hæc ait ; et socii cesserunt æquore jusso.  
 At Rutulûm abscessu juvenis, tum jussa superba  
 Miratus, stupet in Turno : corpusque per ingens  
 Lumina volvit, obitque truci procul omnia visu,  
 Talibus et dictis it contra dicta tyranni :
11. 7. 252., 7. 487., 8. 502. " Aut spoliis ego jam raptis laudabor opimis, 449  
 Aut leto insigni : sorti pater æquus utrique est :  
 Tolle minas." Fatus medium procedit in æquor.
11. 7. 215. Frigidus Arcadibus coit in præcordia sanguis.  
 Desiluit Turnus bijugis, pedes apparat ire
11. 526. Cominus. Utque leo, speculâ cûm vidit ab altâ  
 Ecl. 1. 2. Stare procul campis meditantem prælia taurum,  
 Advolat ; haud alia est Turni venientis imago.  
 Hunc ubi contiguum missæ fore credidit hastæ,  
 Ire prior Pallas, si quâ fors adjuvet ausum, [tur :  
 Viribus imparibus ; magnumque ita ad æthera fa-
8. 362. " Per patris hospitium, et mensas quas advena adisti.  
 Te precor, Alcide, cœptis ingentibus adsis : 46  
 Cernant semineci sibi me rapere arma cruenta,  
 Victoremque ferant morientia lumina Turni."
11. 7. 456. Audiit Alcides juvenem, magnumque sub imo  
 Corde præmit gemitum, lacrymasque effudit inanes.  
 Tum genitor natum dictis affatur amicis :
11. 7. 488., 7. 440., Od. 7. 328. " Stat sua cuique dies, breve et irreparabile tempus  
 Omnibus est vitæ ; sed famam extendere factis,  
 Hoc virtutis opus. Trojæ sub mœnibus altis  
 Tot nati cecidêre Deûm : quin occidit unâ : 470
- 4 225., 12. 951. Sarpedon, mea progenies. Etiam sua Turnum  
 11. 7. 602. Fata vocant, metasque dati pervenit ad ævi."  
 12. 151. Sic ait, atque oculos Rutulorum rejicit arvis.  
 At Pallas magnis emittit viribus hastam,  
 Vaginâque cavâ fulgentem diripit ense.

- Illa volans, humeris surgunt quâ tegmina summa, II. v. 274.  
 Incidit : atque viam clypei molita per oras,  
 Tandem etiam magno strinxit de corpore Turni. 12. 376., II. 3.  
 Hic Turnus ferro præfixum robur acuto 139.  
 In Pallante diu librans jacit, atque ita fatur : 480 II. 5. 12.  
 Aspice, num magè sit nostrum penetrabile telum. Cf. G. 1. 93. et  
 Hor. 1. 3. 22.  
 Dixerat ; at clypeum, tot ferri terga, tot æris,  
 Cùm pellis toties obeat circumdata tauri, 6. 58.  
 Vibranti cuspis medium transverberat ictu,  
 Loricæque moras et pectus perforat ingens. 12. 541., II. 6.  
 Ille rapit calidum frustra de vulnere telum : 538.  
 Unâ eâdemque viâ sanguis animusque sequuntur. II. 5. 518., 3.  
 Corruit in vulnus : sonitum supèr arma dedêre : 504.  
 Et terram hostilem moriens petit ore cruento. 9. 709.  
 Quem Turnus super assistens : II. 5. 296.  
 "Arcades, hæc, inquit," "memores mea dicta referte  
 Evandro : qualem meruit, Pallanta remitto.  
 Quisquis honos tumuli, quicquid solamen humandi II. 5. 456.  
 Largior : haud illi stabunt Æneia parvo [est,  
 Hospitia." Et lævo pressit pede, talia fatus, II. 5. 503.  
 Exanimem, rapiens immania pondera baltei,  
 Impressumque nefas (unâ sub nocte jugali  
 Cæsa manus juvenum fœdè, thalamique cruenti)  
 Quæ Clonus Eurytides multo cælaverat auro :  
 Quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio gaudetque potitus. 2. 377., II. 6.  
 Nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futuræ, 501 193.  
 Et servare modum, rebus sublata secundis !  
 Turno tempus erit, magno cùm optaverit emtum II. 5. 448. Cf.  
 Intactum Pallanta ; et cùm spolia ista diemque 5. 6. et 9. 92.  
 Oderit. At socii multo gemitu lacrymisque 12. 940.  
 Impositum scuto referunt Pallanta frequentes.  
 O dolor, atque decus magnum rediture parenti !  
 Hæc te prima dies bello dedit, hæc eadem aufert ;  
 Cùm tamen ingentes Rutulorum linquis acervos.  
 Nec jam fama mali tanti, sed certior auctor 510

- Advolat Æneæ, tenui discrimine leti  
 Esse suos, tempus versis succurrere Teucris.  
 Proxima quæque metit gladio, latumque per agmen  
 6. 900., 9. 323. Ardens limitem agit ferro; te, Turne, superbum  
 Cæde novâ quærens. Pallas, Evander, in ipsis  
 8. 102. 175. Omnia sunt oculis: mensæ, quas advena primas  
 Tunc adiit, dextræque datæ. Sulmone creatos  
 Quatuor hic juvenes, totidem, quos educat Ufena,  
 11. 4. 175., Æ. Viventes rapit; inferias quos immolet umbris,  
 11. 81. Captivoque rogi perfundat sanguine flammæ. 520  
 11. 6. 67. Inde Mago procul infensam contenderat has-  
 tam;  
*Cf. ἰσίδεσθαι* Ille astu subit, at tremebunda supervolat hasta;  
*et ἰσικύματα.* Et genua amplectens effatur talia supplex:  
 11. 2. 46. "Per patrios Manes, et spes surgentis Iûli,  
 11. 8. 378. Te precor, hanc animam serves natoque patrique.  
 Est domus alta; jacent penitus defossa talenta  
 Cœlati argenti: sunt auri pondera facti  
 Infectique mihi. Non hic victoria Teucrûm  
 Vertitur: aut anima una dabit discrimina tanta."  
*Cf. ἀρρίων* Dixerat; Æneas contrâ cui talia reddit: 530  
*ῥῦδον.* "Argenti atque auri memoras quæ multa talenta,  
 11. 6. 99. Gnatis parce tuis: belli commercia Turnus  
 Cf. 12. 947. Sustulit ista prior, jam tum Pallante peremto.  
 Hoc patris Anchisæ Manes, hoc sentit Iûlus."  
 Sic fatus, galeam lævâ tenet, atque reflexâ  
 G. 3. 165. Cervice orantis capulo tenus applicat ensem.  
 Nec procul Hæmonides, Phœbi Triviæque sacer-  
 Infula cui sacrâ redimibat tempora vittâ, [dos,  
 Totus collucens veste atque insignibus armis.  
 Quem congressus agit campo, lapsumque super-  
 stans 540  
 G. 2. 297., 4. Immolat, ingentique umbrâ tegit; arma Serestus  
 497. Lecta refert humeris, tibi, rex Gradive, tropæum.  
 Instaurant acies, Vulcani stirpe creatus

Cæculus, et veniens Marsorum montibus Umbro. 7. 681. 752.  
Dardanides contrà furit. Anxuris ense sinistram,  
Et totum clypei ferro dejecerat orbem.

Dixerat ille aliquid magnum, vimque affore verbo  
Crediderat, cœloque animum fortasse ferebat, Cf. 2. 688., 11.  
Canitiemque sibi et longos promiserat annos. 211.

Tarquitus exultans contrà fulgentibus armis, 550  
Silvicolæ Fauno Dryope quem Nympha creârat,  
Obvius ardenti sese obtulit : ille reducât  
Loricam clypeique ingens onus impedit hastâ. 794.

Tum caput orantis nequicquam, et multa parantis 4. 390., 11. æ.  
Dicere, deturbat terræ; truncumque tepentem 457.  
Provolverens, super hæc inimico pectore fatur : Luc. 5. 402.

“Istic nunc, metuende, jace : non te optima mater 11. 685.  
Condet humi, patriove onerabat membra sepulcro ; 11. λ. 452., φ.  
Alitibus linquere feris, aut gurgite mersum 559 122.

Unda feret, piscesque impasti vulnera lambent.” 11. φ. 120.

Protenus Antæum et Lucam, prima agmina  
Turni [mertem,

Persequitur : fortemque Numam, fulvumque Ca-  
Magnanimo Volscente satum, ditissimus agri  
Qui fuit Ausonidum, et tacitis regnavit Amyclis.  
Ægæon qualis, centum cui brachia dicunt 6. 287.  
Centenasque manus, quinquaginta oribus ignem 11. æ. 401.  
Pectoribusque arsisse, Jovis cùm fulmina contrà  
Tot paribus streperet clypeis, tot stringeret enses. 1. 316.

Sic toto Æneas desævît in æquore victor,  
Ut semel intepuit mucro. Quin ecce Niphæi 570  
Quadrijuges in equos adversaque pectora tendit ;  
Atque illi longè gradientem et dira frementem 11. γ. 22., E.  
Ut vidêre, metu versi, retroque ruentes, 3. 8.  
Effunduntque ducem, rapiuntque ad littora currus.

Interea bijugis infert se Lucagus albis 11. λ. 101.  
In medios, fraterque Liger ; sed frater habenis  
Flectit equos, strictum rotat acêr Lucagus ense.

Haud tulit Æneas tanto fervore furentes :

Irruit adversaque ingens apparuit hastâ.

Cui Liger : 580

9. 154., II. 6.  
215., v. 79.

“Non Diomedis equos, non currum cernis Achillis,

Aut Phrygiæ campos : nunc belli finis et ævi

His dabitur terris.” Vesano talia latè

Dicta volant Ligeri ; sed non et Troïus heros

Dicta parat contrâ ; jaculum nam torquet in hos-

8. 147. Lucagus, ut pronus pendens in verbera telo [tem.

Admonuit bijugos, projecto dum pede lævo

Aptat se pugnae ; subit oras hasta per imas

Fulgentis clypei, tum lævum perforat inguen.

Excussus curru moribundus volvitur arvis : 590

Quem pius Æneas dictis affatur amaris :

Cf. 586. “Lucage, nulla tuos currus fuga segnis equorum

Cf. 572. 574. Prodidit, aut vanæ vertère ex hostibus umbræ :

II. 7. 745. Ipse rotis saliens juga deseris.” Hæc ita fatus,

Arripuit bijugos. Frater tendebat inermes

Infelix palmas, curru delapsus eodem :

“Per te, per qui te talem genuere parentes, [cantis.”

Vir Trojane, sine hanc animam, et miserere pre-

Pluribus oranti Æneas : “Haud talia dudum

4. 83. Dicta dabas. Morere, et fratrem ne desere frater.”

G. 2. 216. Tum latebras animæ pectus mucrone recludit. 601

Talia per campos edebat funera ductor

Dardanius : torrentis aquæ vel turbinis atri

More furens. Tandem erumpunt et castra relin-

quunt

Ascanius puer et nequicquam obsessa juvenus.

II. 3. 5. Junonem interea compellat Jupiter ultro :

1. 47., II. 7. “O germana mihi atque eadem gratissima conjux !

356.

Ut rebare, Venus (nec te sententia fallit)

LUC. 1. 73. Trojanas sustentat opes ? non vivida bello 609

Dextra viris, animusque ferox, patiensque pericli !”

Cui Juno submissa : “Quid, o pulcherrime conjux,

Solicitas ægram et tua tristia dicta timentem ?  
Si mihi, quæ quondam fuerat, quamque esse de-  
cebat,

Vis in amore foret ; non hoc mihi namque negares, *Cf. γὰρ τοι.*

Omnipotens ; quin et pugnæ subducere Turnum, 1. 440.

Et Dauno possem incolumem servare parenti.

Nunc pereat, Teucrisque pio det sanguine pœnas.

Ille tamen nostrâ deducit origine nomen. 76., 9. 4.

Pilumnusque illi quartus pater ; et tua largâ  
Sæpe manu multisque oneravit limina donis." 620

Cui rex ætherei breviter sic fatur Olympi :

" Si mora præsentis leti tempusque caduco 6. 481.

Oratur juveni, meque hoc ita ponere sentis ; *Cf. τιθίμαι, pro διατιθίμαι.*

Tolle fugâ Turnum, atque instantibus eripe fatis.

Hactenus indulsisse vacat. Sin altior istis

Sub precibus venia ulla latet, totumque moveri

Mutarive putas bellum : spes pascis inanes."

Cui Juno allacrymans : " Quid si, quod voce gravaris,

Mente dares ; atque hæc Turno rata vita maneret ?

Nunc manet insontem gravis exitus : aut ego veri 4. 110.

Vana feror. Quod ut o potiùs formidine falsâ 631 1. 392. *Cf.*

Ludar : et in melius tua, qui potes, orsa reflectas." *καθ' ὅ.*

Hæc ubi dicta dedit, cœlo se protenus alto

Misit, agens hyemem nimbo succincta per auras ; *Hor. Od. 1. 2. 31.*

Iliacamque aciem et Laurentia castra petivit.

Tum Dea nube cavâ tenuem sinè viribus umbram, 11. s. 449.

In faciem Æneæ (visu mirabile monstrum)

Dardaniis ornat telis ; clypeumque jubasque

Divini assimulat capitis, dat inania verba, 2. 235.

Dat sinè mente sonum, gressusque effingit euntis. 12. 73.

Morte obitâ quales fama est volitare figuras, 641 *Luc. 1. 133., 4. 37.*

Aut quæ sopitos deludunt somnia sensus.

At primas læta ante acies exultat imago,

Irritatque virum telis, et voce lacessit.

Instat cui Turnus, stridentemque eminus hastam

Conjicit : illa dato vertit vestigia tergo.

1. 69. Tum verò Ænean aversum ut cedere Turnus

763. Credidit, atque animo spem turbidus hausit in-  
nem :

“ Quò fugis, Ænea ? thalamos ne desere pactos :  
Hâc dabitur dextrâ tellus quæsita per undas.” 650

Talia vociferans sequitur, strictumque coruscat  
Mucronem ; nec ferre videt sua gaudia ventos.

cf. 361. Fortè ratis, celsi conjuncta crepidine saxi,

288. Expositis stabat scalis et ponte parato,

167. Quâ rex Clusinis advectus Osinius oris.

Huc sese trepida Æneæ fugientis imago  
Conjicit in latebras : nec Turnus segnior instat,  
Exsuperatque moras, et pontes transilit altos.

Vix proram attigerat : rumpit Saturnia funem,  
Avulsamque rapit revoluta per æquora navem.  
Illum autem Æneas absentem in prælia poscit ;

II. æ. 3. Obvia multa virûm demittit corpora morti. 662

Tunc levis haud ultra latebras jam quærit imago,  
Sed sublime volans nubi se immiscuit atræ :  
Cum Turnum medio interea fert æquore turbo.

*ἀχαιῶν σφαιρῶν, sc., ἵππων.* Respicit ignarus rerum, ingratusque salutis ;  
Et duplices cum voce manus ad sidera tendit :

3. 319. Omnipotens genitor, tanton' me crimine dignum  
Duxisti ? et tales voluisti expendere pœnas ?

Quò feror ? unde abii ? quæ me fuga, quemve  
reducet ? 670

Laurentesne iterum muros aut castra videbo ?

Quid manus illa virûm, qui me meaue arma secuti ?

Quosque, nefas, omnes infandâ in morte reliqui

Et nunc palantes video, gemitumque cadentûm

4. 24. 678. Accipio. Quid agam ? aut quæ jam satis ima  
dehiscat

II. δ. 182., θ. Terra mihi ? vos o potiùs miserescite, venti :

150.

3. 437. In rupes, in saxâ, volens vos Turnus adoro



Ferte ratem, sævisque vadis immittite Syrtis, [tur.  
 Quò neque me Rutuli, neque conscia fama sequa- 2. 248.  
 Hæc memorans, animo nunc huc, nunc fluctuat  
 illuc;

An sese mucrone ob tantum dedecus amens  
 Induat, et crudum per costas exigit ensem;  
 Fluctibus an jaciat mediis, et littora nando [ma  
 Curva petat, Teucrûmque iterum se reddat in ar-  
 Ter conatus utramque viam: ter maxima Juno  
 Continuit, juvenemque animi miserata repressit. G. 4. 491.  
 Labitur alta secans, fluctuque æstuque secundo:  
 Et patris antiquam Dauni defertur ad urbem. Cf. 7. 412.

At Jovis interea monitis Mezentius ardens 9. 184.

Succedit pugna, Teucrosque invadit ovantes. 690  
 Concurrunt Tyrrhenæ acies, atque omnibus uni,  
 Uni odiisque viro telisque frequentibus instant.  
 Ille — velut rupes vastum quæ prodit in æquor, 7. 586., II. a.  
 Obvia ventorum furiis, expôstaque ponto, [que, 618.  
 Vim cunctam atque minas perfert cœlique maris- 10. 288.  
 Ipsa immota manens. — prolem Dolichaonis Hebrum 6. 113.  
 Sternit humi, cum quo Latagum, Palmumque fuga-  
 cem:

Sed Latagum saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis  
 Occupat os faciemque adversam: poplite Palmum 12. 300.  
 Succiso volvi segnem sinit, armaque Lauso 700  
 Donat habere humeris, et vertice figere cristas. Cf. *Idem* *ix* 117  
 Nec non Evanthen Phrygium, Paridisque Mimanta  
 Æqualem comitemque: unâ quem nocte Theano II. c. 251  
 In lucem genitori Amyco dedit; et face prægnans 7. 320., G. 4.  
 Cisseïs regina Parin: Paris urbe paternâ 199.  
 Occubat; ignarum Laurens habet ora Mimanta. (*ille redundat*)  
 cf. 875., 7.  
 110. 11., 809.,  
 12. 5.

Ac velut ille canum morsu de montibus altis  
 Actus aper (multos Vesulus quem pinifer annos Hor. S. 2. 4. 42.  
 Defendit, multosque palus Laurentia), silvâ Od. r. 439., II.  
 Pastus arundineâ, postquam inter retia ventum est, 709 471., a.  
 414.

12. 104., Od. Substitit, infremuitque ferox, et inhorruit armos ;  
 τ. 445.  
 G. 3. 222. Nec cuiquam irasci propiusve accedere virtus,  
 Sed jaculis tutisque procul clamoribus instant :  
 Ille autem impavidus partes cunctatur in omnes,  
 Dentibus infrendens, et tergo decutit hastas.
1. 261. Haud aliter, justæ quibus est Mezentius iræ,  
 Non ulli est animus stricto concurrere ferro ;  
 Missilibus longè et vasto clamore lacessunt.
3. 170., Il. λ.  
 225.—243. Venerat antiquis Corythi de finibus Acron,  
 Graius homo, infectos linquens profugus hyme-  
 næos. 720
- Il. ε. 96. Hunc ubi miscentem longè media agmina vidit,  
 Purpureum pennis et pactæ conjugis ostro ;  
 II. γ. 23. μ.  
 299., α. 485.,  
 Od. ζ. 130. Impastus stabula alta leo ceu sæpe peragrans  
 (Suadet enim vesana fames) si fortè fugacem
1. 189. Conspexit capream, aut surgentem in cornua cer-  
 vum ;  
 Gaudet hians immanè, comasque arrexit, et hæret
2. 356., Od. χ.  
 402. Visceribus super incumbens ; lavit improba teter  
 Ora cruor :  
 Sic ruit in densos alacer Mezentius hostes.
- Cf. γαίῃ μί-  
 λαινα. Sternitur infelix Acron, et calcibus atram 730  
 Tundit humum expirans, infractaque tela cruentat.  
 Atque idem fugientem haud est dignatus Oroden  
 Sternere, nec jactâ cæcum dare cuspidè vulnus ;  
 Obvius adversoque occurrit, seque viro vir
6. 568. Contulit, haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis.
- G. 3. 165. Tum super abjectum posito pede nixus et hastâ :  
 “ Pars belli haud temnenda, viri, jacet altus Orodes.”
- Il. ε 852. χ.  
 391. Conclamant socii, lætum Pæana secuti.  
 Ille autem expirans : “ Non me, quicumque es, inulto  
 Victor, nec longùm lætabere : te quoque fata 740  
 Prospectant paria, atque eadem mox arva tenebis.”
- Il. χ. 364. Ad quem subridens mixtâ Mezentius irâ :  
 “ Nunc morere : ast de me Divûm pater atque homi-  
 num rex

“Viderit.” Hoc dicens, eduxit corpore telum.

Olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget

12. 509., II. a.  
241.

Somnus, in æternam clauduntur lumina noctem.

Cædicus Alcathoum obruncat, Sacrator Hy-  
daspen;

II. a. 71.

Partheniumque Rapo, et prædurum viribus Orsen

Messapus, Cloniumque, Lycaoniumque Ericeten;

Illum, infrænis equi lapsu tellure jacentem, 750

1. 99.  
Cf. G. 3. 382.,  
Æn. 4. 41.

Hunc peditem pedes. Et Lycius processerat

Agis,

Quem tamen haud expers Valerus virtutis avitæ

Dejicit; at Thronium, Salius; Saliumque, Nealces,

Cf. 4. 152., 9.  
572.  
9. 572

Insignis jaculo et longè fallente sagittâ.

Jam gravis æquabat luctus et mutua Mavors

Funera: cædebant pariter, pariterque ruebant

Victores victique; neque his fuga nota, neque illis. II. æ. 771.

Dî Jovis in tectis iram miserantur inanem

Amborum, et tantos mortalibus esse labores.

Hinc Venus, hinc contrâ spectat Saturnia Juno;

Pallida Tisiphone media inter millia sævit. 761

6. 571., G. 3.  
552.

At verò ingentem quatiens Mezentius hastam

Turbidus ingreditur campo: quàm magnus Orion, 648., Od. a. 571.

Cùm pedes incedit medii per maxima Nerei

Stagna, viam scindens, humero supereminet undas; 1. 126.

Aut summis referens annosam montibus ornum,

Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit.

Talis se vastis infert Mezentius armis.

Huic contrâ Æneas, speculatus in agmine longo,

Obvius ire parat. Manet imperterritus ille, 770

Hostem magnanimum opperiens, et mole suâ stat;

Atque oculis spatium emensus quantum satîs has-  
tæ:

“Dextra mihi Deus, et telum, quod missile libro,

Nunc adsint. Voveo prædonis corpore raptis

11. 484.

Indutum spoliis ipsum te, Lause, tropæum

- Æneæ." Dixit, stridentemque eminus hastam  
 Injicit : illa volans clypeo est excussa, proculque  
 11. 3. 489. Egregium Antoren latus inter et ilia figit :  
 6. 812. Herculis Antoren comitem, qui missus ab Argis  
 Hæserat Evandro, atque Italâ consederat urbe.  
 Sternitur infelix alieno vulnere, cœlumque 781  
 Aspicit, et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos.  
 11. 7. 355. Tum pius Æneas hastam jacit : illa per orbem  
 Ære cavum triplici, per lineâ terga, tribusque  
 Transiit intextum tauris opus, imaque sedit  
 Inguine ; sed vires haud pertulit. Ocyûs ensem  
 11. 8. 460. Æneas, viso Tyrrheni sanguine lætus,  
 Eripit a femore, et trepidanti fervidus instat.  
 Ingemuit cari graviter genitoris amore, 789  
 Ut vidit, Lausus ; lacrymæque per ora volutæ.  
 Hic mortis duræ casum, tuaque optima facta,  
 9. 446. Si qua fidem tanto est operi latura vetustas,  
 Non equidem, nec te, juvenis memorande, silebo.  
 553., Ecl. 6.6., Ille pedem referens, et inutilis, inque ligatus  
 11. 1. 664. Cedebat, clypeoque inimicum hastile trahebat.  
 Prorupit juvenis, seseque immiscuit armis.  
 Jamque assurgentis dextrâ, plagamque ferentis  
 Æneæ subiit mucronem ; ipsumque morando  
 Sustinuit ; socii magno clamore sequuntur,  
 Æn. 1. 5. Dum genitor nati parmâ protectus abiret ; 800  
 Telaque conjiciunt, proturbantque eminûs hostem  
 412., 2. 1. Missilibus : furit Æneas, tectusque tenet se.  
 Ac velut, effusâ si quando grandine nimbi  
 2. 235., G. 1. Præcipitant, omnis campis diffugit arator,  
 330. Omnis et agricola, et tutâ latet arce viator,  
 Aut amnis ripis, aut alti fornice saxi,  
 8. 94., Lucr. Dum pluit in terris ; ut possint, sole reducto,  
 6. 730. Exercere diem : sic obrutus undique telis  
 Cf. 11. 59., 11. Exercere diem : sic obrutus undique telis  
 855., v. 470. Æneas nubem belli, dum detonet, omnem

Sustinet: et Lausum increpitat, Lausoque minatur:

“Quò, moriture, ruis? majoraque viribus audes?

Fallit te incautum pietas tua.” Nec minùs ille 1. 69.

Exultat demens; sævæ jamque ultiùs iræ

Dardanio surgunt ductori, extremaque Lauso

Parcæ fila legunt: validum namque exigit ensem 5. 150., 11. 211.

Per medium Æneas juvenem, totumque recondit.

Transiit et parmam mucro, levia arma minacis, 1. 91.

Et tunicam, molli mater quam neverat auro;

Implevitque sinum sanguis: tum vita per auras 11. v. 471.

Concessit mœsta ad Manes, corpusque reliquit. 11. v. 330.

At verò ut vultum vidit morientis et ora, 821

Ora modis Anchisiades pallentia miris;

Ingemuit miserans graviter, dextramque tetendit 1. 354.

Et mentem patriæ strinxit pietatis imago: 11. i. 562.

“Quid tibi nunc, miserande puer, pro laudibus istis,

Quid pius Æneas tantâ dabit indole dignum? 9. 294.

Arma, quibus lætatus, habe tua: teque parentum 11. i. 416.

Manibus, et cineri, si qua est ea cura, remitto.

Hoc tamen infelix miseram solabere mortem; 1. 239.

Æneæ magni dextrâ cadis.” Increpat ultro 830

Cunctantes socios, et terrâ sublevat ipsum,

Sanguine turpantem comtos de more capillos.

Interea genitor Tiberini ad fluminis undam

Vulnera siccabat lymphis, corpusque levabat,

Arboris acclinis trunco: procul ærea ramis Ecl. 6. 16.

Dependet galea, et prato gravia arma quiescunt.

Stant lecti circùm juvenes: ipse æger, anhelans

Colla foveat, fusus propexam in pectore barbam. 1. 158., G. 2.

Multa super Lauso rogitat, multosque remittit 839 135.

Qui revocent, mœstique ferant mandata parentis. 2. 248.

At Lausum socii exanimem super arma ferebant.

Flentes, ingentem, atque ingenti vulnere victum. 12. 640., 11. x

Agnovit longè gemitum præsaga mali mens. 776.

Canitiem immundo deformat pulvere, at ambas Od. v. 315.

Ad cœlum tendit palmas, et corpore inhæret :

1. 11. "Tantane me tenuit vivendi, nate, voluptas ;  
 cf. 797. Ut pro me hostili paterer succedere dextræ  
 Quem genui ? tuane hæc genitor per vulnera servor,  
 Morte tuâ vivens ? heu ! nunc misero mihi demum  
 Exilium infelix, nunc altè vulnus adactum ! 850
8. 469. Idem ego, nate, tuum maculavi crimine nomen,  
 495. Pulsus ob invidiam solio septisque paternis.  
 Debueram patriæ pœnas, odiisque meorum :  
 Omnes per mortes animam sontem ipse dedissem.  
 Nunc vivo, neque adhuc homines lucemque relin-  
 quo :
9. 488. Sed linquam." Simul hæc dicens, attollit in ægrum  
 Se fermur ; et, quanquam vis alto vulnere tardat  
 Haud dejectus equum duci jubet. Hoc decus illi  
 Hoc solamen erat ; bellis hoc victor abibat 859
- h. 6. 184, r. 199. Omnibus. Alloquitur mœrentem, et talibus infit :  
 "Rhœbe, diu (res si qua diu mortalibus ulla est)  
 Viximus. Aut hodie victor spolia illa cruenta,  
 Et caput Æneæ refers, Lausique dolorum  
 Ultor eris mecum ; aut, aperit si nulla viam vis,  
 Occumbes pariter. Neque enim, fortissime, credo  
 Jussa aliena pati et dominos dignabere Teucros."  
 Dixit ; et exceptus tergo consueta locavit  
 Membra, manusque ambas jaculis oneravit acutis ;
11. 7. 337. Ære caput fulgens, cristâque hirsutus equinâ. 869  
 Sic cursum in medios rapidus dedit. Æstuat ingens
12. 667. Uno in corde pudor, mixtoque insania luctu,  
 \*Et furiis agitatus amor, et conscia virtus.\*  
 Atque hic Æneam magnâ ter voce vocavit.  
 Æneas agnovit eum, lætusque precatur :  
 "Sic pater ille Deûm faciat, sic altus Apollo,  
 9. 44. Incipias conferre manum." 707
5. 582. Tantùm effatus, et infestâ subit obvius hastâ.  
 Ille autem : "Quid me erepto, sævissime, nato

Terres? hæc via sola fuit, quâ perdere posses. 879  
 Nec mortem horremus, nec Divûm parcimus ulli. 3. 648.  
 Desine: jam venio moriturus, et hæc tibi porto  
 Dona priûs." Dixit, telumque intorsit in hostem;  
 Inde aliud super atque aliud figitque, volatque  
 Ingenti gyro; sed sustinet aureus umbo.  
 Ter circum astantem lævos equitavit in orbes,  
 Tela manu jaciens: ter secum Troïus heros 9. 773.  
 Immanem ærato circumfert tegmine silvam. 7. 686.  
 Inde ubi tot traxisse moras, tot spicula tædet  
 Vellere; et urgetur pugnâ congressus iniquâ; 889  
 Multa movens animo, jam tandem erumpit, et inter 5. 608.  
 Bellatoris equi cava tempora conjicit hastam.  
 Tollit se arrectum quadrupes, et calcibus auras 11. 637.  
 Verberat, effusumque equitem super ipse secutus 11. 6. 81.  
 Implicat, ejectoque incumbit cernuus armo.  
 Clamore incendunt cælum Troësque Latinique,  
 Advolat Æneas, vaginâque eripit ensem, *Æsch. Persæ,*  
 Et super hæc: "Ubi nunc Mezentius acer, et illa 393.  
 Efferâ vis animi?" Contrâ Tyrrhenus, ut auras 8. 205.  
 Suspiciens hausit cælum, mentemque recepit:  
 "Hostis amare, quid increpitas, mortemque minaris?  
 Nullum in cæde nefas, nec sic ad prælia veni, 901  
 Nec tecum meus hæc pepigit mihi fœdera Lausus.  
 Unum hoc, per, si qua est victis venia hostibus, 11. x. 337.  
 oro;

Corpus humo patiari tegi. Scio acerba meorum  
 Circumstare odia: hunc oro, defende furorem,  
 Et me consortem nati concede sepulcro." G. 4. 153.  
 Hæc loquitur, juguloque haud inscius accipit  
 ensem,  
 Undantique animam diffundit in arma cruore.

## LIBER XI.

11. 7. 1. OCEANUM interea surgens Aurora reliquit.

Æneas (quamquam et sociis dare tempus humandis  
Præcipitant curæ, turbataque funere mens est)

3. 588. Vota deûm primo victor solvebat Eoo.

πύχια πύμ-  
φαίοντα.  
Ingentem quercum decisis undique ramis  
Constituit tumulo, fulgentiaque induit arma,

Mezentî ducis exuvias; tibi magne, tropæum,  
Bellipotens: aptat rorantes sanguine cristas,

10. 691. 715. Telaque trunca viri, et bis sex thoraca petitem 9

Perfossumque locis; clypeumque ex ære sinistrae  
Subligat, atque ensem collo suspendit eburnum.  
Tum socios (namque omnis eum stipata tegebat  
Turba ducum) sic incipiens hortatur ovantes:

11. 7. 391. "Maxima res effecta, viri; timor omnis abesto,  
Quod superest; hæc sunt spolia, et de rege superbo  
Primitiæ; manibusque meis Mezentius hic est.  
Nunc iter ad regem nobis murosque Latinos.

Arma parate, animis et spe præsumite bellum;  
Ne qua mora ignaros (ubi primùm vellere signa  
Annuerint superi, pubemque educere castris) 20

6. 310. Impediat, segnesque metu sententia tardet.

G. 2. 192. Interea socios inhumataque corpora terræ

11. 7. 675. Mandemus; qui solus honos Acheronte sub imo est.

φθίμους ψ-  
χάς.  
Ite," ait; "egregias animas, quæ sanguine nobis

Hanc patriam peperere suo, decorate supremis  
Muneribus: mœstamque Evandri primus ad ur-

Mittatur Pallas, quem non virtutis egentem [bem

6. 429. Abstulit atra dies, et funere mersit acerbo."

Sic ait illacrymans, recipitque ad limina gres-  
sum:

4. 681. Corpus ubi exanimi positum Pallantis Accetes 30  
Servabat senior, qui Parrhasio Evandro



Armiger antè fuit; sed non felicibus æquè  
Tum comes auspiciis caro datus ibat alumno.

Circùm omnis famulùmque manus, Trojanaque  
turba,

Cf. 5. 715., et  
9. 216.

Et mœstum Iliades crinem de more solutæ.

Ut verò Æneas foribus sese intulit altis,  
Ingentem gemitum tunsis ad sidera tollunt  
Pectoribus, mœstoque immugit regia luctu.

1. 481., 2. 222.

Ipse caput nivei fultum Pallantis et ora

Ut vidit, levique patens in pectore vulnus 40

Cuspidis Ausoniæ, lacrymis ita fatur obortis : 3 492

“Tene,” inquit, “miserande puer, cùm læta veniret,

Invidit Fortuna mihi, ne regna videres

Nostra, neque ad sedes victor veherere paternas?

Non hæc Evandro de te promissa parenti

Discedens dederam; cùm me complexus euntem 12. 73.

Mitteret in magnum imperium; metuensque mo-  
neret

Acres esse viros, cum durâ prælia gente.

Et nunc ille quidem, spe multùm captus inani,

Soph. A.J. 507.

Fors et vota facit, cumulatque altaria donis. 50

Nos juvenem exanimum, et nil jam cœlestibus ullis A.J. 590.

Debentem, vano mœsti comitamur honore.

Infelix! nati funus crudele videbis.

Hi nostri reditus, expectatique triumphi?

Hæc mea magna fides? At non, Evandre, pudendis II. v. 288.

Vulneribus pulsum aspices; nec sospite dirum

Optabis nato funus pater. Hei mihi, quantum

Præsidium, Ausonia, et quantum tu perdis, Iule!”

Hæc ubi deflevit, tolli miserabile corpus

Cf. 4. 52., 10.  
809.

Imperat; et toto lectos ex agmine mittit 60

Mille viros, qui supremum comitentur honorem, 10. 519.

Intersintque patris lacrymis; solatia luctûs

Exigua ingentis, misero sed debita patri.

Haud segnes alii, crates et molle feretrum

Cf. 5. 148.

Arbuteis texunt virgis et vimine querno,  
 Extructosque toros obtentu frondis inumbrant.  
 Hic juvenem agresti sublimem stramine ponunt :

9. 435. Qualem virgineo demessum pollice florem,  
 Seu mollis violæ, seu languentis hyacinthi ;  
 Cui neque fulgor adhuc, necdum sua forma reces-  
 sit ; 70

Cf. γῆ μήτηρ. Non jam mater alit tellus, viresque ministrat.

Tum geminas vestes, auroque ostroque rigentes,

126., 416. Extulit Æneas : quas illi læta laborum

II. s. 735. Ipsa suis quondam manibus Sidonia Dido  
 Fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro.

1. 91. Harum unam juveni, supremum mæstus honorem  
 Induit, arsurasque comas obnubit amictu.

Multaque præterea Laurentis præmia pugnæ  
 Aggerat, et longo prædam jubet ordine duci. 79

Addit equos et tela, quibus spoliaverat hostem.

G. 4. 545., Æn. 6. 286. 10. 518. Vinxerat et post terga manus, quos mitteret um-  
 Cf. 4. 364., 7. Inferias, cæso sparsuros sanguine flammam ; [bris  
 343., II. ψ. Indutosque jubet truncos hostilibus armis  
 22.

Ipsos ferre duces, inimicaque nomina figi.

Ducitur infelix ævo confectus Acætes,

Pectora nunc fœdans pugnis, nunc unguibus ora ;

Sternitur et toto projectus corpore terræ.

Ducunt et Rutulo perfusos sanguine currus.

Pòst bellator equus, positus insignibus, Æthon 89

Lucr. 1. 920. It lacrymans, guttisque humectat grandibus ora.

II. ε. 437. Hastam alii galeamque ferunt, nam cetera Turnus

10. 496.

II. ψ. 129. Victor habet. Tum mœsta phalanx, Teucrique  
 sequuntur,

Tyrrhenique duces, et versis Arcades armis.

Postquam omnis longè comitum processerat ordo,

Substitit Æneas, gemituque hæc addidit alto :

“ Nos alias hinc ad lacrymas eadem horrida belli

II. ψ. 19. Fata vocant. Salve æternùm mihi, maxime Palla,

Æternùmque vale." Nec plura effatus, ad altos  
Tendebat muros, gessumque in castra ferebat.

Jamque oratores aderant ex urbe Latinâ, 100 II. n. 381.  
Velati ramis oleæ, veniamque rogantes : 107., 8. 116.  
Corpora, per campos ferro quæ fusa jacebant, 128.  
Redderet, ac tumulo sineret succedere terræ : 1. 99.  
Nullum cum victis certamen et æthere cassis ; 2. 723.  
Parceret hospitibus quondam socerisque vocatis. Lucr. 3. 561.  
Quos bonus Æneas, haud aspernanda precantes, 819.  
Prosequitur veniâ, et verbis hæc insuper addit : Tac. Ann. 12.  
" Quænam vos tanto Fortuna indigna, Latini, 35.

Implicuit bello, qui nos fugiatis amicos ?  
Pacem me exanimis et Martis sorte peremtis 110  
Oratis ? equidem et vivis concedere vellem.

Nec veni, nisi fata locum sedemque dedissent ;  
Nec bellum cum gente gero. Rex nostra reliquit  
Hospitia, et Turni potiùs se credidit armis.

Æquiùs huic Turnum fuerat se opponere morti.  
Si bellum finire manu, si pellere Teucros 9. 773.

Apparat ; his mecum decuit concurrere telis :  
Vixêt, cui vitam deus aut sua dextra dedisset.  
Nunc ite, et miseris supponite civibus ignem."

Dixerat Æneas : olli obstupere silentes, 120 II. 7. 95.  
Conversique oculos inter se atque ora tenebant. 2. 1.  
Tum senior, semperque odiis et crimine Drances 2. 98. -  
Infensus juveni Turno, sic ore vicissim 6. 76.

Orsa refert : " O famâ ingens, ingentior armis,  
Vir Trojane, quibus cœlo te laudibus æquem ?  
Justitiæne priùs mirer, belline laborum ?

Cf. (χάρις)  
δινυγ.

Nos verò hæc patriam grati referemus ad urbem ;  
Et te, si qua viam dederit fortuna, Latino  
Jungemus regi : quærat sibi fœdera Turnus.

Quin et fatales murorum attollere moles, 130 5. 82.  
Saxaque subvectare humeris Trojana juvabit."

Dixerat hæc ; unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant. II. n. 22.

- II. a. 662. Bis senos pepigere dies : et pace sequestrâ  
 Per silvas Teucris, mixtique impunè Latini,  
 6. 180. Erravere jugis. Ferro sonat icta bipenni  
 Fraxinus ; evertunt actas ad sidera pinus ;  
 II. 7. 418. Robora nec cuneis, et olentem scindere cedrum,  
 G. 3. 183. Nec plaustris cessant vectare gementibus ornos.  
 Et jam Fama volans, tanti prænuntia luctûs,  
 Evandrum Evandrique domos et mœnia complet ;  
 Quæ modò victorem Latio Pallanta ferebat. 141  
 4. 421. Arcades ad portas ruere, et de more vetusto  
 Funereas rapuere faces. Lucet via longo  
 Ordine flammaram, et latè discriminat agros.  
 4. 142. Contrà turba Phrygum veniens plangentia jungunt  
 Agmina. Quæ postquam matres succedere tectis  
 Cf. 10. 895. Viderunt, mœstam incendunt clamoribus urbem.  
 3. 671. At non Evandrum potis est vis ulla tenere ;  
 II. c. 213. Sed venit in medios. Feretro Pallanta repôsto  
 II. f. 612. Procubuit super, atque hæret lacrymansque ge-  
 mensque : 150  
 Et via vix tandem voci laxata dolore est :  
 1. 91. " Non hæc, o Palla, dederas promissa parenti,  
 Cautiùs ut sævo velles te credere Marti !  
 Haud ignarus eram, quantùm nova gloria in armis,  
 Et prædulce decus primo certamine posset.  
 Primitiæ juvenis miseræ ! bellicque propinqui  
 1. 440. Dura rudimenta ! et nulli exaudita Deorum  
 Vota, precesque meæ ! tuque, o sanctissima con-  
 jux,  
 Felix morte tuâ, neque in hunc servata dolorem !  
 Contrà ego vivendo vici mea fata, superstes 160  
 Restarem ut genitor. Troûm socia arma secutum  
 Obruerent Rutuli telis ! animam ipse dedissem ;  
 Atque hæc pompa domum me, non Pallanta, re-  
 ferret !  
 II. 7. 164. Nec vos arguerim, Teucris, nec fœdera, nec quas

- Junximus hospitio dextras : sors ista senectæ  
 Debita erat nostræ. Quòd si immatura manebat  
 Mors natum ; cæsis Volscorum millibus antè,  
 Ducentem in Latium Teucros cecidisse juvabit.  
 Quin ego non alio digner te funere, Palla, 169  
 Quàm pius Æneas, et quàm magni Phryges, et  
 quàm  
 Tyrrhenique duces, Tyrrhenûm exercitus omnis.  
 Magna tropæa ferunt, quos dat tua dextera leto. 9. 266  
 Tu quoque nunc stares immanis truncus in armis,  
 Esset par ætas, et idem si robur ab annis,  
 Turne. Sed infelix Teucros quid demoror armis?  
 Vadite, et hæc memores regi mandata referte :  
 Quòd vitam moror invisam, Pallante peremto, 3. 648., 5. 400.  
 Dextera causa tua est, Turnum gnatoque patrique 11. 7. 91.  
 Quam debere vides. Meritis vacat hic tibi solus  
 Fortunæque locus. Non vitæ gaudia quæro, 180  
 Nec fas ; sed nato Manes perferre sub imos.”  
 Aurora interea miseris mortalibus almam  
 Extulerat lucem, referens opera atque labores.  
 Jam pater Æneas, jam curvo in littore Tarcho  
 Constituere pyras ; huc corpora quisque suorum 11. 7. 433.  
 More tulere patrum ; subjectisque ignibus atris  
 Conditur in tenebras altum caligine cælum.  
 Ter circum accensos, cincti fulgentibus armis,  
 Decurrere rogos ; ter mœstum funeris ignem 11. 7. 12., 7. 420., 7. 677.  
 Lustravere in equis, ululatusque ore dedere. 190  
 Spargitur et tellus lacrymis, sparguntur et arma. 11. 7. 15.  
 It cœlo clamorque virûm, clangorque tubarum. 2. 313.  
 Hinc alii spolia occisis derepta Latinis  
 Conjiciunt igni, galeas, ensesque decoros,  
 Frænæque, ferventesque rotas : pars, munera nota,  
 Ipsorum clypeos, et non felicia tela.  
 Multa boum circa mactantur corpora Morti ; 1. 7. 29.  
 Setigerosque sues, raptasque ex omnibus agris 11. 7. 968.

- In flammam jugulant pecudes. Tum littore toto  
 Ardentes spectant socios, semiustaque servant 200
11. *æ.* 713 Busta; neque avelli possunt, nox humida donec
2. 250., 4. 482. Invertit cœlum stellis fulgentibus aptum.
- Lucr. 6. 357. Nec minùs et miseri diversâ in parte Latini  
 Innumeras struxere pyras; et corpora partim  
 Multa virûm terræ infodiunt; avectaque partim
5. 451. Finitimos tollunt in agros, urbique remittunt:  
 Cetera, confusæque ingentem cædis acervum,  
 Nec numero nec honore cremant. Tunc undique  
 Certatim crebris collucent ignibus agri. [vasti
11. *ψ.* 228. Tertia lux gelidam cœlo dimoverat umbram; 210
- Simple verb  
 for com-  
 pound, 5.  
 132. 402., 1.  
 630.
2. 487. Præcipuus fragor, et longi pars maxima luctûs.
11. *æ.* 161. Hic matres, miseræque nurus, hîc cara sororum  
 Pectora mœrentûm, puerique parentibus orbi,  
 Dirum execrantur bellum, Turnique hymenæos:  
 Ipsum armis, ipsumque jubent decernere ferro;  
 Qui regnum Italiæ et primos sibi poscat honores.
5. 115. Ingravat hæc sævus Drances; solumque vocari  
 Testatur, solum posci in certamina Turnum. 221
- Multa simul contrâ variis sententia dictis  
 Pro Turno, et magnum reginæ nomen obumbrat:
1. 91. Multa virum meritis sustentat fama tropæis.  
 Hos inter motus, medio in flagrante tumultu,
- 246., 8. 9. Ecce supèr mœsti magnâ Diomedis ab urbe  
 Legati responsa ferunt: nihil omnibus actum  
 Tantorum impensis operum; nil dona, neque au-  
 rum,  
 Nec magnas valuisse preces; alia arma Latinis  
 Quærenda, aut pacem Trojano ab rege petendam.  
 Deficit ingenti luctu rex ipse Latinus. 231
- cf. 1. 30. Fatalem Æneam manifesto numine ferri

Admonet ira Deûm, tumulique ante ora recentes.  
 Ergò concilium magnum, primosque suorum II. β. 51.  
 Imperio accitos, alta intra limina cogit.  
 Olli convenere, fluuntque ad regia plenis II. β. 50.  
 Tecta viis. Sedet in mediis, et maximus ævo,  
 Et primus sceptris, haud lætâ fronte, Latinus.  
 Atque hîc legatos Ætolâ ex urbe remissos, 239 II. ζ. 667.  
 Quæ referant, fari jubet; et responsa reposcit  
 Ordine cuncta suo. Tum facta silentia linguis, G. 4. 484.  
 Et Venulus dicto parens ita farier infit: 9. 230.  
 " Vidimus, o cives, Diomedem Argivaque castra,  
 Atque iter emensi casus superavimus omnes; G. 4. 485.  
 Contigimusque manum, quâ concidit Iliæ tellus.  
 Ille urbem Argyripam, patriæ cognomine gentis, 8. 9., II. β.  
 Victor Gargani condebat Iapygis agris. 559.  
678.  
 Postquam introgressi, et coram data copia fandi;  
 Munera præferimus, nomen patriamque docemus;  
 Qui bellum intulerint, quæ causa attraxerit Arpos.  
 Auditis ille hæc placido sic reddidit ore: 251  
 ' O fortunatæ gentes, Saturnia regna, 8. 334.  
 Antiqui Ausonî; quæ vos fortuna quietos 4. 379.  
 Sollicitat, suadetque ignota lacessere bella?  
 Quicumque Iliacos ferro violavimus agros,  
 (Mitto ea, quæ muris bellando exhausta sub altis,  
 Quos Simois premat ille viros), infanda per orbem 1. 100., 9. 479.,  
Od. γ. 107.  
 Supplicia, et scelerum pœnas expendimus omnes,  
 Vel Priamo miseranda manus. Scit triste Minervæ 1. 39., Od. α.  
327.  
 Sidus, et Enboicæ cautes, ultorque Caphereus. 12. 451.  
 Militiâ ex illâ diversum ad littus adacti, 261  
 Atrides Protei Menelaus adusque columnas Od. β. 351.  
 Exulat; Ætnæos vidit Cyclopas Ulysses.  
 Regna Neoptolemi referam, versosque Penates 2. 263.  
 Idomenei? Libycone habitantes littore Locros? 3. 121., II. β.  
5. 27.  
 Ipse Mycenæus magnorum ductor Achivûm Od. λ. 408.  
 Conjugis infandæ prima intrâ limina dextrâ

Cr. 304. et 5. Oppetiit; devictam Asiam subsedit adulter.

498., Od. 2.  
409.

3. 296., Od. 1. Invidisse Deos, patriis ut redditus oris  
41. 118. Conjugium optatum et pulchram Calydonā vide-  
rem?

Nunc etiam horribili visu portenta sequuntur, 271  
Et socii amissi petierunt æthera pennis,  
Fluminibusque vagantur aves (heu dira meorum  
Supplicia!) et scopulos lacrymosis vocibus im-  
plent.

G. 4. 197. Hæc adeo ex illo mihi jam speranda fuerunt  
Tempore, cū ferro cœlestia corpora demens

11. 1. 336. et Appetii, et Veneris violavi vulnere dextram.  
857.

Ne verò, ne me ad tales impellite pugnas.

Nec mihi cum Teucris ullum post eruta bellum

2. 353. Pergama; nec veterum memini lætorve malorum.

Munera, quæ patriis ad me portatis ab oris, 281

Vertite ad Æneam. Stetimus tela aspera contra,

Contulimusque manus: experto credite, quantus

11. 1. 297. In clypeum assurgat, quo turbine torqueat hastam.

3. 43. Si duo præterea tales Idæa tulisset

Terra viros, ultro Inachias venisset ad urbes

Dardanus, et versis lugeret Græcia fatis.

Quicquid apud duræ cessatum est mœnia Trojæ,

6. 170., 11. 1. Hectoris, Æneæque manu victoria Graiūm  
513., 7. 77.

9. 155. Hæsit, et in decimum vestigia retulit annum. 290

Ambo animis, ambo insignes præstantibus armis.

Hic pietate prior. Coëant in fœdera dextræ,

12. 147. Quà datur; ast, armis concurrant arma, cavete.

Et responsa simul quæ sint, rex optime, regis,

Audisti, et quæ sit magno sententia bello."

Vix ea legati; variusque per ora cucurrit

11. 2. 142. Ausonidūm turbata fremor; ceu saxa morantur

Lucr. 1. 15. Cūm rapidos amnes, clauso fit gurgite murmur,

Vicinæque fremunt ripæ crepitantibus undis.

102. Ut primūm placati animi, et trepida ora quiē-  
runt;



- Præfatus Divos solio rex infit ab alto : 301  
 “Antè equidem summâ de re statuisset, Latini,  
 Et vellem, et fuerat melius ; non tempore tali  
 Cogere concilium, cùm muros assidet hostis. Cf. 268. et 3.  
 Bellum importunum, cives, cum gente Deorum 648.  
 Invictisque viris gerimus ; quos nulla fatigant 12. 864., G. 1.  
 Prælia, nec victi possunt absistere ferro. 470.  
 Spem si quam accitis Ætolûm habuistis in armis, Il. v. 639,  
 Ponite : spes sibi quisque ; sed, hæc quàm angusta,  
 videtis.
- Cetera quâ rerum jaceant perculsa ruinâ, 310  
 Ante oculos interque manus sunt omnia vestras.  
 Nec quemquam incuso : potuit quæ plurima virtus Cf. ὅση πλὴν  
 Esse, fuit : toto certatum est corpore regni. 879.  
 Nunc adeo, quæ sit dubiæ sententia menti,  
 Expediam ; et paucis, animos adhibete, docebo. Lucr. 2. 1023.  
 Est antiquus ager, Tusco mihi proximus amni, 9. 381., G. 4.  
 Longus in occasum, fines super usque Sicanos. 387.  
 Aurunci Rutulique serunt, et vomere duros 7. 795.  
 Exercent colles, atque horum asperrima pascunt.  
 Hæc omnis regio, et celsi plaga pinea montis, 320  
 Cedat amicitiae Teucrorum ; et fœderis æquas  
 Dicamus leges, sociosque in regna vocemus. 3. 222.  
 Considant, si tantus amor, et mœnia condant.  
 Sin alios fines aliamque capessere gentem  
 Est animus, poscuntque solo decedere nostro ;  
 Bis denas Italo texamus robore naves,  
 Seu plures complere valent : jacet omnis ad undam  
 Materies : ipsi numerumque modumque carinis  
 Præcipiant : nos æra, manus, navalia demus.  
 Præterea, qui dicta ferant et fœdera firment, 330  
 Centum oratores primâ de gente Latinos  
 Ire placet, pacisque manu prætere ramis ; 9. 773.  
 Munera portantes eborisque aurique talenta,  
 Et sellam regni trabecamque insignia nostri. Livy, 1. 8.

- G. 1. 137. Consulite in medium, et rebus succurrite fessis.”
- Cf. Polydam. Tum Drances idem infensus, quem gloria Turni  
 II. 14. 60. Obliquâ invidiâ stimulisque agitabat amaris;  
 210.
378. Largus opum, et linguâ melior, sed frigida bello  
 Dexterâ, consiliis habitus non futilis auctor,  
 Seditione potens; genus huic materna superbum  
 Nobilitas dabat, incertum de patre ferebat; 341  
 Surgit, et his onerat dictis, atque aggerat iras:  
 “Rem nulli obscuram, nostrâ nec vocis egentem,  
 Consulis, o bone rex. Cuncti se scire fatentur  
 Quid fortuna ferat populi, sed dicere mussant.  
 Det libertatem fandi, flatusque remittat,  
 E. 9. 15., G. Cujus ob auspiciû infaustum moresque sinistros,  
 1. 444. et cf. (Dicam equidem, licet arma mihi mortemque mine-  
 E. 1. 16., G. tur)  
 4. 7.
- Pind. Ol. 2. Lumina tot cecidisse ducum, totamque videmus  
 17. Consedissee urbem luctu; dum Troia tentat 350  
 Castra, fugæ fidens, et cœlum territat armis.  
 Unum etiam donis istis, quæ plurima mitti  
 Dardanidis dicique jubes, unum, optime regum,  
 Adjicias; nec te ullius violentia vincat,
- II. 7. 352. Quin natam egregio genero dignisque hymenæis  
 Des pater, et pacem hanc æterno fœdere jungas.  
 Quod si tantus habet mentes et pectora terror;  
 Ipsum obtestemur, veniamque oremus ab ipso;  
 Cedat, jus proprium regi patriæque remittat.
1. 364. Quid miseros toties in aperta pericula cives 360  
 Projicis, o Latio caput horum et causa malorum?  
 Nulla salus bello: pacem te poscimus omnes,  
 Turne, simul pacis solum inviolabile pignus.  
 Primus ego, invisum quem tu tibi fingis, et esse  
 Nil moror, en supplex venio: miserere tuorum,  
 II. 4. 327. Pone animos, et pulsus abi. Sat funera fusi  
 Vidimus, ingentes et desolavimus agros.  
 Aut, si fama movet, si tantum pectore robur

Concipis, et si adeo dotalis regia cordi est, 4. 502.

Aude, atque adversum fidens fer pectus in hostem.

Scilicet, ut Turno contingat regia conjux, 371

Nos, animæ viles, inhumata infletaque turba,

Cf. ἀλαυστες  
ἄνθρωποι.

Sternamur campis. Et jam tu, si qua tibi vis,

Si patrii quid Martis habes, illum aspice contra,

Qui vocat."

Talibus exarsit dictis violentia Turni :

7. 445., 11. a.  
188.

Dat gemitum, rumpitque has imo pectore voces :

"Larga quidem, Drance, semper tibi copia fandi,

338. 11. β. 796.

Tunc cùm bella manus poscunt; patribusque vo-

catis

379

Primus ades : sed non replenda est curia verbis,

Quæ tutò tibi magna volant, dum distinet hostem

Cf. ἵπτα πτε-  
ρόεντα.

Agger mœrorum, nec inundant sanguine fossæ.

Proinde tona eloquio, solitum tibi ; meque timoris

Argue tu, Drance ; quando tot stragis acervos

Teucrorum tua dextra dedit, passimque tropæis

Insignis agros. Possit quid vivida virtus,

5. 754.

Experiare licet : nec longè scilicet hostes

Quærendi nobis : circumstant undique muros.

Imus in adversos ? quid cessas ? an tibi Mavors

Ventosâ in linguâ pedibusque fugacibus istis 390

Semper erit ?

11. α. 225.

Pulsus ego ? aut quisquam meritò, fœdissime, pul-

sum

11. θ. 156.

Arguet, Iliaco tumidum qui crescere Tybrim

Sanguine, et Evandri totam cum stirpe videbit

Procubuisse domum, atque exutos Arcadas armis ?

Haud ita me experti Bitias et Pandarus ingens,

E. 2. 42.

Et quos mille die victor sub Tartara misi,

Inclusus muris, hostileque aggere septus.

Nulla salus bello ! capiti cane talia demens 399

Od. β. 178.

Dardanio, rebusque tuis. Proinde omnia magno

Ne cessa turbare metu, atque extollere vires

9. 599. Gentis bis victæ, contrà premere arma Latini.  
Nunc et Myrmidonum proceres Phrygia arma tremiscunt,  
3. 648. Nunc et Tydides, et Larissæus Achilles :  
Eur. Med. 411. Amnis et Hadriacas retro fugit Aufidus undas :  
Vel cùm se pavidum contra mea jurgia fingit  
2. 125. 348. Artificis scelus ; et formidine crimen acerbat.  
364. Nunquam animam talem dextrâ hâc (absiste moveri)  
Amittes : habitet tecum, et sit pectore in isto.  
Nunc ad te et tua, magne pater, consulta revertor. 410  
Si nullam nostris ultra spem ponis in armis ;  
Si tam deserti sumus, et semel agmine verso  
Funditus occidimus, neque habet Fortuna regressum ;  
Oremus pacem, et dexteras tendamus inermes.  
Quanquam, o, si solitæ quicquam virtutis adesset,  
73. Ille mihi ante alios, fortunatusque laborum,  
Egregiusque animi, qui, ne quid tale videret,  
11. x. 17., 669. Procubuit moriens, et humum semel ore momordit.  
Sin et opes nobis, et adhuc intacta juventus,  
Auxilioque urbes Italæ populi que supersunt ;  
Sin et Trojanis cum multo gloria venit 421  
11. 4. 363., 497. Sanguine ; sunt illis sua funera, parque per omnes  
Tempestas : cur indecores in limine primo  
Deficimus ? cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus ?  
Pind. Ol. 12. Multa dies varii que labor mutabilis ævi  
13.  
1. 281., 11. 7. Retulit in melius : multos alterna revisens  
339.  
Hor. 3. 29. 50. Lusit, et in solido rursus Fortuna locavit.  
Soph. Tr. Non erit auxilio nobis Ætolus, et Arpi :  
129.  
239., 12. 258. At Messapus erit, felixque Tolumnius, et quos  
Tot populi misère duces ; nec parva sequetur  
Gloria delectos Latio et Laurentibus agris. 431  
Est et Volscorum egregiâ de gente Camilla,  
7. 804. Agmen agens equitum, et florentes ære catervas.

Quòd si me solum Teucri in certamina poscunt II. 7. 68.  
 Idque placet, tantùmque bonis communibus obsto;  
 Non adeò has exosa manus victoria fugit,  
 Ut tantâ quicquam pro spe tentare recusem.  
 Ibo animis contrà; vel magnum præstet Achillem, 8. 370., II. 8.  
 Factaque Vulcani manibus paria induat arma 439 369.  
 Ille licèt. Vobis animam hanc, soceroque Latino,  
 Turnus ego, haud ulli veterum virtute secundus,  
 Devovi. Solum Æneas vocat: et vocet, oro.  
 Nec Drances potiùs, sive est hæc ira Deorum,  
 Morte luat; sive est virtus et gloria, tollat."  
 Illi hæc inter se dubiis de rebus agebant II. 2. 304.  
 Certantes; castra Æneas aciemque movebat.  
 Nuntius ingenti per regia tecta tumultu  
 Ecce ruit, magnisque urbem terroribus implet:  
 Instructos acie Tiberino a flumine Teucros, Cf. 8. 330.  
 Tyrrhenamque manum totis descendere campis.  
 Extemplo turbati animi, concussaue vulgi 451 9. 498.  
 Pectora, et arrectæ stimulis haud mollibus iræ.  
 Arma manu trepidi poscunt; fremit arma juvenus; 3. 648., 7. 460.  
 Flent mœsti mussantque patres. Hìc undique cla-  
 Dissensu vario magnus se tollit in auras. [mor  
 Haud secus atque alto in luco cùm fortè catervæ  
 Consedère avium; piscosove amne Padusæ II. 7. 392.  
 Dant sonitum rauci per stagna loquacia cyni.  
 "Immo," ait, "o cives, arrepto tempore, Turnus,  
 Cogite concilium, et pacem laudate sedentes: 460  
 Illi armis in regna ruant." Nec plura locutus  
 Corripuit sese, et tectis citus extulit altis. 3. 176., 6. 472.  
 "Tu, Voluse, armari Volscorum edice manipulis;  
 Duc, ait, et Rutulos: equitem Messapus in armis, Cf. 12. 192.  
 Et cum fratre Coras, latis diffundite campis. 604., 7. 672.  
 Pars aditus urbis firment, turresque capessant:  
 Cetera, quà jussô, mecum manus inferat arma."  
 Illicet in muros totâ discurritur urbe.

- II. β. 808. Concilium ipse pater et magna incepta Latinus  
 Deserit, ac tristi turbatus tempore differt. 470  
 1. 388., 12. 612. Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit ultro  
 Dardanium Æneam, generumque asciverit urbi.  
 Præfodiunt alii portas, aut saxa sudesque  
 Subvectant: bello dat signum rauca cruentum  
 9. 508. Buccina. Tum muros variâ cinxere coronâ  
 Each. Sep. 33. Matronæ puerique; vocat labor ultimus omnes.  
 1. 479., II. ζ. Nec non ad templum summasque ad Palladis  
 86. 293. arces  
 Subvehitur magnâ matrum regina catervâ,  
 Dona ferens; juxtâque comes Lavinia virgo, 479  
 1. 481. Causa mali tanti, atque oculos dejecta decoros.  
 Succedunt matres, et templum thure vaporant,  
 Et mœstas alto fundunt de limine voces:  
 II. ζ. 305. "Armipotens belli præses, Tritonia virgo,  
 9. 773. 10. 774. Frange manu telum Phrygii prædonis, et ipsum  
 Pronum sterne solo, portisque effunde sub altis."  
 II. τ. 130., γ. Cingitur ipse furens certatim in prælia Turnus.  
 330. Jamque adeò Rutulum thoraca indutus ahenis  
 II. τ. 369. Horrebat squamis, surasque incluserat auro,  
 Tempora nudus adhuc; laterique accinxerat en-  
 sem,  
 Fulgebatque altâ decurrens aureus arce; 490  
 E. 3. 98. Exultatque animis, et spe jam præcipit hostem.  
 II. ζ. 506., δ. Qualis, ubi abruptis fugit præsepia vinclis  
 263. Tandem liber equus, campoque potitus aperto;  
 1. 3. Aut ille in pastus armentaque tendit equarum;  
 Aut assuetus aquæ perfundi flumine noto  
 Emicat, arrectisque fremit cervicibus altè  
 Luxurians, luduntque jubæ per colla, per armos.  
 432., 7. 803. Obvia cui, Volscorum acie comitante, Camilla  
 Occurrit, portisque ab equo regina sub ipsis  
 Desiluit; quam tota cohors imitata relictis 500  
 Ad terram defluxit equis. Tum talia fatur:

“ Turne, sui meritò si qua est fiducia forti,  
 Audeo et Æneadum promitto occurrere turmæ, 11. v. 77.  
 Solaque Tyrrhenos equites ire obvia contra.  
 Me sine prima manu tentare pericula belli : 9 773.  
 Tu pedes ad muros subsiste, et mœnia serva.”

Turnus ad hæc, oculos horrendâ in virgine fixus :  
 “ O, decus Italiæ, virgo, quas dicere grates, [do  
 Quasve referre parem? sed nunc, est omnia quan-  
 Iste animus supra, mecum partire laborem. 510  
 Æneas, ut fama fidem missique reportant  
 Exploratores, equitum levia improbus arma  
 Præmisit, quaterent campos : ipse, ardua montis Luc. 2. 326.  
 Per deserta jugo superans, adventat ad urbem.  
 Furta paro belli convexo in tramite silvæ,  
 Ut bivias armato obsidam milite fauces.  
 Tu Tyrrhenum equitem collatis excipe signis.  
 Tecum acer Messapus erit, turmæque Latinæ,  
 Tiburtique manus : ducis et tu concipe curam.” 369.  
 Sic ait, et paribus Messapum in prælia dictis 520  
 Hortatur, sociosque duces ; et pergit in hostem.

Est curvo anfractu vallis, accommoda fraudi 9. 381., G. 4.  
 Armorumque dolis ; quam densis frondibus atrum 387.  
 Urget utrinque latus ; tenuis quò semita ducit,  
 Angustæque ferunt fauces, aditusque maligni. 6. 270.  
 Hanc super, in speculis summoque in vertice mon- 11. 8. 563.  
 tis,

Planities ignota jacet, tutique receptus :  
 Seu dextrâ lævâque velis occurrere pugnæ,  
 Sive instare jugis, et grandia volvere saxa.  
 Huc juvenis notâ fertur regione viarum, 530 7. 215., 9. 385.  
 Arripuitque locum, et silvis insedit iniquis. 3. 477.

Velocem interea superis in sedibus Opim,  
 Unam ex virginibus sociis sacræque catervâ,  
 Compellabat, et has tristi Latonia voces  
 Ore dabat : “ Graditur bellum ad crudele Camilla, 6 76.  
 Herod. 4. 35.

- O virgo, et nostris nequicquam cingitur armis,  
 Cara mihi ante alias : neque enim novus iste Dianæ  
 Venit amor, subitâque animum dulcedine movit.
10. 852. Pulsus ob invidiam regno, viresque superbas, 539  
 Priverno antiquâ Metabus cùm excederet urbe,  
 Infantem fugiens media inter prælia belli  
 Sustulit exilio comitem, matrisque vocavit  
 Nomine Casmillæ, mutatâ parte, Camillam.  
 Ipse, sinu præ se portans, jûga longa petebat  
 Solorum nemorum ; tela undique sæva premebant,
2. 20. Et circumfuso volitabant milite Volsci.  
 Ecce fugæ medio summis Amasenus abundans  
 Spumabat ripis, tantus se nubibus imber  
 Ruperat : ille, innare parans, infantis amore
2. 729. Tardatur, caroque oneri timet ; omnia secum, 550
11. 7. 458. Versanti, subitò vix hæc sententia sedit.  
 Telum immane manu validâ quod fortè gerebat
- G. 1. 175. Bellator, solidum nodis et robore cocto ;  
 Huic natam, libro et silvestri subere clausam,  
 Implicat, atqueabilem mediæ circumligat hastæ,  
 Quam dextrâ ingenti librans, ita ad æthera fatur :  
 ' Alma, tibi hanc, nemorum cultrix Latonia virgo,  
 Ipse pater famulam voveo ; tua prima per auras  
 Tela tenens supplex hostem fugit : accipe, testor,  
 Diva, tuam, quæ nunc dubiis committitur auris.'  
 Dixit, et adducto contortum hastile lacerto 561
- G. 1. 330. Immittit : sonuere undæ ; rapidum super amnem  
 Infelix fugit in jaculo stridente Camilla.  
 At Metabus, magnâ propiùs jam urgente catervâ,
- Cf. 8. 61. Dat sese fluvio, atque hastam cum virgine victor
4. 511. Gramineo, donum Triviæ, de cespite vellit.  
 Non illum tectis ullæ, non mœnibus urbes
- Hor. Epod. 17. Accepere ; neque ipse manus feritate dedisset ;  
 1. Pastorum et solis exegit montibus ævum.
- Pindar. Pyth. Hic natam in dumis interque horrentia lustra,  
 9. 31.



Armentalis equæ mammis et lacte ferinò 571 Cf. 2. 51.  
 Nutribat, teneris immulgens ubera labris. 578.  
 Utque pedum primis infans vestigia plantis  
 Institerat, jaculo palmas oneravit acuto ;  
 Spiculaque ex humero parvæ suspendit et arcum.  
 Pro crinali auro, pro longæ tegmine pallæ,  
 Tigridis exuviæ per dorsum a vertice pendent.  
 Tela manu jam tum tenerâ puerilia torsit, 572.  
 Et fundam tereti circùm caput egit habenâ, 579  
 Strymoniamque gruem aut album dejecit olorem. 4. 152., G. 1.  
 Multæ illam frustra Tyrrhena per oppida matres 120.  
 Optavere nurum : solâ contenta Dianâ,  
 Æternum telorum et virginitatis amorem  
 Intemerata colit. Vellem haud correpta fuisset 2. 143.  
 Militiâ tali, conata lacescere Teucros :  
 Cara mihi comitumque foret nunc una mearum.  
 Verùm age, quandoquidem fatis urgetur acerbis, 2. 653.  
 Labere, Nympha, polo, finesque invise Latinos,  
 Tristis ubi infausto committitur omine pugna. 589  
 Hæc cape, et ultricem pharetrâ deprome sagittam.  
 Hâc, quicumque sacrum violârit vulnerè corpus,  
 Tros Italusve, mihi pariter det sanguine pœnas. 864.  
 Pòst ego nube cavâ miserandæ corpus et arma 11. x. 433.  
 Inspoliata feram tumulo, patriæque reponam."  
 Dixit : at illa leves cœli delapsa per auras 11. 8. 409.  
 Insonuit, nigro circumdata turbine corpus.

At manus interea muris Trojana propinquat,  
 Etruscique duces, equitumque exercitus omnis,  
 Compositi numero in turmas. Fremit æquore toto  
 Insultans sonipes, et pressis pugnat habenis, 600 G. 2. 117.  
 Huc obversus et huc ; tum latè ferreus hastis G. 2. 142.  
 Horret ager, campique armis sublimibus ardent. 7. 526., 11. 9  
 Nec non Messapus contrâ, celeresque Latini, 339  
 Et cum fratre Coras, et virginis ala Camillæ,  
 Adversi campo apparent, hastasque reductis

11. 3. 446. Protendunt longè dextris, et spicula vibrant ;  
Adventusque virum, fremitusque ardescit equo-  
rum.
11. 7. 12. Jamque intrà jactum teli progressus uterque  
Substiterat ; subito erumpunt clamore, frementes-  
que 609
- Exhortantur equos ; fundunt simul undique tela
12. 578., 11. 14. Crebra, nivis ritu, cœlumque obtexitur umbrâ.  
156.
278. Continuo adversis Tyrrhenus et acer Aconteus  
Connixi incurrunt hastis, primique ruinam  
Dant sonitu ingenti, perfractaque quadrupedantum  
Pectora pectoribus rumpunt. Excussus Aconteus  
Fulminis in morem, aut tormento ponderis acti,
1. 108. Præcipitat longè, et vitam dispergit in auras.  
Extemplo turbatæ acies, versique Latini  
Rejiciunt parmas, et equos ad mœnia vertunt.
10. 175. Troës agunt, princeps turmas inducit Asylas. 620  
Jamque propinquabant portis ; rursusque Latini
- G. 3. 204. Clamorem tollunt, et mollia colla reflectunt :  
Hi fugiunt, penitusque datis referunt habenis.
- Od. 1. 430. Qualis ubi alterno procurrens gurgite pontus  
Nunc ruit ad terras, scopulosque superjacet undam  
Spumeus, extremamque sinu perfundit arenam ;  
Nunc rapidus retro atque æstu revoluta resorbens  
Saxa, fugit, littusque vado labente relinquit.  
Bis Tusci Rutulos egêre ad mœnia versos ;  
Bis rejecti armis respectant terga tegentes. 630
- Tertia sed postquam congressi in prælia, totas
11. 3. 472. Implicuere inter se acies, legitque virum vir : [alto
11. 3. 446. Tum verò et gemitus morientum, et sanguine in  
Armaque corporaque et permisti cæde virorum  
Semianimes volvuntur equi : pugna aspera surgit.
690. Orsilochus Remuli, quando ipsum horrebat adire,
11. 8. 81. Hastam intorsit equo, ferrumque sub aure reliquit.
10. 892. Quo sonipes ictu furit arduus, altaque jactat,

Vulferis impatiens, arrecto pectore crura :  
 Volvitur ille excussus humi. Catillus Iolan, 640 7. 672.

Ingentemque animis, ingentem corpore et armis,  
 Dejicit Herminium : nudo cui vertice fulva

Cæsaries, nudique humeri : nec vulnera terrent.

Tantus in arma patet. Latos huic hasta per armos 11. 7. 227.

Acta tremit, duplicatque virum transfixa dolore. 11. 8. 266., v.

Funditur ater ubique cruor : dant funera ferro 618.

Certantes, pulchramque petunt per vulnera mortem. G. 4. 218.

At medias inter cædes exultat Amazon,

Unum exerta latus pugnae, pharetrata Camilla. 803., 1. 492.

Et nunc lenta manu spargens hastilia denset, 650 9. 773.

Nunc validam dextrâ rapit indefessa bipennem.

Aureus ex humero sonat arcus, et arma Dianæ. 11. a. 46.

Illa etiam, si quando in tergum pulsa recessit,

Spicula converso fugientia dirigit arcu.

At circùm lectæ comites, Larinaque virgo,

Tullaque, et æratam quatiens Tarpeia securim,

Italides : quas ipsa decus sibi dia Camilla Hor. S. 1. 2. 32.

Delegit, pæcisque bonas bellicque ministras.

Quales Threïciæ, cùm flumina Thermodontis 1. 316., Hor.

Pulsant, et pictis bellantur Amazones armis ; 660 1. 37. 2.

Seu circùm Hippolyten, seu cùm se Martia curru 12. 281.

Penthesilea refert, magnoque ululante tumultu

Fœminea exultant lunatis agmine peltis. [virgo,

Quem telo primum, quem postremum, aspera 11. x. 692.

Dejicis ? aut quot humi morientia corpora fundis ?

Eunæum Clytio primùm patre ; cujus apertum

Adversî longâ transverberat abiete pectus.

Sanguinis ille vomens rivos cadit, atque cruentam

Mandit humum, moriensque suo se in vulnere ver- 418., 11. a. 748.

sat.

[benas

Tum Lirin Pagasumque supèr : quorum alter ha-

Suffosso revolutus equo, dum colligit, alter 671

Dum subit, ac dextram labenti tendit inermem, G. 3. 165.

Præcipites pariterque ruunt. His a  
Hippotaden; sequiturque incumbens  
c. 3. 344. Tereaue, Harpalycumque, et Demo  
nimque :

11. 8. 297. Quotque emissa manu contorsit spici

1. 385. Tot Phrygii cecidere viri. Procul

8. 710. Ignotis et equo venator Iapyge fertu

11. 7. 227. Cui pellis latos humeros erepta iuver

7. 666. Pugnatori operit; caput ingens oris

Et malæ texêre lupi cum dentibus al

Agrestisque manus armat sparus: ip

Vertitur in mediis, et toto vertice su

6. 173. Hunc illa exceptum (neque enim lab

Trajicit, et super hæc inimico pector

"Silvis te, Tyrrhene, feras agitare p

Advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus

Verba redarguerit. Nomen tamen

1. 99. Manibus hoc referes, telo cecidisse C

Protenus Orsilochem et Buten,

Teucrûm

Corpora: sed Buten aversum cuspid

Loricam galeamque inter, quæ colla s

Lucent, et lævo dependet parma lace

Orsilochem, fugiens magnumque agi

Eludit gyro interior, sequiturque seq

Tum validam perque arma viro per

Cf. πολλά λισ-  
σμένον. Altior insurgens, oranti et multa pre

Congeminat; vulnus calido rigat ora

Incidit huic, subitoque aspectu ter

Appenninicolæ bellator filius Auni,

Cf. 716. Haud Ligurum extremus, dum fallere

Isque, ubi se nullo jam cursu evader

Posse, neque instantem reginam aver

2. 62. Consilio versare dolos ingressus et as

Incipit hæc: "Quid tam egregium, s

- Fidis equo? dimitte fugam, et te cominus æquo  
 Mecum crede solo, pugnæque accinge pedestri : 1. 210.  
 Jam nosces, ventosa ferat cui gloria laudem." Soph. Antig.  
 Dixit: at illa furens, acrique accensa dolore, 534.  
 Tradit equum comiti, paribusque resistit in armis,  
 Ense pedes nudo, purâque interrta parmâ. 711 9. 548.  
 At juvenis, vicisse dolo ratus, avolat ipse,  
 Haud mora, conversisque fugax aufertur habenis,  
 Quadrupedemque citum ferratâ calce fatigat. 6. 882., II. ψ.  
 "Vane Ligur, frustra que animis elate superbis, 384.  
 Nequicquam patrias tentâsti lubricus artes;  
 Nec fraus te incolumem fallaci perferet Auno."  
 Hæc fatur virgo, et pernicibus ignea plantis 7. 807.  
 Transit equum cursu, frænisque adversa prehensis  
 Congreditur, pœnasque inimico ex sanguine sumit,  
 Quàm facilè accipiter saxo sacer ales ab alto 721 II. v. 62., φ.  
 Consequitur pennis sublimem in nube columbam, 493., χ. 138.  
 Comprehensamque tenet, pedibusque eviscerat uncis : Od. ε. 524.  
 Tum cruor et vulsæ labuntur ab æthere plumæ.  
 At non hæc nullis hominum sator atque Deorum II. v. 515., Od.  
 Observans oculis, summo sedet altus Olympo. β. 285.  
 Tyrrhenum genitor Tarchontem in prælia sæva II. λ. 80.  
 Suscitât, et stimulis haud mollibus injicit iras. II. α. 8.  
 Ergò inter cædes cedentiaque agmina Tarcho  
 Fertur equo, variisque instigat vocibus alas, 730  
 Nomine quemque vocans; reficitque in prælia pul- II. η. 68.  
 sos :  
 "Quis metus, o nunquam dolituri, o semper inertes Cf. ἀνάληπτου.  
 Tyrrheni, quæ tanta animis ignavia venit?  
 Fœmina palantes agit, atque hæc agmina vertit?  
 Quò ferrum? quidve hæc gerimus tela irrita dex-  
 At non in Venerem segnes, nocturnaue bella, [tris?  
 Aut, ubi curva choros indixit tibia Bacchi, II. α. 261.  
 Expectare dapes, et plenæ pocula mensæ. [pex Cf. δαίτης ἱε-  
 Hic amor, hoc studium; dum sacra secundus arus- 6. 129.  
 σης.

- Nuntiet, ac lucos vocet hostia pinguis in altos." 740  
 Hæc effatus, equum in medios moriturus et ipse  
 242., 8. 9. Concitat, et Venulo adversum se turbidus infert;  
 Dereptumque ab equo dextrâ complectitur hostem,  
 Et gremium ante suum multâ vi concitus aufert.  
 Tollitur in cœlum clamor, cunctique Latini  
 Convertère oculos. Volat igneus æquore Tarcho,  
 1. 1. Arma virumque ferens; tum summâ ipsius ab  
 hastâ  
 11. x. 321. Defringit ferrum, et partes rimatur apertas,  
 Quâ vulnus letale ferat. Contrâ ille repugnans  
 5. 438. Sustinet a jugulo dextram, et vim viribus exit. 750  
 11. µ. 200. Utque volans altè raptum cùm fulva draconem  
 Fert aquila, implicuitque pedes, atque unguibus  
 Saucius at serpens sinuosa volumina versat, [hæsit;  
 G. 3. 545. Arrectisque horret squamis, et sibilat ore,  
 Arduus insurgens: illa haud minùs urget adunco  
 Luctantem rostro, simul æthera verberat alis.  
 Haud aliter prædam Tiburtum ex agmine Tarcho  
 Portat ovans: ducis exemplum eventumque secuti  
 590., 8. 499. Mæonidæ incurrunt. Tum fatis debitus Arruns  
 Velocem jaculo et multâ prior arte Camillam 760  
 Circuit, et, quæ sit fortuna facillima, tentat.  
 Quâ se cunque furens medio tulit agmine virgo  
 Hâc Arruns subit, et tacitus vestigia lustrat;  
 Quâ victrix redit illa, pedemque ex hoste reportat,  
 Hâc juvenis furtim celeres detorquet habenas.  
 Hos aditus, jamque hos aditus, omnemque pererrat  
 Undique circuitum, et certam quatit improbus  
 hastam.  
 11. ι. 10. Fortè sacer Cybelæ Chloreus, olimque sacerdos,  
 Insignis longè Phrygiis fulgebat in armis; [nis  
 Spumantemque agitabat equum, quem pellis ahe-  
 Cf. 6. 42. In plumam squamis auro conserta tegebat. 771  
 G., 2. 192., Ipse, peregrinâ ferrugine clarus et ostro,  
 Æ 9. 582.

Spicula torquebat Lycio Gortynia cornu ;  
 Aureus ex humeris sonat arcus, et aurea vati  
 Cassida ; tum croceam chlamydemque sinusque cre-  
 pantes

E. 9. 59.

Carbaseos fulvo in nodum collegerat auro,  
 Pictus acu tunicas, et barbara tegmina crurum.

9. 582.

Hunc virgo, sive ut templis præfigeret arma

Cf. 2. 505., 7.  
183.

Troia, captivo sive ut se ferret in auro

Venatrix, unum ex omni certamine pugnae

780 Luc. 4. 841. et  
cf. Æn. 2.  
780.

Cæca sequebatur ; totumque incauta per agmen

Fœmineo prædæ et spoliolum ardebat amore.

Telum ex insidiis cùm tandem tempore capto

Concitat, et superos Arruns sic voce precatur :

“ Summe Deûm, sancti custos Soractis Apollo,

7. 696.

Quem primi colimus, cui pineus ardor acervo

Pascitur, et medium freti pietate per ignem

Cultores multâ premimus vestigia prunâ ;

Da, pater, hoc nostris aboleri dedecus armis,

Omnipotens. Non exuvias, pulsæve tropæum 790

Virginis, aut spolia ulla peto ; mihi cetera laudem

Facta ferent : hæc dira meo dum vulnere pestis

Pulsa cadat, patrias remeabo inglorius urbes.”

II. β. 115.

Audiit, et voti Phœbus succedere partem

Mente dedit ; partem volucres dispersit in auras.

II. α. 249.

Sterneret ut subitâ turbatam morte Camillam,

Annuit oranti ; reducem ut patria alta videret,

1. 91.

Non dedit ; inque Notos vocem vertêre procellæ.

Ergò, ut missa manu sonitum dedit hasta per auras, 9. 773.

Convertêre animos acres, oculosque tulere 800

Cuncti ad reginam Volsci. Nihil ipsa neque auræ

Nec sonitûs memor, aut venientis ab æthere teli ;

Hasta sub exertam donec perlata papillam

Hæsit, virgineumque altè bibit acta cruorem.

Cf. 2. 600., II.  
λ. 573.

Concurrunt trepidæ comites, dominamque ruen-  
 tem

- Suscipiunt. Fugit ante omnes exterritus Arruns,  
 Lætitiâ, mixtoque metu : nec jam ampliùs hastæ  
 Credere, nec telis occurrere virginis audet.
11. 5. 535., 10. 707. Ac velut ille, priùs quàm tela inimica sequantur,  
 5. 145. Continuo in montes sese avius abdidit altos 810  
 Occiso pastore lupus magnove juvenco,  
 Consciùs audacis facti, caudamque remulcens
- g. 1. 375. Subjecit pavitantem utero, silvasque petivit ;  
 Haud secus ex oculis se turbidus abstulit Arruns,  
 Contentusque fugâ mediis se immiscuit armis.
9. 773. Illa manu moriens telum trahit ; ossa sed inter  
 Ferreus ad costas alto stat vulnere mucro.  
 Labitur exsanguis, labuntur frigida leto
106. Lumina ; purpureus quondam color ora reliquit.  
 Tum sic expirans Accam ex æqualibus unam 820  
 Alloquitur, fida ante alias quæ sola Camillæ,  
 Quicum partiri curas ; atque hæc ita fatur :  
 " Hactenus, Acca soror, potui : nunc vulnus acerbum  
 Conficit, et tenebris nigrescunt omnia circum.  
 Effuge, et hæc Turno mandata novissima perfer :  
 Succedat pugnæ, Trojanosque arceat urbe.  
 Jamque vale." Simul his dictis linquebat habenas,  
 Ad terram non sponte fluens. Tum frigida toto
4. 703. Paulatim exsolvit se corpore, lentaque colla  
 Et captum leto posuit caput, arma relinquens ; 830
4. 660., 12. 952. Vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.  
 11. 7. 856. Tum verò immensus surgens ferit aurea clamor  
 Sidera ; dejectâ crudescit pugna Camillâ.  
 Incurrunt densi simul omnis copia Teucrûm,
604. Tyrrhenique duces, Evandrique Arcades alæ.  
 5. 546. At Triviæ custos jamdudum in montibus Opis
532. 587. Alta sedet summis, spectatque interrita pugnâs.  
 Utque procul medio juvenum in clamore furentûm  
 Prospexit tristi multatam morte Camillam ;  
 Ingemuitque, deditque has imo pectore voces : 840



"Heu ! nimiùm, virgo, nimiùm crudele luisti  
 Supplicium, Teucros conata lacessere bello.  
 Nec tibi desertæ in dumis coluisse Dianam 539.  
 Profuit, aut nostras humero gessisse pharetras.  
 Non tamen indecorem tua te regina relinquet  
 Extremâ jam in morte ; neque hoc sine nomine le- 2. 558., 6. 777.,  
 Per gentes erit, aut famam patieris inultæ. [tum 9. 343.  
 Nam quicumque tuum violavit vulnere corpus,  
 Morte luet meritâ." Fuit ingens monte sub alto 11. 7. 86., 8.  
 Regis Dercenni terreno ex aggere bustum 850 603., 9. 245.  
 Antiqui Laurentis, opacâque ilice tectum.  
 Hic Dea se primùm rapido pulcherrima nisu  
 Sistit, et Arruntem tumulo speculatur ab alto.  
 Ut vidit fulgentem armis, ac vana tumentem : E. 3. 8.  
 "Cur," inquit, "diversus abis ? huc dirige gressum ; 5. 166.  
 Huc, periture, veni ; capias ut digna Camillæ 592.  
 Præmia. Tune etiam telis moriere Dianæ ?"  
 Dixit, et auratâ volucrem Threïssa sagittam  
 Depromsit pharetrâ, cornuque infensa tetendit, 11. 2. 116.  
 Et duxit longè, donec curvata coïrent 860  
 Inter se capita, et manibus jam tangeret æquis,  
 Lævâ aciem ferri, dextrâ nervoque papillam. 11. 2. 143.  
 Extemplo teli stridorem aurasque sonantes  
 Audiit unâ Arruns, hæsitque in corpore ferrum.  
 Illum expirantem socii atque extrema gementem E. 3. 8.  
 Obliti ignoto camporum in pulvere linqunt : 5. 174.  
 Opis ad æthereum pennis aufertur Olympum.  
 Prima fugit, dominâ amissâ, levis ala Camillæ : 1. 264.  
 Turbati fugiunt Rutuli ; fugit acer Atinas ;  
 Disiectique duces, desolatique manîpli 870 Cf. *siobirrus*.  
 Tuta petunt, et equis aversi ad mœnia tendunt.  
 Nec quisquam instantes Teucros letumque ferentes  
 Sustentare valet telis, aut sistere contrâ ; 2. 235., 6. 465.  
 Sed laxos referunt humeris languentibus arcus,

8. 596. Quadrupedumque putrem cursu quatit ungula campum.

Volvitur ad muros caligine turbidus atrâ

1. 491. Pulvis ; et e speculis percussæ pectora matres  
Fœmineum clamorem ad cœli sidera tollunt.

Qui cursu portas primi irrupere patentes,  
Hos inimica super mixto premit agmine turba ; 880

Nec miseram effugiunt mortem ; sed limine in ipso,  
Mœnibus in patriis, atque inter tuta domorum,

6. 49., II. µ. 121. Confixi expirant animas. Pars claudere portas ;

Nec sociis aperire viam, nec mœnibus audent  
Accipere orantes : oriturque miserrima cædes

E. 6. 6. Defendentûm armis aditus, inque arma ruentûm.

2. 531., G. 4. 477. Exclusi, ante oculos lacrymantûmque ora parentum,

Pars in præcípites fossas, urgente ruinâ,

Volvitur ; immissis pars cæca et concita frænis

Arietat in portas, et duros objice postes. 890

Ipsæ de muris summo certamine matres

(Monstrat amor verus patriæ), ut vidêre Camillam ;

9. 773. Tela manu trepidæ jaciunt, ac robore duro,

Stipitibus ferrum sudibusque imitantur obustis

Præcípites, primæque mori pro mœnibus ardent.

Interea Turnum in silvis sævissimus implet

1. 91. Nuntius, et juveni ingentem fert Acca tumultum :

Deletas Volscorum acies, cecidisse Camillam,

Ingruere infensos hostes, et Marte secundo 899

Omnia corripuisse : metum jam ad mœnia ferri.

II. α. 5. Ille furens (nam sæva Jovis sic numina poscunt)

Deserit obsessos colles, nemora aspera linquit.

Vix e conspectu exierat, campumque tenebat,

Cùm pater Æneas, saltus ingressus apertos,

2. 207. Exsuperatque jugum, silvâque evadit opacâ.

Sic ambo ad muros rapidi totoque feruntur

Agmine, nec longis inter se passibus absunt.

Ac simul Æneas fumantes pulvere campos 7. 465.  
 Prospexit longè, Laurentiaque agmina vidit ;  
 Et sævum Ænean agnovit Turnus in armis, 910 Hor. 3. 16. 16.  
 Adventumque pedum flatusque audivit equorum,  
 Continuo pugnæ inæant, et prælia tentent ; G. 2. 192.  
 Ni roseus fessos jam gurgite Phœbus Ibero Juv. 14. 280.  
 Tingat equos, noctemque die labente reducat. Æ. ß. 386.  
 Considunt castris ante urbem, et mœnia vallant.

## LIBER XII.

TURNUS ut infractos adverso Marte Latinos 9. 499.  
 Defecisse videt, sua nunc promissa reposci, 11. 438.  
 Se signari oculis ; ultro implacabilis ardet,  
 Attollitque animos. Pœnorum qualis in arvis 11. 1. 134.  
 Saucius ille gravi venantium vulnere pectus, 10. 707., 11. 164.  
 Tum demum movet arma leo ; gaudetque comantes G. 3. 236.  
 Excutiens cervice toros, fixumque latronis  
 Impavidus frangit telum, et fremit ore cruento :  
 Haud secus accenso gliscit violentia Turno.  
 Tum sic affatur regem, atque ita turbidus infit : 10. 763.  
 " Nulla mora in Turno ; nihil est quod dicta retrac-  
 tent  
 Ignavi Æneadæ ; nec, quæ pepigere, recusent.  
 Congredior : fer sacra, pater, et concipe foedus. 158.  
 Aut hæc Dardanium dextrâ sub Tartara mittam,  
 Desertorem Asiæ (sedeant, spectentque Latini)  
 Et solus ferro crimen commune refellam : 11. 215.  
 Aut habeat victos ; cedat Lavinia conjux."  
 Olli sedato respondit corde Latinus :  
 " O præstans animi juvenis, quantum ipse feroci G. 4. 491.  
 Virtute exsuperas, tantò me impensius æquum est

Consulere, atque omnes metuentem expendere  
casus. 21

Sunt tibi regna patris Dauni, sunt oppida capta

9. 773. Multa manu; nec non aurumque animusque Latino  
est.

II. 4. 395. Sunt aliæ innuptæ Latio et Laurentibus agris,  
Nec genus indecores. Sine me hæc haud mollia  
fatu

Sublatis aperire dolis; simul hæc animo hauri.

7. 96 Me natam nulli veterum sociare procorum  
Fas erat, idque omnes Divique hominesque cane-  
Victus amore tui, cognato sanguine victus, [bant.

2. 134. Conjugis et mœstæ lacrymis, vincla omnia rupi,

E. 1. 71., G. 1. Promissam eripui genero, arma impia sumsi. 31

511. Ex illo qui me casus, quæ, Turne, sequantur

1. 364. Bella, vides; quantos primus patiare labores.

Bis magnâ victi pugnâ, vix urbe tuemur

II. 7. 329. Spes Italas: recalent nostro Tiberina fluent  
Sanguine adhuc, campique ingentes ossibus al bent.

Quò referor toties? quæ mentem insania mutat?

Si Turno extincto socios sum accire paratus;

II. 211. Cur non incolumi potiùs certamina tollo?

Quid consanguinei Rutuli, quid cetera dicet 40.

Italia, ad mortem si te (Fors dicta refutet!)

Prodiderim, natam et connubia nostra petentem?

Respice res bello varias; miserere parentis

Longævi, quem nunc mœstum patria Ardea longè

Dividit." Haudquaquam dictis violentia Turni

E. 8. 71. Flectitur: exsuperat magis, ægrescitque medendo.

Ut primùm fari potuit, sic institit ore: [pro me

"Quam pro me curam geris, hanc precor, optime,

5. 230. Deponas, letumque sinas pro laude pacisci. 49

II. v. 437. Et nos tela, pater, ferrumque haud debile dextrâ

2. 436. Spargimus, et nostro sequitur de vulnere sanguis.

Longè illi Dea mater erit, quæ nube fugacem  
Fœmineâ tegat, et vanis sese occulat umbris." Π. α. 311.  
Cf. 390.

At regina, novâ pugnæ conterrita sorte,  
Flebat, et ardentem generum moritura tenebat: 11. 741.

"Turne, per has ego te lacrymas, per si quis Amatæ  
Tangit honos animum (spes tu nunc una, senectæ 9. 482.

Tu requies miseræ; decus imperiumque Latini  
Te penes; in te omnis domus inclinata recumbit)  
Unum oro; desiste manum committere Teucris. 60  
Qui te cunque manent isto certamine casus,  
Et me, Turne, manent. Simul hæc invisâ relinquam  
Lumina, nec generum Æneam captiva videbo."

Accepit vocem lacrymis Lavinia matris,  
Flagrantes perfusa genas: cui plurimus ignem G. 4. 482.  
Subjecit rubor, et calefacta per ora cucurrit.

Indum sanguineo veluti violaverit ostro Π. β. 141.  
Si quis ebur; aut mixta rubent ubi lilia multâ G. 1. 87.

Alba rosâ: tales virgo dabat ore colores.  
Illum turbat amor, figitque in virgine vultus. 70

Ardet in arma magis; paucisque affatur Amatam:  
"Ne, quæso, ne me lacrymis, neve omine tanto Π. α. 218.  
Prosecuere, in duri certamina Martis euntem, (N. B. eun-  
tem), 2. 111.,  
O mater; neque enim Turno mora libera mortis. 5. 554., 6.  
863., 10. 640.

Nuntius hæc Idmon Phrygio mea dicta tyranno  
Haud placitura refer; cùm primùm crastina cœlo  
Puniceis invecta rotis Aurora rubebit:  
Non Teucros agat in Rutulos; Teucrûm arma Cf. προέβη-  
λας, προέβη-  
ντες.

quiescant,  
Et Rutulûm: nostro dirimamus sanguine bellum. Π. γ. 67.

Illo quærat conjux Lavinia campo." 80

Hæc ubi dicta dedit, rapidusque in tecta reces-  
sit,

Poscit equos, gaudetque tuens ante ora frementes  
Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit Orithyia; 9. 49. Cf. γίγας.  
Qui candore nives anteirent, cursibus auras. Π. α. 437., v.  
223.

- G. 2. 196. Circumstant properi aurigæ, manibusque lacessunt  
Pectora plausa cavis, et colla comantia pectunt.
10. 314. Ipse dehinc auro squalentem alboque orichalco  
Circumdat loricam humeris, simul aptat habendo
- G. 2. 344. Ensemque, clypeumque, et rubræ cornua cristæ :  
Ensem, quem Dauno ignipotens Deus ipse parenti
8. 450. Fecerat, et Stygiâ candentem tinxerat undâ. 91
- Od. 6. 127. Exin, quæ in mediis ingenti adnixa columnæ  
Ædibus astabat, validam vi corripit hastam,
6. 310. Actoris Aurunci spolium, quassatque trementem,  
Vociferans : " Nunc, o nunquam frustrata vocatus  
Hasta meos, nunc tempus adest ; te maximus Actor,
1. 66., 9. 362. Te Turni nunc dextra gerit : da sternere corpus,  
Loricamque manu validâ lacerare revulsam
4. 215., 9. 614. Semiviri Phrygis, et fœdare in pulvere crines,  
Vibratos calido ferro, myrrhâque madentes." 100
11. 7. 364.,  
Luc. 3. 289.  
1. 90. His agitur furiis ; totoque ardentis ab ore  
Scintillæ absistunt : oculis micat acribus ignis.
- G. 2. 232. Mugitus veluti cùm prima in prælia taurus
10. 712. Terrificos ciet, atque irasci in cornua tentat,  
Arboris obnixus trunco, ventosque lacessit  
Ictibus, et sparsâ ad pugnam proludit arenâ.  
Nec minùs interea maternis sævus in armis
7. 406. Æneas acuit Martem, et se suscitât ira,
8. 75. Oblato gaudens componi fœdere bellum.  
Tum socios mœstique metum solatur Iûli, 110  
Fata docens ; regique jubet responsa Latino  
Certa referre viros, et pacis dicere leges.
- Luc. 2. 210. Postera vix summos spargebat lumine montes
11. 7. 451. Orta dies, cùm primùm alto se gurgite tollunt  
Solis equi, lucemque elatis naribus efflant.
11. 7. 315. Campum ad certamen, magnæ sub mœnibus urbis,  
Dimensi Rutulique viri Teucrique parabant ;  
In medioque focos, et Dîs communibus aras  
Gramineas ; alii fontemque ignemque ferebant,

Velati limo, et verbenâ tempora vincti. 120

Procedit legio Ausonidum, pilataque plenis

G. I. 495.

Agmina se fundunt portis: hinc Troïus omnis,

Tyrrhenusque ruit variis exercitus armis;

Haud secus instructi ferro, quàm si aspera Martia

Pugna vocet. Nec non mediis in millibus ipsi

Ductores auro volitant ostroque decori;

Et genus Assaraci Mnestheus, et fortis Asylas,

Et Messapus equûm domitor, Neptunia proles.

Utque dato signo spatia in sua quisque recessit,

Defigunt tellure hastas, et scuta reclinant.

130 II. γ. 135.

Tum studio effusæ matres, et vulgus inermum,

Invalidique senes, turres et tecta domorum

Obsedère: alii portis sublimibus astant.

At Juno e summo, qui nunc Albanus habetur,

(Tum neque nomen erat, nec honos, aut gloria  
monti)

Prospiciens tumulo, campum spectabat, et ambas

Laurentûm Troûmque acies, urbemque Latini.

Extemplo Turni sic est affata sororem,

Diva Deam, stagnis quæ fluminibusque sonoris

Ovid. Fast. 2.  
585.

Præsidet; hunc illi rex ætheris altus honorem 140

Jupiter ereptâ pro virginitate sacravit: [tro,

"Nympha, decus fluviorum, animo gratissima nos-

II. ε. 243.

Scis, ut te cunctis unam, quæcunque Latinæ

II. ε. 55.

Magnanimi Jovis ingratum ascendere cubile,

Cf. 4. 364.

Prætulerim, cœlique lubens in parte locârim.

Disce tuum, (ne me incuses) Juturna, dolorem.

Quà visa est fortuna pati, Parcæque sinebant

Cedere res Latio, Turnum et tua mœnia texi:

Nunc juvenem imparibus video concurrere fatis,

Parcarumque dies et vis inimica propinquat. 150

Non pugnam aspicere hanc oculis, non fœdera pos-

II. γ. 305.

Tu pro germano si quid præsentius audes, [sum.

Perge, decet: forsan miseros meliora sequentur."

- Vix ea, cùm lacrymas oculis Juturna profudit,  
 4. 589., 10. 133. Terque quaterque manu pectus percussit hon-  
 estum.
- “Non lacrymis hoc tempus,” ait Saturnia Juno ;  
 814., 11. 3. 64. “Accelera, et fratrem, si quis modus, eripe morti :  
 13. Aut tu bella cie, conceptumque excute fœdus.  
 Auctor ego audendi.” Sic exhortata reliquit  
 Incertam, et tristi turbatam vulnere mentis. 160
11. 7. 245. 259. Interea reges, ingenti mole Latinus  
 Quadrijugo vehitur curru, cui tempora circùm  
 Aurati bis sex radii fulgentia cingunt,  
 Solis avi specimen ; bigis it Turnus in albis,  
 1. 313. Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.  
 Hinc pater Æneas, Romanæ stirpis origo,  
 Sidereo flagrans clypeo et cœlestibus armis,  
 Et juxtâ Ascanius, magnæ spes altera Romæ,  
 Procedunt castris : purâque in veste sacerdos  
 8. 641., 11. 7. 246. Setigeri fœtum suis, intonsamque bidentem 170  
 Attulit, admovitque pecus flagrantibus aris.  
 1. 481. Illi ad surgentem conversi lumina Solem,  
 Dant fruges manibus salsas, et tempora ferro  
 Summa notant pecudum, paterisque altaria libant.  
 11. 7. 275. c. Tum pius Æneas stricto sic ense precatur :  
 36., r. 258. “Esto nunc Sol testis et hæc mihi Terra vocanti,  
 Quam propter tantos potui perferre labores ;  
 Et pater omnipotens, et tu Saturnia Juno ;  
 3. 437. Jam melior, jam Diva, precor ; tuque, inclyte Ma-  
 vors, 179
4. 269., 9. 93. Cuncta tuo qui bella pater sub numine torques ;  
 Fontesque Fluviosque voco, quæque Ætheris alti  
 Relligio, et quæ cœruleo sunt numina ponto.  
 Cesserit Ausonio si fôrs victoria Turno,  
 Convenit Evandri victos discedere ad urbem ;  
 6. 310., G. 2. Cedet Iûlus agris ; nec pôst arma ulla rebelles  
 172. Æneadæ referent, ferrove hæc regna lacescent.  
 Sin nostrum annuerit nobis Victoria Martem,



(Ut potiùs reor, et potiùs Dî numine firment)  
 Non ego, nec Teucris Italos parere jubebo,  
 Nec mihi regna peto: paribus se legibus ambæ 7. 266.  
 Invictæ gentes æterna in fœdera mittant. 191

Sacra Deosque dabo: socer arma Latinus habeto, (Nom. for.  
 Imperium solemne socer: mihi mœnia Teucri Voc.) 6. 636.,  
 Constituent, urbique dabit Lavinia nomen." 11. 464.

Sic prior Æneas: sequitur sic deinde Latinus,  
 Suspiciens cœlum, tenditque ad sidera dextram:  
 "Hæc eadem, Ænea, Terram, Mare, Sidera juro, 6. 351.  
 Latonæque genus duplex, Janumque bifrontem,  
 Vimque Deûm infernam, et duri sacraria Ditis; 199 4. 132, II. 7.  
 Audiat hæc Genitor, qui fœdera fulmine sancit: 105.

Tango aras; mediosque ignes, et numina testor:  
 Nulla dies pacem hanc Italîs nec fœdera rumpet,  
 Quo res cunque cadent; nec me vis ulla volentem  
 Avertet; non, si tellurem effundat in undas  
 Diluvio miscens; cœlumve in Tartara solvat: II. a. 233.  
 Ut sceptrum hoc (dextrâ sceptrum nam fortè gere-  
 bat)

Nunquam fronde levi fundet virgulta nec umbras,  
 Cùm semel in silvis imo de stirpe recisum  
 Matre caret, posuitque comas et brachia ferro; G. 2. 19.  
 Olim arbos; nunc artificis manus ære decoro  
 Inclusit, patribusque dedit gestare Latinis." 211

Talibus inter se firmabant fœdera dictis,  
 Conspectu in medio procerum: tum ritè sacratas  
 In flammam jugulant pecudes, et viscera vivis  
 Eripiunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras. G. 2. 194.

At verò Rutulis impar ea pugna videri  
 Jamdudum, et vario misceri pectora motu;  
 Tum magis, ut propiùs cernunt, non viribus æquis.  
 Adjuvat incessu tacito progressus, et aram 5. 345.  
 Suppliciter venerans demisso lumine Turnus, 220 7. 342.  
 Tabentesque genæ, et juvenili in corpore pallor.

- II. 3. 86. Quem simul ac Juturna soror crebrescere vidit  
 6. 310. Sermonem, et vulgi variare labantia corda ;  
 In medias acies, formam assimulata Camerti,  
 (Cui genus a proavis ingens, clarumque paternæ  
 Nomen erat virtutis, et ipse acerrimus armis)  
 In medias dat sese acies, haud nescia rerum,  
 Cf. 2. 98. Rumoresque serit varios, ac talia fatur :  
 " Non pudet, o Rutuli, cunctis pro talibus unam 229  
 Objectare animam ? numerone, an viribus æqui  
 Non sumus ? En omnes et Troës et Arcades hi sunt,  
 Fatalisque manus, infensa Etruria Turno :  
 II. 8. 123. Vix hostem, alterni si congregiamur, habemus.  
 Ille quidem ad superos, quorum se devovet aris,  
 Succedet famâ, vivusque per ora feretur :  
 Nos, patriâ amissâ, dominis parere superbis  
 E. 1. 4. Cogemur, qui nunc lenti consedimus arvis."  
 Talibus incensa est juvenum sententia dictis  
 Jam magis atque magis ; serpitque per agmina  
 murmur.  
 Ipsi Laurentes mutati, ipsique Latini. 240  
 2. 412. 436. Qui sibi jam requiem pugnae rebusque salutem  
 Sperabant ; nunc arma volunt, foedusque precantur  
 Cf. 10. 503. Infectum, et Turni sortem miserantur iniquam.  
 II. 1. 200. His aliud majus Juturna adjungit, et alto  
 G. 2. 127. Dat signum cœlo ; quo non præsentius ullum  
 Turbavit mentes Italas, monstroque fefellit.  
 II. 1. 200., 8. 247., 6. 160. Namque volans rubrâ fulvus Jovis ales in æthrâ,  
 Littoreas agitabat aves, turbamque sonantem  
 Agminis aligeri ; subito cùm lapsus ad undas  
 Cycnum excellentem pedibus rapit improbus uncis.  
 Arrexere animos Itali, cunctæque volucres 251  
 5. 582. Convertunt clamore fugam (mirabile visu),  
 Ætheraque obscurant pennis, hostemque per auras  
 Factâ nube premunt : donec vi victus et ipso  
 Pondere defecit, prædamque ex unguibus ales

Projecit fluvio, penitusque in nubila fugit. 263., 5. 451.

Tum verò augurium Rutuli clamore salutant,  
Expediuntque manus, primusque Tolumnius au-  
gur, 258

“Hoc erat, hoc, votis,” inquit, “quod sæpe petivi; Hor. S. 2. 6. 1.

Accipio, agnoscoque Deos. Me, me duce ferrum 9. 427.

Corripite, o miseri, quos improbus advena bello

Territat, invalidas ut aves; et littora vestra

Vi populat. Petet ille fugam, penitusque profundo 256.

Vela dabit. Vos unanimi densate catervas,

Et regem vobis pugnâ defendite raptum.”

Dixit, et adversos telum contorsit in hostes

Procurrens: sonitum dat stridula cornus, et auras

Certa secat. Simul hoc, simul ingens clamor, et 490., 1. 631.

omnes

Turbati cunei, calefactaque corda tumultu. 269

Hasta volans, ut fortè novem pulcherrima fratrum

Corpora constiterant contrà, quos fida creârat

Una tot Arcadio conjux Tyrrhena Gylippo;

Horum unum ad medium, teritur quâ sutilis alvo Il. 2. 132.

Balteus, et laterum juncturas fibula mordet,

Egregium formâ juvenem et fulgentibus armis, 6. 861.

Transadigit costas, fulvâque effundit arenâ.

At fratres, animosa phalanx, accensaque luctu, 946., 11. 709.

Pars gladios stringunt manibus, pars missile ferrum

Corripiunt, cæcique ruunt: quos agmina contra

Procurrunt Laurentûm; hinc densi rursus inun-

dant

280

Troës, Agyllinique, et pictis Arcades armis.

8. 479. 588., 11.  
660.

Sic omnes amor unus habet decernere ferro.

Diripuerè aras: it toto turbida cœlo

Tempestas telorum, ac ferreus ingruit imber;

Craterasque focosque ferunt. Fugit ipse Latinus,

Pulsatos referens infecto fœdere Divos.

Infrænant alii currus, aut corpora saltu

G. 3. 141., Æn.  
2. 565., 6.  
515.

- G. 2. 19., 3. Subjiciunt in equos, et strictis ensibus adsunt.  
 241., 4. 385. Messapus regem, regisque insigne gerentem
- G. 3. 60. Tyrrhenum Aulesten, avidus confundere fœdus,  
 Adverso proterret equo : ruit ille recedens, 29  
 Et miser oppositis a tergo involvitur aris,
11. 4. 586. In caput, inque humeros : at fervidus advolat hast  
 Messapus, teloque orantem multa trabali  
 Desuper altus equo graviter ferit, atque ita fatur :  
 5. 483. Hoc habet ; hæc melior magnis data victima Divi  
 Concurrunt Itali, spolianteque calentia membra.  
 Obvius ambustum torrem Corinæus ab arâ  
 Corripit, et venienti Ebuso plagamque ferenti 29
10. 699. Occupat os flammis : olli ingens barba reluxit,  
 Nidoremque ambusta dedit : supèr ipse secutus .  
 Cæsariem lævâ turbati corripit hostis,  
 1. 616. Impressoque genu nitens, terræ applicat ipsum.  
 Sic rigido latus ense ferit. Podalirius Alsum  
 Cf. in περιμή- Pastorem, primâque acie per tela ruentem,  
 χουρι. Ense sequens nudo superimminet ; ille securi  
 Adversi frontem mediam mentumque reductâ  
 Disjicit, et sparso latè rigat arma cruore.
10. 745. Olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget 30  
 Somnus ; in æternam clauduntur lumina noctem.  
 At pius Æneas dextram tendebat inermem  
 Nudato capite, atque suos clamore vocabat.  
 “ Quò ruitis ? quæve ista repens discordia surgit ?  
 O cohibete iras ! ictum jam fœdus, et omnes  
 Compositæ leges ; mihi jus concurrere soli ;  
 Me sinite, atque auferte metus. Ego fœdera faxo  
 Cf. 9. 773., 10. Firma manu : Turnum jam debent hæc mihi sacra.’  
 442. Has inter voces, media inter talia verba,  
 9. 578. Ecce viro stridens alis allapsa sagitta est ; 315  
 G. 1. 25. Incertum quâ pulsa manu, quo turbine adacta ;  
 815. Quis tantam Rutulis laudem, casusne, Deusne,  
 Cf. 4. 81. Attulerit : pressa est insignis gloria facti,

Nec sese Æneæ jactavit vulnere quisquam.

Turnus ut Æneam cedentem ex agmine vidit,

Turbatosque duces, subitâ spe fervidus ardet :

Poscit equos atque arma simul, saltuque superbus 9. 773., II. A. 531.

Emicat in currum, et manibus molitur habenas.

Multa virûm volitans dat fortia corpora leto :

Semineces volvit multos, aut agmina curru

Proterit, aut raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas. 330

Qualis apud gelidi cùm flumina concitus Hebri II. 7. 207., 7. 298.

Sanguineus Mavors clypeo increpat, atque furentes

Bella movens immittit equos : illi æquore aperto

Ante Notos Zephyrumque volant : gemit ultima pulsu

Thraca pedum ; circumque atræ Formidinis ora, II. 3. 440.

Iræque, Insidiæque, Dei comitatus, aguntur.

Talis equos alacer media inter prælia Turnus

Fumantes sudore quatit, miserabile cæsis

Hostibus insultans ; spargit rapida ungula rores II. A. 534.

Sanguineos, mixtâque cruor calcatur arenâ. 340

Jamque neci Sthenelumque dedit, Thamyrimque,

Pholumque, [ambo

Hunc congressus, et hunc ; illum eminus ; eminus

Imbrasidas ; Glaucum atque Ladem, quos Imbrasus ipse

Nutrierat Lyciâ, paribusque ornaverât armis,

Vel conferre manum, vel equo prævertere ventos.

Parte aliâ, media Eumedes in prælia fertur,

Antiqui proles bello præclara Dolonis,

Nomine avum referens, animo manibusque parentem : II. 7. 314., G. 3. 121.

Qui quondam, castra ut Danaûm speculator adiret,

Ausus Pelidæ pretium sibi poscere currus. 350

Illum Tydides alio pro talibus ausis

Affecit pretio ; nec equis aspirat Achillis. 7. 363.

Hunc procul ut campo Turnus prospexit aperto,

Antè levi jaculo longum per inane secutus,

- 681., II. 7. 29. Sistit equos bijuges, et currū desilit, atque  
 Semianimi lapsoque supervenit, et pede collo  
 Impresso, dextræ mucronem extorquet, et alto  
 Fulgentem tingit jugulo, atque hæc insuper addit :  
 "En, agros, et quam bello, Trojane, petisti 359  
 Hesperiam metire jacens : hæc præmia, qui me  
 Ferro ausi tentare, ferunt ; sic mœnia condunt."  
 Huic comitem Asbuten, conjectâ cuspide, mittit ;  
 Chloreaque, Sybarimque, Daretaque, Thersilo-  
 chumque,  
 Et sternacis equi lapsum cervice Thymœten.  
 Ac velut Edoni Boreæ cùm spiritus alto  
 Insonat Ægæo, sequiturque ad littora fluctus,  
 Quà venti incubuere, fugam dant nubila cœlo ;
- II. 1. 93. Sic Turno, quâcunque viam secat, agmina cedunt,  
 Conversæque ruunt acies ; fert impetus ipsum, 369  
 Et cristam adverso curru quatit aura volantem.  
 Non tulit instantem Phegeus, animisque fremen-  
 tem :  
 Objecit sese ad currum, et spumantia frænis  
 Ora citatorum dextrâ detorsit equorum.  
 Dum trahitur, pendetque jugis, hunc lata resectum
3. 467. Lancea consequitur, rumpitque infixâ bilicem  
 II. 3. 139., v. 258., Æ. 10. Loricam, et summum degustat vulnere corpus.  
 478. Ille tamen, clypeo objecto, conversus in hostem  
 Ibat et auxilium ducto mucrone petebat :
- II. 691. Cum rota præcipitem et procursu consitus axis  
 Impulit, effunditque solo : Turnusque secutus, 380  
 Imam inter galeam summi thoracis et oras,  
 Abstulit ense caput, truncumque reliquit arenâ.
9. 527. Atque ea dum campis victor dat funera Turnus,  
 Interea Æneam Mnestheus, et fidus Achates,  
 Ascaniusque comes, castris statuere cruentum,  
 Alternos longâ nitentem cuspide gressus.
- II. 7. 308. Sævitur, et infractâ luctatur arundine telum  
 Eripere, auxilioque viam, quæ proxima, poscit :

- Ense secent lato vulnus, telique latebram 389 II. A. *extr.*  
 Rescindant penitus, seseque in bella remittant. 53.  
 Jamque aderat Phœbo ante alios dilectus Iapis II. B. 192., A.  
 Iasides; acri quondam cui captus amore 827.  
 Ipse suas artes, sua munera, lætus Apollo,  
 Augurium citharamque dabat, celeresque sagittas.  
 Ille, ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Cf. 2. 644., 4.  
 Scire potestates herbarum usumque medendi 681., et Ovid.  
 Maluit, et mutas agitare inglorius artes. Trist. 2. 2. 45.  
 Stabat, acerba fremens, ingentem nixus in hastam Cic. Verr. 3.  
 Æneas, magno juvenum et mœrentis Iuli 5.  
 Concursu, lacrymis immobilis. Ille retorto 400 E. 3. 8.  
 Pæonium in morem senior succinctus amictu, (Chiasmus),  
 Multa manu medicâ Phœbique potentibus herbis Cf. 11. 334,  
 Nequicquam trepidat; nequicquam spicula dextrâ et 11. 3. 450.  
 Sollicitat, prensatque tenaci forcipe ferrum. 7. 796.  
 Nulla viam Fortuna regit, nihil auctor Apollo II. B. 217.  
 Subvenit; et sævus campis magis ac magis horror 9. 114.  
 Crebrescit, propiusque malum est. Jam pulvere Cf. 8. 556.  
 cœlum  
 Stare vident; subeunt equites, et spicula castris II. B. 150., J.  
 Densa cadunt mediis. It tristis ad æthera clamor 365., Æ. 6.  
 Bellantûm juvenum, et duro sub Marte cadentûm. 300.  
 Hic Venus, indigno nati concussa dolore, 411  
 Dictamnum genitrix Cretæâ carpit ab Idâ,  
 Puberibus caulem foliis, et flore comantem  
 Purpureo: non illa feris incognita capris 6. 593., Cic. N.  
 Gramina, cùm tergo volucres hæserè sagittæ. D. 2. 50.  
 Hoc Venus, obscuro faciem circumdata nimbo,  
 Detulit; hoc fusum labris splendentibus amnem  
 Inficit, occultè medicans; spargitque salubris  
 Ambrosiæ succos, et odoriferam panaceam.  
 Fovit eâ vulnus lymphâ longævus Iapis, 420 G. 2. 135.  
 Ignorans; subitòque omnis de corpore fugit II. A. 527.  
 Quippe dolor, omnis stetit imo vulnere sanguis.  
 Jamque secuta manum, nullo cogente, sagitta

Excidit, atque novæ rediêre in pristina vires.

1. 364. "Arma citi properate viro! quid statis?" Iapis  
Conclamat, primusque animos accendit in hostes.  
"Non hæc humanis opibus, non arte magistrâ  
Proveniunt; neque te, Ænea, mea dextera servat;  
Major agit Deus, atque opera ad majora remittit."

Ille avidus pugnæ suras incluserat auro 430  
Hinc atque hinc, oditque moras, hastamque co-  
ruscat.

- II. ζ. 332. Postquam habilis lateri clypeus loricaque tergo est,  
Ascanium fuis circùm complectitur armis,  
Summaque per galeam delibans oscula fatur:

- II. ζ. 474. "Disce, puer, virtutem ex me, verumque laborem  
Soph. A.J. 550. Fortunam ex aliis. Nunc te mea dextera bello  
Cf. vasta da- Defensum dabit, et magna inter præmia ducet.  
bit *pro* vas-  
tabit. Tu facito, mox cùm matura adoleverit ætas,  
Sis memor, et te animo repetentem exempla tuo-  
rum,

3. 343. Et pater Æneas, et avunculus excitet Hector." 440

- II. η. 1. Hæc ubi dicta dedit, portis sese extulit ingens,  
9. 778. Telum immane manu quatiens: simul agmine denso  
Antheusque Mnestheusque ruunt; omnisque relictis  
Turba fuit castris: tum cæco pulvere campus

- II. θ. 784. Miscetur, pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus.

Vidit ab adverso venientes aggere Turnus,  
Vidêre Ausonii, gelidusque per ima cucurrit  
Ossa tremor. Prima ante omnes Juturna Latinos  
Audiit, agnovitque sonum, et tremefacta refugit.  
Ille volat, campoque atrum rapit agmen aperto.

- II. θ. 275., Æ. Qualis, ubi ad terras abrupto sidere nimbus 451  
II. 260.

It mare per medium; miseris heu præscia longè

- G. 3. 83. Horrescunt corda agricolis; dabit ille ruinas

- G. 1. 320. Arboribus stragemque satis, ruet omnia latè.  
Antevolant, sonitumque ferunt ad littora venti.

3. 108. Talis in adversos ductor Rhœteius hostes  
Agmen agit; densi cuneis se quisque coactis



Agglomerant. Ferit ense gravem Thymbræus  
Osirim,

Archetium Mnestheus, Epulonem obtruncat Acha-  
tes, 459

Ufentemque Gyas. Cadit ipse Tolumnius augur,  
Primus in adversos telum qui torserat hostes.

Tollitur in cœlum clamor; versique viciissim  
Pulverulenta fugâ Rutuli dant terga per agros.

Ipsæ neque aversos dignatur sternere morti;

Nec pede congressos æquo, nec tela ferentes 11. 872.

Insequitur: solum densâ in caligine Turnum  
Vestigat lustrans, solum in certamina poscit.

Hoc concussa metu mentem Juturna virago,

Aurigam Turni media inter lora Metiscum 11. 835

Excutit, et longè lapsum temone relinquit: 470

Ipsa subit, manibusque undantes flectit habenas, 5. 146.

Cuncta gerens, vocemque et corpus, et arma Me- 2. 378.  
tisci.

Nigra velut magnas domini cùm divitis ædes

Pervolat, et pennis alta atria lustrat hirundo;

Pabula parva legens, nidisque loquacibus escas; G. 2. 192.

Et nunc porticibus vacuis, nunc humida circùm

Stagna sonat: similis medios Juturna per hostes

Fertur equis, rapidoque volans obit omnia curru: 1. 316.

Jamque hîc germanum, jamque hîc, ostendit ovan-  
tem; 479

Nec conferre manum patitur; volat avia longè.

Haud minùs Æneas tortos legit obvius orbes,

Vestigatque virum, et disjecta per agmina magnâ Soph. Aj. 5

Voce vocat. Quoties oculos conjecit in hostem,

Alipedumque fugam cursu tentavit equorum;

Aversos toties currus Juturna retorsit.

Heu! quid agat? vario nequicquam fluctuat æstu, 4. 564.

Diversæque vocant animum in contraria curæ.

Huic Messapus, uti lævâ duo forte gerebat

Lenta, levis cursu, præfixa hastilia ferro,

268. Horum unum certo contorquens dirigit ictu. 490  
 Substitit Æneas, et se collegit in arma,  
 Poplite subsidens: apicem tamen incita summum .
- II. A. 349. Hasta tulit, summasque excussit vertice cristas.  
 Tum verò assurgunt iræ, insidiisque subactus  
 Diversos ubi sensit equos currumque referri,
- CF. 2. 183. Multa Jovem et læsi testatur fœderis aras,  
 Jam tandem invadit medios, et Marte secundo  
 Terribilis, sævum nullo discrimine cædem  
 Suscitât, irarumque omnes effundit habenas.  
 Quis mihi nunc tot acerba Deus, quis carmine  
 cædes 500  
 Diversas, obitumque ducum, quos æquore toto  
 Inque vicem nunc Turnus agit, nunc Troïus heros
3. 319. Expediat? tanton' placuit concurrere motu,  
 Jupiter, æternâ gentes in pace futuras?
548. Æneas Rutulum Sucronem (ea prima ruentes  
 Pugna loco statuit Teucros) haud multa moratus
10. 682. Excipit in latus, et, quâ fata celerrima, crudum
6. 351. Transadigit costas et crates pectoris ense.  
 Turnus equo dejectum Amycum fratremque Dio-  
 rem, 509  
 Congressus pedes, hunc venientem cuspidè longâ,  
 Hunc mucrone ferit; curruque abscissa duorum  
 Suspendit capita, et rorantia sanguine portat.  
 Ille Talon Tanaïnque neci, fortemque Cethegum, .
- CF. 2. 398., Tres uno congressu, et mœstum mittit Onyten,  
 6. 763. Nomen Echionium, matrisque genus Peridiæ.
4. 143. Hic fratres Lyciâ missos et Apollinis agris,  
 Et juvenem exosum nequicquam bella Menœten  
 Arcada: piscosæ cui circum flumina Lernæ  
 Ars fuerat, pauperque domus; nec nota potentum
- HOR. EP. 2. 8. Limina, conductâque pater tellure serebat. 520
2. 304, 10. 405. Ac velut immissi diversis partibus ignes
3. 442., 6. 704. Arentem in silvam, et virgulta sonantia lauro;  
 Aut ubi decursu rapido de montibus altis

Dant sonitum spumosi amnes, et in æquora currunt,  
 Quisque suum populatus iter : non segniùs ambo  
 Æneas Turnusque ruunt per prælia ; nunc, nunc  
 Fluctuat ira intus ; rumpuntur nescia vinci G. 2. 467.  
 Pectora ; nunc totis in vulnera viribus itur.

Murranum hic, atavos et avorum antiqua sonan- Hor. Od. 1. 3.  
 tem 529 648.

Nomina, per regesque actum genus omne Latinos,  
 Præcipitem scopulo atque ingentis turbine saxi G. 2. 192.  
 Excutit, effunditque solo ; hunc lora et juga subter  
 Provolvère rotæ, crebro supèr ungula pulsu  
 Incita nec domini memorum proculcat equorum.  
 Ille ruenti Hylo, animisque immanè frementi, 11. 438.  
 Occurrit, telumque aurata ad tempora torquet :

Olli per galeam fixo stetit hasta cerebro.  
 Dexterâ nec tua te, Graiùm fortissime Cretheu, 9. 774.

Eripuit Turno ; nec Dî texere Cupencum,  
 Æneâ veniente, sui ; dedit obvia ferro 540  
 Pectora, nec misero clypei mora profuit ærei. 10. 485.

Te quoque Laurentes viderunt, Æole, campi  
 Oppetere, et latè terram consternere tergo.  
 Occidis, Argivæ quem non potuere phalanges  
 Sternere, nec Priami regnorum eversor Achilles.  
 Hic tibi mortis erant metæ : domus alta sub Idâ, 11. v. 388., r.  
 787.

Lyrnessi domus alta ; solo Laurente supulcrum.  
 Totæ aded conversæ acies, omnesque Latini, 505.  
 Omnes Dardanidæ : Mnestheus acerque Serestus,  
 Et Messapus, equùm domitor, et fortis Asylas, 550  
 Tuscorumque phalanx, Evandrique Arcades alæ.  
 Pro se quisque, viri summâ nituntur opum vi. 9. 532.

Nec mora, nec requies ; vasto certamine tendunt.  
 Hic mentem Æneæ genitrix pulcherrima misit, 1. 676.

Iret ut ad muros, urbique adverteret agmen  
 Ocyùs, et subitâ turbaret clade Latinos.  
 Ille, ut vestigans diversa per agmina Turnum, 719.

6. 789. Huc atque huc acies circumtulit; aspicit urbem  
Immunem tanti belli, atque impune quietam.  
Continuò pugnæ accendit majoris imago. 560
4. 288., 5. 117. 121. Mnesthea, Sergestumque vocat, fortemque Seres-  
tum,  
Ductores, tumulumque capit, quò cetera Teucrâm  
Concurrit legio, nec scuta aut spicula densi  
Deponunt. Celso medius stans aggere fatur:  
"Ne qua meis esto dictis mora; Jupiter hâc stat:  
Neu quis ob inceptum subitum mihi segnior ito.  
Urbem hodie, causam belli, regna ipsa Latini,  
Ni frænum accipere et victi parere fatentur,  
Eruam, et æqua solo fumantia culmina ponam.  
Scilicet expectem, libeat dum prælia Turno 570  
Nostra pati? rursusque velit concurrere victus?  
Hoc caput, o cives, hæc belli summa nefandi.
2. 139., 12. 2. Ferte faces properè, fœdusque repositæ flammis."  
Dixerat; atque animis pariter certantibus omnes  
Dant cuneum, densâque ad muros mole feruntur.  
Scalæ improvisò, subitusque apparuit ignis.  
Discurrunt alii ad portas, primosque trucidant;  
Ferrum alii torquent, et obumbrant æthera telis.  
Ipse inter primos dextram sub mœnia tendit  
Æneas, magnâque incusat voce Latinum; 580  
Testaturque Deos, iterum se ad prælia cogi;  
7. 259. et 12. 195. Bis jam Italos hostes, hæc altera fœdera rumpi.  
Exoritur trepidos inter discordia cives:  
Urbem alii reserare jubent, et pandere portas  
Dardanidis, ipsumque trahunt in mœnia regem;  
Arma ferunt alii, et pergunt defendere muros.
5. 214. Inclusas ut cùm latebroso in pumice pastor  
G. 4. 229. Vestigavit apes, fumoque implevit amaro;  
643., 1. 178. Illæ intus trepidæ rerum per cerea castra 589  
9. 464. Discurrunt, magnisque acuunt stridoribus iras;  
Volvitur ater odor tectis, tum murmure cæco  
Intus saxa sonant; vacuas it fumus ad auras.

Accidit hæc fessis etiam fortuna Latinis,  
 Quæ totam luctu concussit funditus urbem. 4. 666.  
 Regina ut tectis venientem prospicit hostem,  
 Incessi muros, ignes ad tecta volare; [ni;  
 Nusquam acies contrà Rutulas, nulla agmina Tur-  
 Infelix pugnæ juvenem in certamine credit  
 Extinctum; et, subito mentem turbata dolore,  
 Se causam clamat, crimenque caputque malorum; 7. 339.  
 Multaque per mœstum demens effata furorem, 601  
 Purpureos moritura manu discindit amictus,  
 Et nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab altâ. 11. 2. 276.  
 Quam cladem miseræ postquam accepere Latinæ,  
 Filia prima manu flavos Lavinia crines, 9. 776.  
 Et roseas laniata genas, tum cetera circum  
 Turba furit: resonant latè plangoribus ædes.  
 Hinc totam infelix vulgatur fama per urbem.  
 Demittunt mentes; it scissâ veste Latinus,  
 Conjugis attonitus fatia, urbisque ruinâ, 610  
 Canitiem immundo perfusam pulvere turpans: 10. 844.  
 Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit antè 11. 471.  
 Dardanium Æneam, generumque asciverit ultro.  
 Interea extremo bellator in æquore Turnus  
 Palantes sequitur paucos, jam segnior, atque  
 Jam minùs atque minùs successu lætus equorum.  
 Attulit hunc illi cæcis terroribus aura  
 Commixtum clamorem, arrectasque impulit aures  
 Confusæ sonus urbis, et illætabile murmur. G. 3. 5.  
 "Hei mihi! quid tanto turbantur mœnia luctu?  
 Quisve ruit tantus diversâ clamor ab urbe?" 621  
 Sic ait, adductisque amens subsistit habenis,  
 Atque huic, in faciem soror ut conversa Metisci  
 Aurigæ, currumque et equos et lora regebat,  
 Talibus occurrit dictis: "Hæc, Turne, sequamur  
 Trojugenas, quæ prima viam victoria pandit.  
 Sunt alii, qui tecta manu defendere possint. 9. 773.  
 Ingruit Æneas Italiam, et prælia miscet;

9. 773. Et nos sæva manu mittamus funera Teucris :  
 Nec numero inferior, pugnae nec honore recedes."  
 Turnus ad hæc : 631  
 " O soror, et dudum agnovi, cùm prima per artem
224. Fœdera turbâsti, teque hæc in bella dedisti ;  
 Et nunc nequicquam fallis, Dea : sed quis Olympo  
 Demissam tantos voluit te ferre labores ?  
 An fratris miseri letum ut crudele videres ? [lutem ?  
 Nam quid ago ? aut quæ jam spondet Fortuna sa-  
 Vidi oculos ante ipse meos, me voce vocantem
529. Murranum, quo non superat mihi carior alter,  
 Oppetere ingentem, atque ingenti vulnere victum.
560. et 7. 745. Occidit infelix, ne nostrum dedecus Ufens 641  
 Aspiceret ; Teucris potiuntur corpore et armis.  
 Exscindine domos, id rebus defuit unum,  
 Perpetiar ? dextrâ nec Drancis dicta refellam ?
1. 91. Terga dabo ? et Turnum fugientem hæc terra  
 videbit ?
- Pind. Ol. 1. 129. Usque adeone mori miserum est ? vos, o mihi Manes  
 Este boni, quoniam Superis aversa voluntas.  
 Sancta ad vos anima, atque istius inscia culpæ,  
 Descendam, magnorum haud unquam indignus  
 avorum."
- Vix ea fatus erat, medios volat ecce per hostes  
 Vectus equo spumante Saces, adversa sagittâ 651  
 Saucius ora ; ruitque, implorans nomine Turnum.  
 " Turne, in te suprema salus ; miserere tuorum.
- G. 4. 561. Fulminat Æneas armis, summasque minatur  
 Dejecturum arces Italûm, excidioque daturum :  
 Jamque faces ad tecta volant ; in te ora Latini,
718. In te oculos referunt : mussat rex ipse Latinus,  
 Quos generos vocet, aut quæ sese ad fœdera flectat.  
 Præterea regina, tui fidissima, dextrâ  
 Occidit ipsa suâ, lucemque exterrita fugit. 660  
 Soli pro portis Messapus et acer Atinas  
 Sustentant aciem. Circùm hos utrinque phalanges

Stant densæ, strictisque seges mucronibus horret      G. 2. 142.  
 Ferrea : tu currum deserto in gramine versas.”      Cf. 614.  
 Obstupuit variâ confusus imagine rerum  
 Turnus, et obtutu tacito stetit : æstuat ingens      10. 870.  
 Imo in corde pudor, mixtoque insania luctu,  
 Et furiis agitatus amor, et conscia virtus.

Ut primum discussæ umbræ, et lux reddita menti  
 Ardentes oculorum orbes ad mœnia torsit      670  
 Turbidus, eque rotis magnam respexit ad urbem.  
 Ecce autem flammis inter tabulata volutus      2. 464.  
 Ad cœlum undabat vortex, turrimque tenebat,      G. 1. 473.  
 Turrim compactis trabibus quam eduxerat ipse,  
 Subdideratque rotas, pontesque instraverat altos.  
 “ Jam jam fata, soror, superant ; absiste morari ;  
 Quò Deus, et quò dura vocat fortuna, sequamur.  
 Stat conferre manum Æneæ ; stat, quicquid acerbi 2. 750.

est,

Morte pati, nec me indecorem, germana ! videbis  
 Amplius : hunc, oro, sine me furere antè furorem.”      3. 648,  
 Dixit et e curru saltum dedit ocyùs arvis ;      681  
 Perque hostes, per tela ruit, mœstamque sororem  
 Deserit, ac rapido cursu media agmina rumpit.  
 Ac veluti montis saxum de vertice præceps      11. v. 136.  
 Cùm ruit avulsum vento, seu turbidus imber  
 Proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas ;  
 Fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu,      3. 422., G. 1.  
 Exultatque solo, silvas, armenta, virosque      146., 11. 3.  
 Involvens secum : disjecta per agmina Turnus      521.  
 Sic urbis ruit ad muros, ubi plurima fuso      690  
 Sanguine terra madet, stridentque hastilibus auræ ;  
 Significatque manu, et magno simul incipit ore :  
 “ Parcite jam, Rutuli, et vos, tela inhibite, Latini ;  
 Quæcunque est fortuna, mea est ; me veriùs unum      Hor. Ep. 1. 7.  
 Pro vobis fœdus luere, et decernere ferro.”      98.  
 Discessere omnes medii, spatiumque dedêre.

At pater Æneâs, audito nomine Turni,





Frangitur, in medioque ardentem deserit ictu, 11. γ. 361.  
 Ni fuga subsidio subeat. Fugit ocyor Euro,  
 Ut capulum ignotum dextramque aspexit inermem.

Fama est, præcipitem, cùm prima in prælia junctos  
 Conscendebat equos, patrio mucrone relicto, 5. 90.  
 Dum trepidat, ferrum aurigæ rapuisse Metisci;  
 Idque diu, dum terga dabant palantia Teucris, [est,  
 Suffecit; postquam arma Dei ad Vulcania ventum 8. 383.  
 Mortalis mucro, glacies ceu futilis, ictu 740  
 Dissiluit; fulvâ resplendent fragmina arenâ.

Ergò amens diversa fugâ petit æquora Turnus,  
 Et nunc huc, inde huc incertos implicat orbes.  
 Undique enim densâ Teucris inclusere coronâ; (Corona) 9.  
 Atque hinc vasta palus, hinc ardua moenia cingunt. 508. 551., 10.  
 122., 11. 475.

Nec minùs Æneas, quanquam tardata sagittâ  
 Interdum genua impediunt, cursumque recusant,  
 Insequitur, trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget:  
 Inclusum veluti si quando in flumine nactus 749 9. 331., 11. γ.  
 Cervum, aut puniceæ septum formidine pennæ, 188.  
 Venator cursu canis et latratibus instat: 4. 121., et G.  
 3. 372.

Ille autem, insidiis et ripâ territùs altâ,  
 Mille fugit refugitque vias: at vividus Umber  
 Hæret hians, jam jamque tenet, similisque tenenti 6. 602.  
 Increpuit malis, morsusque elusus inani est.

Tum verò exoritur clamor: ripæque lacusque  
 Responsant circâ, et cælum tonat omne tumultu.  
 Ille simul fugiens, Rutulos simul increpat omnes,  
 Nomine quemque vocans: notumque efflagitat ensem.

Æneas mortem contrâ, præsensque minatur 760  
 Exitium, si quisquam adeat, terretque trementes,  
 Excisurum urbem minitans, et saucius instat.  
 Quinque orbes explent cursu, totidemque retexunt 5. 683.  
 Huc, illuc: nec enim levia aut ludicra petuntur 11. γ. 157.  
 Præmia, sed Turni de vitâ et sanguine certant.

- Fortè sacer Fauno foliis oleaster amaris  
 Hic steterat, nautis olim venerabile lignum ;  
 Cf. 10. 423. Servati ex undis ubi figere dona solebant  
 Laurenti Divo, et votas suspendere vestes.  
 Sed stirpem Teucris nullo discrimine sacrum 770
- Hor. Ep. 2. 2. Sustulerant, puro ut possent concurrere campo.  
 21. Hic hasta Æneæ stabat ; huc impetus illam  
 Detulerat, fixam et lentâ in radice tenebat.
- Il. φ. 169. Incubuit, voluitque manu convellere ferrum  
 Dardanides ; teloque sequi, quem prendere cursu  
 Non poterat. Tum verò amens formidine Turnus,  
 " Faune, precor, miserere," inquit ; " tuque optima  
 ferrum  
 Terra tene ; colui vestros si semper honores,  
 Quos contrà Æneadæ bello fecere profanos."  
 Dixit, opemque Dei non cassa in vota vocavit. 780
- G. 4. 588. Namque diu luctans, lentoque in stirpe moratus,  
 Viribus haud ullis valuit discludere morsus  
 Roboris Æneas. Dum nititur acer et instat,  
 Rursus in aurigæ faciem mutata Metisci  
 Procurrit, fratrique ensem Dea Daunia reddit.  
 Quod Venus audaci Nymphæ indignata licere,
- Il. χ. 273. Accessit, telumque altâ ab radice revellit.  
 Olli sublimes, armis animisque relecti,  
 Hic gladio fidens, hic acer et arduus hastâ,  
 Assistunt contrà, certamine Martis anhelâ. 790
- Junonem interea rex omnipotentis Olympi  
 Alloquitur, fulvâ pugnâ de nube tuentem :  
 " Quæ jam finis erit, conjux ? quid denique restat ?  
 Indigetem Æneam scis ipsa, et scire fateris,  
 Deberi cœlo, fatisque ad sidera tolli.  
 Quid struis ? aut quâ spe gelidis in nubibus hæres ?
3. 319. Mortalin' decuit violari vulnere Divum ?  
 Aut ensem (quid enim sinè te Juturna valeret ?)  
 Ereptum reddi Turno, et vim crescere victis ?
2. 707. Desine jam tandem, precibusque inflectere nostris :

- Nec te tantus edat tacitam dolor; et mihi curæ 4. 66.  
 Sæpe tuo dulci tristes ex ore recurrant.  
 Ventum ad supremum est. Terris agitare vel undis  
 Trojanos potuisti, infandum accendere bellum, 7. 323.  
 Deformare domum, et luctu miscere hymenæos; G. 3. 60.  
 Ulteriùs tentare veto." Sic Jupiter orsus;  
 Sic Dea submisso contrà Saturnia vultu:  
 "Ista quidem quia nota mihi tua, magne, voluntas,  
 Jupiter, et Turnum et terras invita reliqui.  
 Nec tu me aëriâ solam nunc sede videres 810  
 Digna indigna pati; sed flammis cincta sub ipsâ  
 Starem acie, traheremque inimica in prælia Teu-  
 Juturnam misero, fateor, succurrere fratri [cros.  
 Suasi, et pro vitâ majora audere probavi; 157.  
 Non ut tela tamen, non ut contenderet arcum;  
 Adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis:  
 Una superstitio superis quæ reddita Divis. 6. 324., 10. 113.  
 Et nunc cedo equidem, pugnasque exosa relinquo.  
 Illud te, nullâ fati quod lege tenetur,  
 Pro Latio obtestor, pro majestate tuorum: 820  
 Cùm jam connubiis pacem felicibus, esto, 4. 35.  
 Component; cùm jam leges et fœdera jungent;  
 Ne vetus indigenas nomen mutare Latinos, Cf. 1. 10. et 3.  
 Neu Troas fieri jubeas, Teucrosque vocari; 167., 6. 794.,  
 Aut vocem mutare viros, aut vertere vestes. 7. 54.  
 Sit Latium, sint Albani per secula reges;  
 Sit Romana potens Italâ virtute propago;  
 Occidit, occideritque, sinas, cum nomine Troja."  
 Olli subridens hominum rerumque repertor: G. 1. 121.  
 "Et germana Jovis, Saturnique altera proles, 830  
 Irarum tantos volvis sub pectore fluctus?  
 Verùm age, et inceptum frustra submitte furorem.  
 Do quod vis; et me victusque volensque remitto. G. 4. 536.  
 Sermonem Ausonii patrium moresque tenebunt; 7. 54.  
 Utque est, nomen erit; commixti corpore tantùm  
 Subsident Teucri. Morem ritusque sacrorum 5. 498.

- 192., 1. 6. Adjiciam, faciamque omnes uno ore Latinos.  
Hinc genus, Ausonio mixtum quod sanguine surg  
Supra homines, supra ire Deos pietate videbis;  
Nec gens ulla tuos æquè celebrabit honores." 8  
Annuat his Juno, et mentem lætata retorsit.
- Il. 5. 166. Interea excedit cœlo, nubemque reliquit.
6. 185., 4. 475. His actis, aliud Genitor secum ipse volutat,  
Juturnamque parat fratris dimittere ab armis.
- Æsch. Eum. 419. Dicuntur geminæ pestes, cognomine Diræ,  
G. 1. 247. Quas et Tartaream Nox intempesta Megæram  
Uno eodemque tulit partu, paribusque revinxit  
Serpentum spiris, ventosasque addidit alas.  
Hæ Jovis ad solium sævique in limine regis 84  
Apparent, acuuntque metum mortalibus ægris,  
Si quando letum horrificum morbosque Deûm rex  
Molitur, meritas aut bello territat urbes.  
Harum unam celerem demittit ab æthere summo
9. 288. Jupiter, inque omen Juturnæ occurrere jussit.  
Illa volat, celerique ad terram turbine fertur:  
Non secus ac nervo per nubem impulsa sagitta,  
Armatam sævi Parthus quam felle veneni,  
Parthus sive Cydon, telum immedicabile torsit  
Stridens, et celeres incognita transilit umbras;  
Talis se sata Nocte tulit, terrasque petivit. 86  
Postquam acies videt Iliacas, atque agmina Turni
- Cf. 4. 462. Alitis in parvæ subitam collecta figuram,  
Quæ quondam in bustis aut culminibus desertis
- G. 1. 470. Nocte sedens, serùm canit importuna per umbras;  
Hanc versa in faciem, Turni se pestis ob ora  
Fertque refertque sonans, clypeumque everberat  
Illi membra novus solvit formidine torpor; [ali
3. 48., 4. 280., 6. 48. Arrectæque horrore comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit.  
At procul ut Diræ stridorem agnovit et alas, 87  
Infelix crines scindit Juturna solutos,  
Unguibus ora soror fœdans, et pectora pugnīs.

"Quid nunc te tua, Turne, potest germana juvare?  
 Aut quid jam duræ superat mihi? quâ tibi lucem E. 9. 27.  
 Arte morer? talin' possum me opponere monstro?  
 Jam jam linquo acies. Ne me terrete timentem,  
 Obscenæ volucres; alarum verbera nosco,  
 Letalemque sonum; nec fallunt jussa superba  
 Magnanimi Jovis. Hæc pro virginitate reponit?  
 Quò vitam dedit æternam? cur mortis ademta est  
 Conditio? possem tantos finire dolores 880  
 Nunc certè, et misero fratri comes ire per umbras.  
 Immortalis ego? Aut quicquam mihi dulce  
 meorum

Te sinè, frater, erit? O quæ satis ima dehiscat  
 Terra mihi, manesque Deam demittat ad imos!"  
 Tantùm effata, caput glauco contextit amictu,  
 Multa gemens, et se fluvio Dea condidit alto, E. 3. 8.

Æneas instat contrà, telumque coruscat  
 Ingens arboreum, et sævo sic pectore fatur:  
 "Quæ nunc deinde mora est? aut quid jam, Turne, 9. 781.  
 retractas? 889

Non cursu, sævis certandum est cominus armis.  
 Verte omnes tete in facies; et contrahe quicquid II. x. 268.  
 Sive animis, sive arte vales; opta ardua pennis  
 Astra sequi, clausumque cavâ te condere terrâ."  
 Ille, caput quassans: "Non me tua fervida terrent II. x. 296.  
 Dicta, ferox; Dî me terrent, et Jupiter hostia."

Nec plura effatus, saxum circumspicit ingens, II. x. 264., &  
 Saxum antiquum, ingens, campo quod fortè jacebat 409.  
 Limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis. II. p. 403.  
 Vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent, II. s. 302., p.  
 Qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus. 900 465.  
 Ille manu raptum trepidâ torquebat in hostem; 9. 773.  
 Altior insurgens, et cursu concitus, heros.  
 Sed neque currentem se, nec cognoscit euntem,  
 Tollentemve manu saxumque immane moventem.  
 Genua labant, gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis.

- Tum lapis ipse viri, vacuum per inane volutus,  
 Nec spatium evasit totum, nec pertulit ictum.
- II. x. 749. Ac velut in somnis oculos ubi languida pressit  
 Nocte quies, nequicquam avidos extendere cursus  
 Velle videmur, et in mediis conatibus ægri 910  
 Succidimus; non lingua valet, non corpore notæ  
 Sufficiunt vires, nec vox nec verba sequuntur:  
 Sic Turno, quâcunque viam virtute petivit,  
 Successum Dea Dira negat. Tum pectore sensus  
 Vertuntur varii. Rutulos aspectat et urbem,
3. 648. Cunctaturque metu, telumque instare tremiscit:  
 Nec quò se eripiat, nec quâ vi tendat in hostem,  
 Nec currus usquam videt, aurigamque sororem.
- II. x. 818. Cunctanti telum Æneas fatale coruscat,  
 Sortitus fortunam oculis; et corpore toto 920  
 Eminus intorquet. Murali concita nunquam  
 Tormento sic saxa fremunt, nec fulmine tanti  
 Dissultant crepitus. Volat atri turbinis instar  
 Exitium dirum hasta ferens; orasque recludit  
 Loricae, et clypei extremos septemplex orbis;  
 Per medium stridens transit femur. Incidit ictus  
 Ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus.  
 Consurgunt gemitu Rutuli, totusque remugit  
 Mons circum, et vocem latè nemora alta remittunt.  
 Ille, humilis supplexque, oculos dextramque precan-  
 tem 930  
 Protendens: "Equidem merui, nec deprecor," inquit:
- II. x. 496. "Utere sorte tuâ. Miseri te si qua parentis  
 Tangere cura potest, oro (fuit et tibi talis  
 Anchises genitor) Dauni miserere senectæ;  
 Et me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis,  
 Redde meis. Vicisti, et victum tendere palmas
- cf. I. 5, 6. Ausonii vidēre: tua est Lavinia conjux.  
 Ulteriùs ne tende odiis." Stetit acer in armis  
 Æneas, volvens oculos, dextramque repressit.
1. 69. Et jam jamque magis cunctantem flectere sermo

Cœperat, infelix humero cùm apparuit alto      941 10. 495.  
 Balteus, et notis fulserunt cingula bullis  
 Pallantis pueri; victum quem vulnere Turnus  
 Straverat, atque humeris inimicum insigne gerebat.  
 Ille, oculis postquam sævi monumenta doloris  
 Exuviasque hausit, furiis accensus, et irâ      4. 661. 697.  
 Terribilis: "tunc hinc spoliis indute meorum  
 Eripiare mihi? Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas      10. 533.  
 Immolat, et pœnam scelerato ex sanguine sumit."  
 Hoc dicens, ferrum adverso sub pectore condit  
 Fervidus: ast illi solvuntur frigore membra,      951  
 Vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.      11. 2. 361.

FINIS.

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## ON THE USE OF THE FOLLOWING NOTES.

THE student is particularly advised to attend to the use of the references with which these notes abound, and to take advantage of them in the manner following:—

1. *Cf.* means *Confer*, compare: and points to a parallel passage or the note upon it; generally to both. At the public schools, and the universities, a readiness in quoting parallel passages is considered the surest test of scholarship. Indeed, such comparisons tend more than any notes or dictionary, to convey a distinct apprehension of the exact meaning of words. It is obviously impossible to appreciate a word till you have become familiar with it by seeing it in several different passages: and since all the passages here pointed out are peculiarly illustrative, it is hoped that no student will fail to refer.

2. *See, or read of*—*Proteus, Hæmus, Achilles, Hercules, &c.*, implies a reference to a classical dictionary. To insert in these notes a brief account of such subjects would be not only unnecessary, but even injurious; because the student would often be induced to remain satisfied with less information than he might easily obtain from the proper sources. Where no author is specified, Lempriere's Classical Dictionary will always suffice.

3. *Examine, or Ex.*—*ultrò, lentus, &c.*, denotes that the words *ultrò, &c.* have some meaning or usage not obvious, but requiring accurate examination in a Latin dictionary. The

well-known dictionary by the Rev. J. E. Riddle is particularly recommended.

4. *R. Ant.*, refers to some book of Roman antiquities. Adam's, by help of the Index, will always be sufficient; though Smith's Dictionary of Roman and Greek Antiquities is to be preferred.

5. *Rule* or *R.* 1. or 2. refers to some select rules and remarks on the Grammar of Latin Poetry, Grecisms, idioms, or other points of criticism.

*Obs. A.* or *B.* refers to critical observations on the style of Virgil, or the peculiarities of poetry generally. These Rules and Observations are placed at the end of the book.

6. References are also given for the benefit of those who have access to standard English authors, or to any Cyclopædia, as the Metropolitana, the Britannica, or the Penny Cyclopædia. In this way it is designed to assist the student in following out the system of the public schools; which is, to encourage "private business," or private reading, on the part of the pupil, to fill the mind, while the master uses Virgil chiefly to discipline and to refine it. When students of Virgil are found wholly ignorant of such subjects as *Ætna*, Pastoral Poetry, Comet, Volcano, the Sibylline books, Pope's Messiah, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Etruria, Mantua, Cremona, Modern Rome, &c., the fault, which is too often imputed to the nature of classical studies, more properly consists in the narrow and contracted spirit in which those studies are pursued. Many other remarks on private reading and sources of information for youthful students, whether in illustration of ancient or modern times, have been already published in my "Course of English Reading," Longman & Co., 1844.

J. P.

## NOTES.

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### NOTES ON THE ECLOGUES.

**BUCOLICS** mean pastorals; from *βούκολος*, a shepherd. Eclogues are selections; from *ἐκλέγειν*, to select.

#### ECLOGUE I.

To understand this eclogue, consider that, in the civil wars of A. U. C. 711, the Triumvirs agreed to confiscate the lands of eighteen Roman colonies, and divide them among the soldiers.

Cremona was one of these: it was accused of siding with Brutus and Cassius. Cremona being too small, Mantua was confiscated also, though no such charge could be laid against its inhabitants. Melibæus represents one of these Mantuans who is driving before him his little flock, and approaching Tityrus, who (his lands having been spared) is enjoying his happy leisure under the shade of a beech tree. The eclogue contains a conversation about the hardships of Melibæus and the good fortune of Tityrus, with all the circumstances attending it.

The Life of Virgil, in any classical dictionary, will show that Virgil represents his own case in that of Tityrus.

1. *Tityre*. Cf. Theoc. Id. iii. Tityrus represents Virgil, whose property was spared.—2. *Avenâ*. Cf. ii. 32.

3. *Meditaris*: "compose." Cf. Ecl. v. 15. and vi. 82.; also Hor. Ep. ii. 2.

4. *Fugimus*. *Fugio*, like *φεύγω*, denotes exile.—*Lentus*: "at your ease." It is usually so construed. The meaning of *lentus*, in Virgil, in twenty instances is, pliant, supple, adhesive. Probably it implies the loose and careless posture of

perfect ease of the shepherd lying on the grass. Obs. D. and E.

5. *Amaryllida*: the supposed mistress of Tityrus. Melibœus, who represents one of the poor Mantuans, envies Tityrus, whose mind is free to sing of her. — 9. Obs. D.

6. *Deus*. So Tityrus calls Octavian, for not making him an exile also. Read of Apotheosis, Adam's R. Ant.

12. *Turbatur*: impersonal. — *En ipse*. "See, I myself," meaning, even I who am spared, (as an instance of the confusion) scarcely (*ago*) drive before me (*protenus*, as if *porro tenus*). — *Duco*: he was leading me. — 13. Obs. D.

15. *Connixa*. Acri dolore enixa. Voss. Cf. G. iv. 199.

16. *Læva*: "infatuated;" so *dexter*, "acute." Cf. Hor. Ars P. 30.

17. When lightning blasted olives, it was a sign of bad crops; when oaks, of banishment; as Pomponius explains. Read of Auspices, Augurs. Adam's R. Ant. — 18. *Da*: tell; so, *accipe*, to hear. — 21. *Nostræ*: Mantua.

22. *Depellere*: "drive down" (for sale); because Mantua was on low ground. Some interpret *de lacte pellere* to wean, as in iii. 82., construing *quo* for *quoi* or *cui*. — 23. Obs. C., 5.

24. Rule 24, 3. — 25. He means that Rome proved different from Mantua in nature as well as in size. Obs. F.

27. *Et*. So we when eager say, "And what," &c., in asking a question.

28. *Libertas*. The land of Italy was tilled by slaves. If industrious, they might save to purchase freedom. Tityrus had long been indifferent about it.

In this place read of slavery among the Romans—how men came to be slaves—whether there was any slave-market—whether they were foreigners or citizens—whether fathers could sell their children, creditors their debtors—of the master's power over them—whether slaves by law could make a will, inherit, or appear as witnesses—whether they could purchase liberty—how they could be made free—whether they cultivated the land. All these matters can be found, by help of the Index, in Adam's R. Ant. For private reading, "Blair's State of Slavery amongst the Romans," is recommended.

30. *Post*: adverb. *Postquam* must be repeated before Galatea. He means that Amaryllis, a better helpmate than Galatea, enabled him to save.

33. *Peculi*. *Peculium* properly denoted that kind of property which a man allowed his slave or his son to call his own.

35. *Ingrate*. He blames the city for never letting him bring his money home; for Galatea spent it. Cf. Virgil. *Moretum*, v. 80. Obs. C. 1.

37. *Mirabar*. He now understands why he had seen Amarryllis dejected. Tityrus had gone to Rome to save Andes from the soldiers. — 38. Obs. D.

41. Meaning, How could I help going away, though she did complain of my absence?

43. *Juvenem*: Octavian. — 44. *Fumant*: he had vowed him a sacrifice every month. — 45. *Responsum dedit*: applicable to *Deus*. — *Submittite*: supply *jugo*. — 46. *Sua manebunt*: and shall not be divided among the soldiers.

50. *Fœtas*: pregnant (dams), as in *Æn.* ii. 238.; or, "having yeaned," as in *G.* iii. 176. — *Insueta*: meaning, Poor as your farm is, I envy you, because my cattle have to be moved to pastures which may not agree with them, and be infected by others.

52. *Hic*. Here follows an enumeration of the blessings which Tityrus retained, and he had lost.

54. *Hinc tibi*. The order is, *Hinc tibi sepes, vicino ab limite, quæ semper (suadebat inire somnum) depasta (secundum) florem salicti Hyblæis apibus, sæpe suadebit inire somnum levi susurro*. — 55. Rule 4.

63. The Arar, now the Saône, is a river, not of Germany, but of Gaul, neither is the Tigris in Parthia; still the Tigris and Arar were connected with the history of the incursions of the Parthians and Germans respectively. The geography is accurate enough for a poet (especially when speaking in the character of a peasant) of those times. Obs. F.

66. *Oaxem*: a river of Crete, as Jahn proves; properly mentioned as a place of exile, because it was the extreme southern part of the Roman empire, before Egypt became a Roman province. Britain was regarded as part of the empire even during these wars, though the forces had been withdrawn.

Those who would understand Araxes or Oxus to be intended, and construe *Crete*, chalk! must consider that exiles remained always *within* the empire, though at its remote boundaries, whereas Oxus and Araxes (A. U. C. 712) lay *without*.

67. *Britannos*. Britain was not known to the Romans till the time of Julius Cæsar. Suetonius says, that in the reign of Claudius, Aulus Plautius could hardly persuade his troops to accompany him to Britain; they believed it beyond the

world's end. "The Romans in Britain," Family Library, is useful private reading for the Latin scholar.

68. *Enl'* Cf. viii. 7. — 70. *Aristas*: for *messes*, "some harvests hence." *Arista* has such a meaning in *Decimas emensus aristas*, Claudian, viii. 372. Heyne and others construe *aliquot aristas*, (reduced to) a few ears of corn. But Virgil would have expressed himself very differently, if that had been his meaning. Obs. D.

71. *Impius*, well applied to a soldier in civil war, means lawless, heartless, *sine pietate*, without affection or reverence for ties human or divine. — *Novalia*. See note on G. i. 71.

72. *Barbarus*. Many foreigners were in the Roman legions at that time. — *Quò*: to what extremities.

77. *Pendere procul*. Look at a sheep, or a goat, as it hangs or seems poised on a distant crag, and you will appreciate a literal rendering of this *pendere* and *procul*. Obs. E.

79. The *cytusus* some believe a kind of heath, others the *Medicago arborea*.

83. *Culina*: *culmen*, *quod culmis tegebatur*, literally, a thatched roof, not chimneys. Of these we hear nothing till A.D. 1347. None are mentioned by Vitruvius: indeed, he forbids carved work, except in summer rooms, lest it should be covered with soot. No chimneys were found in Herculaneum. To the effect of smoke escaping from a mere hole in the roof, we may trace the terms μέλαθρον from μέλας, and atrium from ater. Read of the houses of the Romans, whether they had any precautions against fire, similar to our partition walls; of gates, doors, bars, bolts, locks, keys, hinges, knockers; of windows, shutters, curtains, glass (see Cyclopædia, of its invention), floors, and ceilings. Adam's R. Ant. Obs. D. and C., 6.

## ECLOGUE II.

1. Corydon (Virgil) is here represented as attached to Alexis (Alexander) a slave of Iolas (Asinius Pollio). Pollio is said to have been so moved by the friendship evinced in this Eclogue, as to give Alexander to Virgil, by whose instructions he became a professional grammarian. Virgil is said to have become interested in another youth named Cebes, who proved a poet.

Though the above is a common account, Heyne doubts that either Virgil or Pollio is intended. *Siculi* (line 21.) shows

that the scene is in Sicily, and probably enough, as Theocritus is imitated closely. Rule 24. 3.

2. *Domini*. Iolas. Rule 29. — 8. *Nunc*. The sense is, "While every creature is enjoying itself, I cannot rest." Obs. F. — 10. *Rapido*. Cf. *rapidum solem*. From *rapio*: overpowering, intense. — 11. *Serpyllum*: wild-thyme.

12. *Mecum*. *Cum* joins *me* to *cicadis*: "in unison with the cicadas and me."

13. *Cicadis*. The cicala is not the same as our grasshopper; they are only found in warm climates, and sit on trees.

18. *Ligustra*: privet. — *Vaccinia* (*βακκίνιον*): hyacinth (probably). — 20. *Nivei*. Cf. G. iii. 386. R. 16.

24. *Amphion*: founder of Thebes. See Cl. Dict. — *Dircaeus*; Dircean. — *Dirce*: a fountain near Thebes. — *Ara-cyntho*: a mountain of Greece; its position is disputed. *Actæo* is probably an epithet, from its situation on the shore, ἀκτῆ. Obs. F.

26. *Placidum ventis*, R. 24. 3. — 28. *Sordida*: poor, humble. — *Figere*. Supply *telo*. — 30. *Hibisco*: the abl. case of the instrument. Hibiscus was a species of mallow. — 31. *Pan*. See Cl. Dict. Obs. F.

35. *Hæc*: supply *carmina*. — *Amyntas*: some one jealous of the art of Corydon. — 28. *Dametas*: only the name of a supposed friend.

38. *Secundum*: meaning, No one ever played on it but me.

40. *Nec tuta*. This is said to enhance the gift. — 42. R. 28.

44. *Sordent*: "are despised." Hor. Ep. ii. 4.

46. *Nymphæ*. See Cl. Dict. for this word, as well as Naiades, Nereides, Orcades, Dryades.

50. *Pingit* (Nais): colours them; scil., varies the nosegay.

52. *Nuces*. Servius says that all fruits in shells were called *nuces*, as soft fruits *poma*. — 53. *Honos*: of being given to you.

54. *Proxima*: next in order. — 55. *Sic positæ*: so arranged.

56. *Rusticus es*: simple, foolish. Corydon here blames himself for indulging such hopes.

57. *Iolas*. Pollio, who if gifts would conciliate, you would not be out-done by me.

58. *Eheu*. By naming the rich Iolas, and comparing his gifts with what he could himself afford, he finds he has as much destroyed all his hopes, as a gardener who exposed his flowers to the south wind. Obs. C. 6.

60. *Quem fugis?* Here he stops and says, "Of whom have

I to be afraid?" — 61. *Paris*, who won Helen, was a shepherd, as I am. Read of Paris and Helen, in Cl. Dict., also Pallas—Minerva—Athens, why so called. Obs. F.

63. Obs. C. 6.—66. *Suspensa (ex) jugo*: suspended from the yoke to prevent its touching the ground. R. 24. 3.

68. *Me tamen*: sc. all nature rests except me. Hor. Ep. ii. 63.

70. *Semiputata*: half-pruned. Tityrus means to imply by a proverb that he has lost his senses. Insanity was said to be the curse of him who made wine of the fruit of unpruned vines. The leaves of the elm to which the vines were trained, if not pruned in time, overshadow the grapes. Servius cites a law of Numa, "*Diis ea imputatâ vite ne libanto.*" — *Detexere*: to complete the weaving of.

### ECLOGUE III.

Damœtas and Menalcas, as far as v. 60., indulge in mutual invective; after that the poetical contest termed *amœbæan* (from ἀμοιβαῖος) commences. This, Heyne remarks, is similar to the famed Improvisatori of modern Italy. Read of Improvisatori in Cyclopædia. The law of amœbæan poetry is, that each respondent must observe the same number of lines and same metre, either parodying or trying to surpass the wit of his rival.

Palæmon, a neighbouring shepherd, is made the umpire.

1. *Cujum*: *cujus*, -a, -um. Obs. C. 2.

3. *Infelix*. Menalcas affects to pity the flock of Ægon, because, while courting Neæra, he trusted them to the idle Damœtas. — 6. R. 19.—7. *Ipse*: Ægon. — *Viris*: men, in a good sense; meaning your betters. — 8. *Qui*. Supply a word,—*videre*, perhaps, he would have said, as would appear from line 10.

8. *Transversa*: used adverbially. R. 2.

10. Menalcas hints that Damœtas had been guilty of an act of malice. To injure a neighbour's trees was capital.

12. *Aut hic*: understand the nymphs last, forsooth, when. — 15. *Mortuus esses*: implying, "You would have died with envy had you not thus vented it." — *Aliquâ*. Supply *ratione*.

16. This means, "What may I not expect from the master, Ægon (my rival with Neæra), when a thievish slave Damœtas is so bold?"



18. *Lyciscá*: the name of a dog; perhaps from *λύκος*, a wolf. — 20. *Tityre*. That is, While I gave the alarm to Tityrus, the herdsman. — *Coge*: scil. *in stabulis*, supplied Ec. vi. 85.

21—24. Damœtas pleads he had won the goat, and had a right to take it.

25. *Cantando tu illum*. Supply *vicisti*, implied from line 21.—27. *Disperdere*: to “murder.” — 30. Obs. F., R. 28.

31. *Depono*: “I put down,” in the sense of “stake.”

33. *Noverca*. The harshness of step-mothers was proverbial. — 34. *Alter*: one of the two.

35. *Majus*: supply *pignus*. — 37. *Alcimedon* (from *ἀλκή*, execution, and *μεδέω*, I design): a fictitious name for an artist. Obs. F. — 38. *Lenta*. Cf. i. 4.

40. *Conon*: a celebrated astronomer. — *Alter*: Aratus or Eudoxus. Read these three Lives in Cl. Dict.

41. *Radio*: the wand with which diagrams were drawn. Cf. *Æn.* vi. 850. — 46. *Sequentes*. Cf. Hor. Od. i. 12. 7. Read of Orpheus, Cl. Dict. — 49. The sense is, It is done; you shall not draw back—I accept your own terms.

50. *Tantum*. After this word he was about to name another umpire, but seeing Palæmon, he proposes him. Obs. D.

53. *Nec*. “I decline no one as umpire.” *Fugio* alludes to *effugies*, l. 49. — *Vicine*: “neighbour;” a good word to conciliate the umpire. — 54. R. 24. 3.

59. Meaning, The amœbæan style is suited to the Muse of pastoral poetry. — *Camænæ*: from *cantu amœno* or *carmen*.

60. *Musæ*. Read of Muses, Helicon, Pieria. — *Ab Jove*, in imitation of *ἐκ Διὸς ἀρχόμεσθα*, Theoc.

61. *Ille colit terras*, and therefore fit theme of Pastorals.

62. *Phæbus*. The reply is with a similar topic, as amœbæan poetry requires.

63. Read of Daphne, and Hyacinthus. Cl. Dict.

64. *Malo*. Apples were sacred to Venus. — 64. *Meus ignis*: “my flame;” lover. Obs. E.

67. *Canibus*. Dogs were sacred to Delia, Diana, — (why Delia? what other names? Cl. Dict.) — doves to Venus.

69. *Congessere*. Supply *nidum*.

71. *Aurea mala*: pomegranates are implied.

73. *Divûm*: as worthy even of ears divine.

75. *Servo*: meaning, If I only watch the net, and may not share your danger.

76. Damœtas seems to boast of drawing the affections of some favourite Phillis from Iolas. So he invites Phillis on a

day of joy and love, and hints that the disappointed Iolas's presence would better suit a more gloomy occasion. *Faciam* for *sacrificiam*, as *ἑπα πέζας*.

77. *Pro frugibus*: for the success of my crops. This alludes to the *Ambarvalia*. Cf. G. i. 339. 1. Whence were these rites derived?—2. how often?—3. in honour of whom were they performed? Cl. Dict.

78. Menalcas suggests an answer for Iolas, implying that the success of Damœtas was questionable. 80. Obs. F. R. 13.

82. *Depulsis* (de lacte): weaned. R. 13.

84. *Pollio*. Read of Asinius Pollio, a poet and patron of poets.

85. *Pierides*. Where was Pieria?—where Olympus?—who Mnemosyne? Damœtas here claims the patronage of Pollio. The heifer, Heyne observes, was to return thanks for his victory over the Parthians. Who the Parthians? Lyric poets sacrificed *vitulam*; tragic, *hircum*; epic, *taurum*.

88. This means, I pray that I who admire you may attain to that point of excellence at which I rejoice that you have attained.

90. *Bavius*. Bavius and Mævius were two bad and malevolent poets. "If any one does not hate the one, may he be so mad as to love the other—a kind of madness equal to yoking foxes, and trying to draw milk from he-goats." These men are mentioned in connection with Pollio, perhaps, from having criticised his tragedies.

95. Servius says, that when Virgil was pursued by the centurion Arius, to whom his farm had been allotted, he jumped into the river, and escaped by swimming. Who was this Servius?—what did he write?—what great men were his contemporaries.

96. *Reice*, for *rejice*: sc. *jacto pedo repelle*.—97. *Fonte*: because safer than *flumine*.

98. *Præceperit*—*præ capio*: shall have taken before we come; sc. dried up.—103. *Nescio quis*, means *aliquis*; Some person, though I know not his name.—*Fascinat*: the superstitious belief of a person's being bewitched by the glance of an evil eye exists to this day in Germany as well as in Scotland. The Greeks and Romans had the same belief.

105. *Ulnas*. Servius derives *ulna* from *ὠλένη* in the singular, and limits it to a cubit; the length of the arm from the elbow to the end of the fore-finger. On this passage he cites Asconius Pedianus, as having heard Virgil himself say that he had designed to puzzle the critics, "grammaticis

crucem fissis:” that it was an allusion to one Cælius, an extravagant man, who, after wasting his substance, left at his death just so much land his own property, as his body covered. In this case the riddle would turn on the mere pun of Cæli and cœli. Serv. himself prefers the simple solution, that the spot in question is a well, into which whoever descends and looks upwards, will discover of the sky the breadth of the well at top, and no more. Cerda has adopted a solution of the enigma, suggested by another learned Spaniard, Ciaconi, which also met the approbation of a distinguished scholar of our own age and country, Dr. Parr. In the centre of Rome, in the Comitium, was a pit held in great reverence, and opened only three days in the year: one of the names applied to the sky is mundus; this pit was also named Mundus: the poet is thought to allude enigmatically to the three days in each year, during which it remained uncovered.

106. *Inscripti nomina*: according to a Greek idiom. *Matthiæ*, § 421. — *Regum*. Commentators here discover a double allusion, founded on the letters AI, AI, which, it was imagined, may be traced on the flower-leaves of the poet's hyacinth. These express the lamentation on the death of Hyacinthus; and are also the first letters of the name of Ajax. The Grecian leaders are by Homer styled kings.

110. *Amaros*. The judge leaving the contest undecided, complimenting the contending parties as each meriting a prize, seems to express an opinion, that a similar prize would be due to any other poet, who could paint with equal skill the pangs and terrors accompanying love reciprocated, or the miseries of that which is unsuccessful. So in *Ecl. vi. 62. 3.* a poet is represented as himself effecting that which he but vividly recounts. For *Et quisquis*, Voss reads *At*, and interprets *quisquis, quisque*. Let every one dread the sweets of love, or he may experience its bitters.

111. *Biberunt*. Palæmon orders his servants, who are within hearing, to stop the flow of water, on his own departure.

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#### ECLOGUE IV.

The subject of this is the most remarkable of all Virgil's Eclogues. The following observations must be attentively considered.

*Pollio.* In the unhappy state of society consequent on the incessant civil wars of Rome, the common people looked for consolation to the speedy accomplishment of certain prophecies ascribed to the Sibyls, promising halcyon days to come. In the present eclogue, the tales of the golden age, for which the poet is principally indebted to Hesiod, are adapted to these prophecies. Preceding commentators uniformly proceed on the hypothesis, that the poet had in view a child born, or to be born, during the consulate of C. Asinius Pollio and Cn. Calpurnius Calvinus, A.U.C. 714, on whose birth the poet makes these miracles depend. In that year, Cæsar Octavianus married Scribonia: in the following, Julia, his daughter, was born. These bright prognostications have been supposed to be applied to that child, under the expectation that its sex might be different. In that year also, Octavia, half-sister of Cæsar Octavianus, widow of M. Marcellus, and then pregnant, was married to M. Antony. She was the pledge of peace between her brother and husband: her child, when born, might be viewed as destined to high fortunes, and was indeed the Marcellus whose memory is immortalized, *Æn.* vi. 856. seqq. In bringing about the reconciliation between Antony and Cæsar Octavianus, and this marriage, Pollio had been instrumental. A child of his own, born in that year, had been thought by many interpreters, particularly by Cerda, Taubman, the Delphin, and Voss, to be alluded to in this eclogue: yet the part which Pollio then acted, or was ever likely to act, seems too subordinate, to admit the application of such lofty language.

It is, however, particularly worthy of remark, that Lactantius, whose opinion was at one time widely disseminated, believed, that the predictions ascribed to the Sibyl respecting the Messiah, were in this eclogue adapted by Virgil to commemorate the nativity of some distinguished personage of his own time. This eclogue was translated into Greek verse and read by Constantine the Great before a solemn assembly, from a general belief that it was prophetic of the advent of the Messiah.

Every student should read Pope's Messiah.

The following passages of Isaiah are well deserving of consideration in connection with this eclogue:—Isaiah, vii. 14.; ix. 6, 7.; xi. 1—16.; xxv. 4. 8.; xiv. 8.; ix. 6, 7.; xxxv. 1—7.; lx. 13.; iv. 23.; lxiii. 18.; xl. 1.; ii. 4.; lxxv. 22. 25.; lv. 13.; xli. 19.; lv. 13.; xxxv. 5. 6.; lx. 4—6., 19, 20.; li. 6.; liv. 10.

1. *Sicelides*. The muses of Sicily are invoked, because Theocritus was a native of Syracuse.

3. Meaning, Though we do compose pastorals, let them be worthy the attention of a consul.

4. *Cumæi* : of the Cumæan Sibyl.

5. *Magnus ordo* : a series of ages, distinguished by the metals gold, silver, brass, and iron, are now nearly elapsed ; another series is commencing with a second golden age.

6. *Virgo* ; the goddess of justice, or Astræa, who once dwelt on earth ; her return is one sign of the golden age : the return of Saturn is another sign.—8. *quo* (sub). R. 24. 3.

10. *Lucina* : who presides over births. — Diana why so called ? *Tuus* : thy brother.—*Apollo*. Servius says that the Sun was to preside over the last age. Observe the coincidence between this and the advent of the “Sun of Righteousness.”

13. *Inibit* sc. *cursum*, on his course of existence.

15. *Ille* : the child. 24. R. 17.

26, 27. As soon as the child shall be of an age to discern things of good report and good desert. *Legere* for *intelligere*. R. 11.—*Simul*, R. 24. 4.—*Procedere*, cf. vi. 86.

30. Observe the antithesis of *duræ* and *roscida*, and compare Hor. Ep. xvi. 43.

31. *Prisca fraudis* : a few traces of the ancient corrupt state. Observe the tradition of original sin. Mark *sub* in *suberunt*.

32. *Thetin* : Thetis, implying the sea. Obs. C. 3. Read of Thetis, Tiphys, Argo, Cl. Dict.—*quæ*. R. 29.

33. The sense is, that as the golden age will not come all at once, the doom of labour (inseparable from *prisca fraudis* and the iron age) will remain, in the necessity of encountering the dangers of the deep, in war, and in agriculture. The heroic age must also come again before the golden.

37. *Hinc* : after this. 38—45. These lines imply that then the doom of labour shall cease.—38. R. 19.

39. *Tellus*. Consequent on the birth of this child a gradation of blessings is promised, each greater than the next preceding : in his infancy *fundent cunabula flores* ; in his youth *aristas, uvas, mellu* ; but when grown up *omnis feret omnia tellus*.

42. *Mentiri colores* : to assume false colours. R. 21. and

26. Cf. *Mentiris juvenem tinctis capillis*. Mart. iii. 43.

43. *Suave*. Cf. Ec. iii. 63.—*Ipsè* here, and in l. 38., has the same meaning as *sponte sua*, l. 45. R. 22.

44. *Luto* : woad ; a yellow dye. R. 18.—45. *Sandyr* : some herb or mineral — it is not agreed which, used for dyeing.

47. Construe, "The Parcae, concurring with the immutable decree of the Fates, have said to their spindles, Run on ! Such ages !" (as these happy ones are described as being). Here, both the Fates, and the Parcae who execute their decrees, are represented as conspiring to bring the golden age on again.

Some construe *currite (per) talia sæcla*; others, *currite (ducentes) talia sæcla*.

49. *Aggredere*: enter upon the mighty honours that await thee !—*Jovis incrementum*: progeny of Jove. Cf. *διωρεφής* and *Αἰδὸς Δρέμνα*.

50. See the world bowing (in honour and congratulation) with its ponderous frame. *Convexo pondere*, in prose, would be *ponderosâ convexitate*; *convexo pondere mundum*, in prose, *mundum convexum et ponderosum*. R. 26.—51. Obs. C. 5.

55—59. Who were Orpheus, Calliope, Linus, Pan ? Where was Arcadia.—*Sat*, R. 22.

58. Arcadia would favour Pan.

60—63. The sense is: Come forth, May you have a favourable birth, and be endowed with every virtue !—*Cognoscere risu* means to distinguish by her (not your) smile. Voss observes, that had Virgil meant *infans ridens*, he would have written either *cum risu*, *ridens*, or *ridendo*. A child on whom the mother did not bestow a smile, as a mark of affection, was deemed unfortunate.

63. *Mensâ—cubili*. At noble births a bed (*cubili*) was dedicated to Juno Lucina and a table (*mensâ*) to Hercules. If the parent did not smile on her offspring, neither of these Deities (*nec Deus, nec dea*) deemed it worthy of his or her protection, though thus formally solicited. This is the explanation adopted by Voss from Servius. It may allude to the table of the gods, and a goddess for a wife,—the two privileges of an apotheosis; a state denied one who was not so highly favoured as to win his mother's smile.

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## ECLOGUE V.

*Daphnis*. Two shepherds, after mutual compliments, make choice of the fate of *Daphnis* as the subject of their song: his death is lamented by Mopsus; his apotheosis celebrated by Menalcas. What person Virgil had in view under the name of *Daphnis*, has been the subject of much debate.

A brother of his own, who died in early life, has been suggested by some interpreters: by others, the Sicilian shepherd of the same name, whose death is lamented by Theocr. Id. a. 135.: Quintilius Varus, or Julius Cæsar, by the greater number. Considerable difficulty attends each hypothesis: it is possible that a mere imitation of Theocr. was intended, and not the expression of grief for any individual.

1. *Boni*: skilled in, "good at" inditing verses. R. 22.

4. *Major*: sc. *natu*. — 6. Obs. D. — 8. R. 18. — 9. *Quid*: "what if he should," &c. meaning, Amyntas might as well attempt.

10. *Phyllidis ignes*: the fire of Phyllis, meaning, the warm attachment to that favourite.

11. *Alconis*: Alcon, a Cretan archer. — *Codri*. Codrus was a shepherd, mentioned also in Eclogue vii. 22. *Jurgia Codri* alludes to a poem in which he had contended with another shepherd. So the third eclogue might be named *Jurgia Damætæ et Menalcæ*. Heyne. — 12. *Tityrus*: a shepherd.

14. *Alternæ*, adverbially, R. 2., "alternately." First he tried how a few words would sound, and then he wrote them down.

15. *Deinde*: after (you have heard me, match Amyntas against me if you please). — 16. *Cedit*: yields (in merit).

17. *Saliunca*: valerian. — 19. *Antro*: mentioned in line 6.

20. *Daphnim*: Daphnis, a Sicilian shepherd, much celebrated in pastorals. — 22. *gnati*, R. 22. 2.

26. *Libavit*: sipped or touched with the lips, as they did a bowl in libation. — 27. *Pænos*: an epithet merely ornamental, see Obs. B.; "lions such as Africa bore" — even rude lions wept. — *Curru*: dative case.

30. *Thiasos*: a chorus of Bacchanalians. Read of Thiasus, Bacchus, Bacchanalia, Thyades, Cl. Dict.

31. *Hastas*. This means, to carry the thyrsus, or wand covered with ivy and vine leaves. — 32. Obs. F.

34. *Fata tulerunt*: κῆρες ἔλοντο.

35. *Pales*: Read of Pales, Cybele. — 37. *Lolium*: darnel.

40. The dead were often buried by frequented fountains, that they might be the longer remembered. — 45. Obs. F. — 46. R. 13.

50. *Tollere in astra*: to extol; *tollere ad astra*, to deify. Wagner. — 55. *Stimicon*: the name of a shepherd.

59. *Dryadas*. Read of Dryades, Oreades, Pan.

61. *Bonus*: propitious. Daphnis is spoken of as a god.

62. *Ipsi*: sponte sua; ultró. — 63. *Intonsi*: incædui.

65, 66. *Aras* — *altaria*: *duas altaria*; that is, duas aras quæ

sunt altaria. Distinguish between *ara* and *altare* (*alta ara*). To Apollo as a deity he offers *altare*; to Daphnis, a hero, *ara* only. Observe also, that to Daphnis is sacrificed not a victim, but milk, oil, wine.—67. R. 28.

68. *Crateras*. Read of crater, cyathus. Adam's R. Ant.

70. *Frigus* — *messis*: the Ambarvalia and Liberalia may be here alluded to. See Adam's R. Ant.

71. *Arvisia*: Arvisian. Arvisus in Chios. Obs. B. — *Calathis*. The calathus was properly a basket in which women placed their work, and especially their materials for spinning, in form like an angler's landing net. See a woodcut in Anthon, note on *Æn.* vii. 812.—72. *Lyctius*: of Lycto in Crete.

73. *Satyros*. Read of the Satyrs.

74. *Semper erunt*: these rites shall be regularly performed to you.

75. *Reddemus*. See line 80. — *Lustrabimus*. Exam. *lustrum*.

80. *Damnabis*: "you shall bind men to the accomplishment of their vows." This is only another way of saying Daphnis shall be a god, as Hor. *Ep.* ii. 1. 16. A man who obtained the object of his prayer (*voti compos*) was said to become *votis reus*, or *damnatus*, responsible for performing the vows with which the prayer happened to be attended. To perform this was termed *reddere*, or *solvere*, denoting return of a favour, and release of an obligation.

84. Consider that the pleasures here enumerated are those of a warmer climate.

86. *Formosum*, alludes to the second Eclogue; *cujum pecus*, to the third. Menalcas, therefore, represents the poet himself.

## ECLOGUE VI.

Two satyrs, and the the nymph *Ægle*, surprising and binding Silenus when asleep, oblige him to recite some poetry he had promised them. He describes the creation of the universe, and then some prodigies, with the praises of Gallus.

1. *Frima* — *Thalia*. Virgil claims the merit of introducing the Bucolic poetry of Theocritus in the Latin tongue. — *Syracosio*: because Theocritus was born at Syracuse.

2. *Thalia*, Heyne remarks, was especially the Muse of such poetry. — *Silvas habitare*: to be an inhabitant of the woods; meaning, to take an interest in pastoral subjects.



3. *Reges et praelia*: implying Epic poetry. See Cynthius, Delos, Cl. Dict.

5. *Deductum*: "in a lower strain;" *voce deductâ*, scil. *submissâ*. It seems antithetical to *pingues*. Heyne remarks, "tenue ut pastoritium. Est petitura hoc à lanâ in filum deductâ." Cf. *tenui deducta poemata filo*.

6. *Super* and *erunt*, separated by tmesis. R. 30.

7. *Vare*. Varus was a cognomen common to the Quintilian, Pompeian, Atian, and Licinian families. Which Varus was intended is not known.

9. *Non injussa*: not unbidden, either by Apollo, as implied in *aurem vellit*, or by Augustus or Pollio, as in Ecl. viii. 11.

12. *Quæ sibi præscripsit*: "which has claimed as its title," i. e. headed with the name.

13. *Chromis* and *Mnasyllus*: two satyrs.

14. *Somno jacentem*. Cf. *telo jacet*, Æn. i. 103. R. 24. 3.

15. *Iaccho*. Read of Iacchus, Bacchus.

18. *Ambo* for *ambos*.—*Capiti*, R. 18.—19. *Ipsis*: (made out of the wreaths) themselves, i. e. implying even, actually.

24. *Satis est*. "It is enough for you to appear to have been able to bind me;" meaning, You can claim the victory, and that is enough.—*Ridens*, R. 8. 6.

25. *Huic*: her—*Ægle*, opposed to *vobis*.

27. *In numerum*: in time.—*Faunos*. Read of Rhodope, Parnassus, Ismarus, Orpheus.—30. Obs. F. *Inane*, R. 24. 1.

31. *Magnum inane*: the mighty void. These lines allude to the Epicurean doctrine of the creation. They will be best appreciated by the reader of Lucretius, whom Virgil imitates.

33. *His primis*: here from these principles.—*Exordia omnia*: were the beginnings of all things.—34. *Ipsè tener*: even tender (fluid) as it was.—*Concreverit*: grew together (into one system).—*Semina*: atoms.—*Anima*: air.—35. R. 8.—37. Obs. D.

41. Read of Pyrrha, Saturn, Caucasus, Prometheus, Hylas, Hercules, Argonauts, Pasiphae.—43. R. 24. 3.

47. *Ah! virgo*. These lines, ending with *grege*, line 55., are the words of the consolation (solatur).—*Virgo*, ἑργον, "spinster."

48. *Prætides*. See Prætus. The sense is: You are, for reasons assigned, more to be lamented than they.

50. *Timuisset*—*quæstisset*: however much (in their delusion that they were cows) they might fear the plough and feel for horns.—53. *Ille*: juvenicus, line 46. R. 21.

56. *Dictææ*: Dictæ. From *Claudite* to *vacca*, line 60., are words ascribed to Pasiphae.

60. *Gortynia*. Read of Sol, Gortys.  
 61. *Puellam*: Atalanta. See Phaeton, Heliades, and the transformation into alders.  
 62. *Circumdat*: encloses, sc., tells us how they became enclosed and transformed.—63. R. 19.  
 64. *Permessi*: Permessus in Bœotia.  
 65. *Aonas*. Aones and Hyantes were the aboriginal tribes of Bœotia before Cadmus. Read of Cadmus.—*Sororum*: sc. the Muses.  
 66. This compliment was paid to Virgil himself in the theatre at Rome. Tacitus de Orat. 13.  
 67. *Linus*. Read of Linus, Orpheus.—68. R. 21.  
 70. *Seni*: means Hesiod, born at Ascraea in Bœotia.  
 72. *Grynæi*. *Grynium*, or *Grynia*, says Heyne, was a town of Æolis in Asia Minor, remarkable for a temple and shrine of Apollo. Servius says that Gallus had translated into Latin a poem by Euphoriion, founded on the myths and legends of the origin of this oracle.—73. R. 20.  
 74. The Scylla, who was changed below the waist to barking monsters, was daughter of Phorcus. Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, was changed into a lark. Virgil confounds the two, unless we read *aut quam*, "or (the other Scylla) whom," &c.  
 76. *Dulichias*. See Dulichium, Ulysses, Scylla, and Charybdis.—78. *Terei*. See Tereus, Procne, Philomela.  
 80. *Quibus alis supervolitaverit*: how she obtained wings and hovered over.—81. R. 5.  
 82. *Meditante*. Cf. Ec. i. 2.  
 83. *Eurotas*: a river of Laconia.  
 86. *Invito*: unwilling, sc. to interrupt the song.—*Vesper*. Venus is called Lucifer when it precedes the sun in the morning, and Vesper when it follows it in the evening.—*Processit*: said of the rising of a star.

## ECLOGUE VII.

Melibœus gives an account of a musical contest between Corydon and Thyrsis.

1. Exam. *Argutus*.—3. Ecl. iv. 21.—4. *Arcades ambo*: sc. "cantare periti." Cf. Ec. x. 32.—5. R. 22.
6. *A frigore*. Probably the nights were too cold, as allusions prove the time to be spring. Commentators make a difficulty.

7. *Vir gregis*: imitated from Theoc. Id. viii. 49. Obs. C. — *Ipse*: sc. as well as others. — 9. *Ades*. Cf. Ec. ii. 45. — 11. *Ipsi*: sponte sua.

12. *Prætexit*. Compare *præustus*, *præfigo*, for the force of *præ*. — 13. The Mincius forms a lake with marshy banks not far from Mantua.

14. *Neque ego Alcippen, neque Phyllida*: I had no wife at home, as they had, to do my work, if I remained at their request. — 15. R. 29.

19. *Meminisse*: a term applicable to those inspired by the Muses, daughters of Mnemosyne—Memory. The Muses wished them to recite alternate verses; sc. the amœbæan style, suitable to this kind of poetry.

20. *Libethrides*: the nymphs of Libethrus, a fountain and cavern in Helicon.

22. *Codro*. Cf. Ec. v. 11. — *Proxima*: n. pl. adverbially. R. 16. and 2.

24. *Pendebit*. Shall hang; sc. be dedicated. Cf. Hor. Ep. i. 1. 5. When an instrument was abandoned by any artist, he hung it up and dedicated it to a deity.

28. *Nè vati noceat*. The sense of this passage is: Either crown me with laurel, and then Codrus will expire with envy, or with baccar, and counteract the ill effects of his sinister commendations.

Here is an allusion to the opinion, that when praise is far greater than the desert, Nemesis takes offence, and punishes the person praised. To avert her anger a chaplet of *baccar* was supposed efficacious.

29. *Delia*: Diana. See *Delos*, *Delius*. Before *tibi* supply *dedicavit*.

30. *Vivacis*: "long-lived." The stag lives sometimes to the age of thirty-five or forty. Cf. Juvenal, *Cervina senectus*: age as great as that of the stag.

31. *Si proprium hoc fuerit*: "if this (success, for which he gives the stag) continue his."

32. *Puniceo*. The ancients used to paint the drapery even of a marble statue. R. 21.

35. *Pro tempore*: as occasion admitted. — *Esto* for *Eris*, Grecism. — 37. *Hyblæ*. See Hybla—famous for what? Obs. F.

41. *Sardonius herbis*: Sardonic herbs. This alludes to a species of crow's foot, which by its bitter taste distorts the mouth; whence an expression, "the Sardonic laugh."

42. *Algâ*. Sea-weed was proverbial among the Romans for what was worthless. So, *inutilior algâ*, Hor. Obs. F.

44. *Ite domum* : meaning, Let me have some sign that the day is closing at last.

46. *Rarâ umbrâ*. Exam. *rarus* and *creber*.—47. R. 18.

50. *Nigri*. Because they had only a hole in the roof, no chimney.—55. *Rident*. Cf. *lætus segetes* of the Georgics; *pratorum viva voluptas* of Lucretius.

58. *Liber*, in Virgil's day, was the Latin name of Dionysus, quod *liberat mentem*; but more anciently it was the name, derived from  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\beta\omega$ , of a deity, who was supposed to distribute moisture and vitality though all parts of nature.

60. *Jupiter* : meaning, his genial influence will be shed abundantly upon the world, in the form of rain. Obs. C. 3.

62. *Laurea*. See Daphne, Phœbus, Alceus, Hercules. Cl. Dict.

70. "Corydon, Corydon is (the poet) for us:" sc. he is our favourite.

## ECLOGUE VIII.

Damon laments the inconstancy of his mistress; Alphesibæus recounts the incantations by which a female recovers her lover's affections.

*Musam*. Obs. C. 3.—4. R. 21.

6. *Tu* : thou, Pollio, to whom this eclogue is dedicated. The sense is, whether you are travelling by land or sea :—*Saxa Timavi* : the rocks of Timavus, over which this torrent dashes. See Illyricum.

10. *Sophoclis cothurno* : the buskin of (the tragedian) Sophocles. Read of Cothurnus, Comœdia, Tragœdia, Adam's or Potter's Antiquities. Read also of Sophocles. This alludes to Pollio's fame as a tragedian.

11. *Principium* : supply *sumet*. Cf. Il.  $\pi$ , 97.; Hor. Ep. i. 1.—*Jussis*. Cf. Ec. vi. 9. R. 24. 3.—13. R. 25. 2.—14. Obs. C. 6.

16. *Olivæ* : an olive staff; probably from Theocritus,  $\zeta$  18.

17. *Præ veniens*, R. 30.

21. *Mænaios* : Mænalian; implying pastoral, for which Arcadia (of which Mænalus was a mountain) was famed.

24. *Passus*, R. 24. 2. Cf. Ec. ii. 32.—26. Meaning, What may not lovers expect next.—27. *Gryphes*. Read of the Arimaspians and Riphæan mountains.—28. *Damæ* is made by Virgil masculine here, and in G. iii. 183. So also *talpæ* is masculine. G. i. 183. Obs. F.

29. *Faces—nucs*: meaning, Prepare the torches by which the bride was accompanied home, and the nuts which the bridegroom scattered among the boys. See Marriage Rites, Adam's R. Ant.

30. *Tibi*, R. 24. 3. For thee (welcome to thee) Hesperus leaves Ceta, sc. rises from behind the mountain, bringing on the happy day.—32—35. These lines are ironical.—35. *Mortalia*, sc. *facta, crimina*: hinting at her perjury.

39. *Alter ab undecimo*: the thirteenth; *unus ab undecimo* would be the twelfth.

44. Read of Tmarus, Rhodope, Garamantes, Cl. Dict.—45. R. 16.

47. *Sævus amor*: Cupid.—*Matrem*: Medea. The three next lines, which Heyne charitably presumed were not Virgil's, dispute who was most to blame, the mother or the god of love. Read of Cupid and Medæa.

55. *Orpheus*: sc. equal to, or "an Orpheus." Read of Arion.—60. He threatening a lover's leap, after saying he is prepared, after all his disappointment, to see the whole creation in confusion.—*Munus* refers to *vivite*, farewell.

63. *Non omnia*: meaning, My unassisted talent is unequal to the task. Here the eclogue assumes a much higher and more interesting strain.

64. *Effer aquam*. Alpheus, in the character of a sorcerer, orders the attendant Amaryllis to prepare for the incantations.—*Molli*: soft, because wool.

65. *Adole*. See note on Æn. i. 704.—*Mascula*: powerful.

66. *Avertere sanos sensus*: to turn aside his sober senses, i. e. to render him mad (with love). R. 26.

67. *Carmina*: "incantations," which were in verse.—69. R. 24. 3.

70. *Ulixi*, for *Ulixei*, from *Ulixæus*, like *Achilli* from *Achilleus*. Read of Circe, Canidia, Ulysses.

71. *Frigidus anguis*. This vulgar error is thus expressed by Ovid: Carmine dissiliunt, abruptis faucibus, angues. Read of the Indian jugglers and snake charmers.

73. *Terna*. Construe, "First I place around thee (the image) three distinct pieces of list, each of three colours." R. 25. 2.

74. *Hanc*: holding his image of Daphnis.—*Deus*. See He-cate.

77. "The three sets of colours, each with a separate knot." *Ternos colores*, means the three pieces of list with three colours in each.

81. *Sic nostro Daphnis amore*: melts, and is gradually softened in favour of my passion, as the wax image melts; and is rendered hard and impenetrable against my rival, as the clay gradually hardens.

82. *Bitumine*. Its murky flame made it suitable for sacrifices to the infernal deities.

83. *In Daphnide*: ἐπὶ Δάφνιδι, in the name of; sc. that he may perish with the laurel. Read of Canidia, and see Hor. Ep. v. 81. We read of similar superstitions in modern times. See Sir Walter Scott's *Demonology and Witchcraft*.

85. *Talis amor*. Before *Daphnim* supply *teneat* from l. 89. Cf. lines 1—4.—89. *Nec sit mihi cura mederi*.

91. *Exuvias*: "clothes which he once wore," from *exuo*. Cf. *Æn.* iv. 657.

92. *Debent*: "owe me;" sc. these pledges should be a guarantee that he will not utterly forsake me.

96. *Mæris*: a famous magician. Read of Pontus, Colchis, Medea of Pontus. — *Plurima*: sc. *venena*.—98. R. 24. 3.

99. *Satas messes*: "to transfer (conjure) the harvests (crops just fit for harvest) being sown (after the owner had the labour of sowing), into another place (into his neighbour's field)."

101. *Rivoque fluenti*. Running water was requisite in expiations.—102. *Nec respexeris*. Not to look or turn the head was another requisite in the rites of the infernal deities.

106. *Ipse*: sc. without being lighted.

107. *Nescio quid est* means, *est*, there is something, *quid* what that is, *nescio*, I do not know.

108. Sc., Am I to believe it, or is it a lover's dream?

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## ECLOGUE IX.

The occasion of this eclogue is thus related:—The soldier to whom Virgil's patrimony had been assigned, did not acquiesce in his resumption of it, but attacked him, sword in hand. With difficulty the poet escaped, and proceeded to Rome in order to obtain redress. At this time, the present eclogue appears to have been penned; it is wholly dramatical. Lycidas, one of the interlocutors, overtaking Mæris, the other, on the road to Mantua, carrying kids, inquires the object of his journey. This gives him an opportunity to recount the wrong done his master Menalcas; some

of whose poetical effusions are recited by each of the interlocutors.

The situation of Menalcas, as it is represented in this eclogue, and that of Virgil himself, have these points of similarity:—First, the favour done; second, the subsequent violence; third, Varus, Virgil's friend, invoked; fourth, the divine honours applied to the memory of Julius Cæsar; fifth, the identity of the situation of the farm of Menalcas, and of that which appears to have been Virgil's—within a walk of Mantua, and close to the water. In that situation, Virgil afterwards (Geo. iii. 13. 15.) vows to erect a temple to his benefactor. The locality is described in this eclogue with circumstances so minute as to appear intended for a representation of the real landscape:—on the acclivity of a hill, from the foot of the mountain to the water, and to a shattered beech, or row of those trees.

This eclogue may be considered as wholly occasional, hastily prepared by interweaving fragments of other poems, and offered to Varus in the place of a supplication that the favour might be confirmed which had already been bestowed on the poet.

1. *Mæris*: a shepherd.

2. *Construe vivi pervenimus*, "we have reached alive that point;" *ed* implied in *quò*, i. e. lived to see the day, to which we never had any fear of coming, that the stranger possessed of my little farm should say.

6. *Quod nec benè vertat*: "and bad luck to him."—*Illi*: sc. *possessori*.

7. *Subducere*: (to draw themselves down, sc.) to slope.

8. *Jugum demittere*: "to lower their heights."—*Jam fracta*: the consequence of age—*veteres*.—10. Menalcas represents Virgil; Mæris, his steward.—12. Obs. F.

13. *Chaonias—columbas*: doves, for which Chaonia was famed. Read of Dodona and its oracle, Chaonia, Epirus.

15. *Cornix*: sc. Had I not seen an omen of the uselessness of my urging the gift of Octavian in return for my first Eclogue (*carmina*) and thus (*incidere lites*) cut short litigation (*quâcumque*, sc. *ratione*) at all costs, I should have sacrificed my own life, and that of my poetical master too.

18. *Solatia*: sc. Your poetry, the solace of all around in these hard times.—19. *Quis caneret*. Cf. vi. 62. Sc. Who would sing of the nymphs, of the beauty of the earth decked with flowers, of shady fountains, or the lines (from *Tityre* to *caveto*) which "I learnt without your knowing it," *sublegi*.

23. *Tityre*. See Theocritus, Id. iii. 3—5.

26. Mæris quotes some more of Menalcas' poetry, and says, Who, if he were gone, could sing such as these?

27. *Superet modo*: for supersit. *Æn.* v. 5. 9. **Meaning**, Can you but save Mantua from spoliation?

28. *Nimium vicina*, because its nearness to the lands of Cremona, which had been divided among some of the soldiers, caused Mantua also to be divided to satisfy the rest.

30. *Sic*: thus; sc. If you do so, I implore these blessings upon you. Cf. *Ec.* x. 4. and *Hor.* *Od.* i. 3.—*Cyrneas*: yews, for which Corsica was famed, were bad food for bees. See Varius and Cuma, poets cotemporary with Virgil. Cf. *Hor.* *Od.* i. 6.

34. Cf. *credula postero*, *Hor.*

36. *Anser*. Servius thinks that Virgil satirically alludes to a contemporary poet of the name of Anser, mentioned by Ovid and Propertius. But would this be in character with Virgil's poetry?

37. *Id quidem ago*, refers to line 32. I am doing so, sc. I am beginning, and think of the words.—40. *Obs.* C. 5.

43. *Fluctus*. The nymph is invited to leave the waves for awhile.

45. *Numeros*: "the measure."

46. Menalcas here repeats the words to which the other alluded. Thus Virgil introduces the praises of Cæsar, in order once more to conciliate his favour and recover his lands, which, though promised him, he is yet unable to save from spoliation.

47. *Dionæi*. Dione was the mother of Venus the mother of Æneas, father of Iulus, whence Virgil pretended the Julian family sprung.—*Astrum*. A comet which appeared at the time of the games celebrated by Augustus in honour of Julius Cæsar, was believed by the ignorant to be the soul of Cæsar in heaven. In conformity with this opinion, Virgil represents him among the rural deities. Cf. *G.* i. 26. This star is seen on ancient gems and coins.—*Processit*: sc. orta est. Cf. *invito processit Vesper Olympo.* *Ec.* vi. 86.

48. *Gauderent*: were (expected) to luxuriate. *R.* 29

49. *Duceret—colorem*: was to derive its bloom, i. e. ripen.

50. *Nepotes*: meaning, Your land shall descend to your posterity, and not be despoiled by rapacious soldiers.

51. *Fert* for *aufert*: time takes away all things,—*animum*, the mind, sc. the memory; for here Mæris stops, not being able to remember any more lines.—60. C. 5.



52. *Condere soles* : sc. videt diem condi ; cf. *condit quisque diem*, Hor. ; also *condere lustrum*.

53. *Oblita* : here used passively. R. 8.

54. *Lupi* : "the wolves have seen Mæris before he saw them." The effect of this was superstitiously believed to be loss of voice. Hence the proverb *lupus in fabulâ*, when one whose name is mentioned suddenly enters and interrupts the conversation. Theoc. xiv. 22.

56. *Causando in longum ducis* : "by your excuses you draw on to a tedious extent ;" sc. *tantalise* me, as I long to hear you sing.

57. *Tibi*, "for you ;" sc. for your convenience ; to leave you without excuse.

59. *Hinc aded media est nobis via* ; from this place, moreover, it is half way.

60. *Bianor* : founded Mantua, Æn. x. 199. Obs. C. 5.

62. *Urbem* : Mantua.

65. *Usque* : continually ; *cantantes usque*, singing as we go. —*Fasce*, meaning the kids mentioned in line 62. Obs. D.

## ECLOGUE X.

The subject of this Eclogue is Cornelius Gallus (Ecl. vi. 64.), who was deserted by a favourite to whom he had addressed verses, under the name of Lycoris. After forsaking Gallus, she had accompanied to the Rhine another, probably an officer in the army which Agrippa had led across that river. For this Gallus is so inconsolable, that Apollo and the silvan deities are represented as in vain attempting to console him.

1. *Extremum*. Virgil intended this as his last Eclogue. —*Arethusa*, a nymph of Sicily, and therefore presumed the patroness of Theocritus and other Bucolic poets. Read of Alpheus, Arethusa, Ortygia, Theocritus.

3. *Gallus*, a poet ; *Lycoris*, the mistress he had lost. —4. *Sic*. Cf. ix. 30. *Sicanos* ; *Sicani* are mentioned by Homer as a people in the west of Sicily. Read of Trinacria, Drepanum.

5. *Doris* : daughter of Oceanus. *Doris amara* implies the salt sea. Obs. C. 3.—7. *Simæ*. Obs. D.

9. Meaning, What were you about that you did not assist him ?

10. See Naiads, Dryades, Oreades.—*Indigno* ; of which Lycoris was unworthy. R. 34.

11. See Pindus, Parnassus, Helicon.—*Ulla moram fectre*; did not prevent you; sc. because these haunts of the Muses would have wept for their poet like *lauri* and *myrica*.

12. See Mænalus, Lycæus, Aganippe. The scene is in Arcadia.—14. *Pinifer*. Obs. A.

17. *Pecoris*. You need not be ashamed of the character of a shepherd. See Adonis.

20. *Menalcas*—*subulcus*. *Hibernâ*, "of the winter;" sc. food of.—22. *Tua cura*, "your regard;" sc. the object of.

23. *Horrida castra*: "the camp bristling with arms;" implying, "war and arms."—24. Read of Sylvanus and Pan. Obs. A.

31. *Tamen*, yet; sc. though tears will not assuage my feelings. Obs. F.—32. *Cantare*: R. 22.

42. *Lycori*. "O Lycoris!" meaning, were I in Arcadia, I could secure you among such delights as these.—*Nunc*; but as it is, now, I am obliged to follow the camp, and have thus given you that temptation to which no mistress would have been exposed in simple, rural life.—43. Cf. *Æn.* iv. 32.

46. *Nec*: "would that I could but (*tantum*, only) disbelieve it." See *Alpes*, *Rhenus*, *Rhodanus*.—*Tu procul*; having run away with an officer in Agrippa's army on the Rhine. *Gallus* was himself in the army of Octavian.

50. *Chalcidico*: "which I have composed in Chalcidian verse;" meaning, the translation I wrote of a poem by Euphorion of Chalcis, in Eubœa, concerning the Gryneian oracle. See *Ecl.* iv. 72.—*Pastoris Siculi*. Read of Theocritus.

55. *Mixtis*: sc. surrounded by. Exam. *misceo*.

57. Read of Parthenius.

58. *Mihi videor*: I can fancy that I am.—59. *Partho*; sc. for which the Parthians were famed. So we say, "with the strength of a Hercules." Such epithets as these, which contain no direct information, but only enrich the narrative with appropriate allusions, are called ornamental epithets. Obs. B.—*Cydonia spicula*. Read of Crete: cf. *Gnossia spicula*. *Æn.* v. 306. The general meaning of the passage is, "I will enter into the full spirit of the chase, to dissipate my care; for it renders me reckless of danger."

60. *Tanquam*: as if. Here he seems to cool, and see the vanity of his desperate resolution.—*Deus ille*; sc. the god of love.—62. *Hamadryades*. See Dryades, Hamadryades, Oreades.

63. *Concedite* : depart ; sc. farewell : you please me no more.—*Hebrum*. See Hebrus, Hæmus, Sithone. Which of these was the scene of Orpheus' death ?

68. *Sub sidere Cancræ* : under the sign of (within the tropic of) Cancer.

72. *Maxima Gallo* : greatest to (in the estimation of) Gallus.

74. *Se subicit* : shoots up.

77. *Hesperus venit* : sc. in conspectum. Obs. D.

## NOTES ON THE GEORGICS.

GEORGICON, i. e. γεωργικὸν, from γῆα and ἔργον. Virgil wrote in imitation of Hesiod's "Weeks and Days." See G. ii. 176. Read of Hesiod and Life of Virgil. Read also Georgic in the Cl. Dict. and Cyclopædia.

### GEORGIC I.

1. *Lætus* : joyous ; sc. to behold, or diffusing joy. Read a similar idea in Psalm lxx. 14. Virgil copies Hesiod's εὐφρονα καρπὸν. Lucretius also speaks of "pratorum viva voluptas." "Corn looking cheerful," and "smiling plenty," are English phrases. See also R. 34.

2. *Mæcenas*. Read of Mæcenas. Cl. Dict.

3. *Habendo*. "Keeping ;" a usual word for *alendo* as applied to cattle.

7. Read of Liber, Bacchus, Ceres.

8. *Chaoniam* : a name of Epirus, from its ancient inhabitants the Chaones. Read of Dodona, Achelous. Obs. B. cf. 149.

8. *Glandem* : acorns are mentioned also by Horace as the food of man in what is termed a state of nature.

9. *Acheloia* : Acheloian. Achelous is used for water (as Ceres for corn, Bacchus for wine, Mars for war), because believed to have been the first river which burst out of the earth. Eustathius says, all high mountains were called Ida ;

all water Achelous. Macrobius says nearly the same. Read of Eustathius and Macrobius ; and see Obs. B. & C. 3.

11. *Fauni*. Read of Fauni, Dryades, Oreades.

14. Read of Neptune, Pan ; also of Aristæus (*cultu nemorum*) and of Cœa in the Archipelago, whither he retired after the death of Actæon. Read of Arcadia, and point out Lycæus, Mænalus, and Tegea.

18. *Oleæque Minerva inventrix*. Read of Minerva ; Athens, whence its name, and how the olive tree is connected with the history of both.

19. *Puer*. Osiris is intended, or Triptolemus, of whom read.

20. *Sylvane*. Silvanus is god of the woods. On ancient coins and marbles he is represented *ab radice ferens cupressum*. Obs. A.

23. *Cælo* : R. 24. 3.

25. *Cæsar*. After an invocation of the deities, Virgil compliments Augustus after the strange manner of adulation which marked those heathen days, and gives him his choice whether he will be a god of earth, sea, or heaven. Read of Apotheosis.

The life of Augustus should be attentively read by every student of Latin authors. Any classical or biographical dictionary, or Roman history, will give a general view. The more advanced scholar should endeavour to attain a full and accurate knowledge of Roman history, especially the parts which bear on the age of Virgil and Cicero.

28. *Maternâ — myrto*. Thy mother's myrtle ; sc. of Venus, mother of Æneas, the pretended ancestor of the Romans. This epithet obviously implies a compliment to Augustus.

30. *Thule* : Shetland. Tacitus says, it was in sight of the Roman fleet when Agricola sailed round Britain, and conquered the Orkney Isles. See Tac. Agricola. Thule was thought by the ancients to be the farthest part of the earth towards the north, and inaccessible.

31. *Tethys*. Read of Thetis, mother of the Nymphs.

32. *Tardis mensibus* : "the slowly moving months ;" meaning the summer months ; for Leo, Virgo (Erigone), Libra, Scorpio, says Dr. Halley, are of slower ascension than the other eight signs of the zodiac. Or see R. 34.

The Egyptians reckoned twelve signs of the zodiac, the Chaldeans eleven. Libra was a sign not universally recognised, and the Chaldeans filled up its place by the *Chelæ*, or claws of the scorpion. Virgil (though elsewhere he shows he knew of Libra) places Augustus in the room of Libra. By

*brachia contrahit ardens scorpius*, Virgil would imply that the space is left expressly for him; and by *justâ plus parte*, that the very heavens are ready to receive him.

39. *Miretur*: meaning, Although the Greek poets have said so much in praise of the Elysian fields.

40. *Proserpina*. Read of Proserpine.

42. *Ingrederere*: "enter" (upon thy office as protecting deity); meaning, begin to reign.—45, 46. Obs. D.

44. *Putris*: "crumbling;" sc. *resolvit Zephyro*, "is unbound by the Zephyr.—45. *Depresso*: "with the share pressed down;" sc. with ploughing deeply. Obs. F. 7.

47. *Seges*: "corn land."

48. *Bis quæ solem*: which has felt the summer's heat and winter's cold twice; sc. which has lain fallow two years instead of one, and been ploughed four times. For Virgil was speaking of ploughing, and lying fallow; line 448. This is Pliny's explanation. Read of Pliny.—50. *Æquor*: Obs. C. 4.

51. *Morem cæli*: "the temperature of the climate."

52. *Patrios cultusque habitusque locorum*: "the peculiar cultivation and nature of the country."

54. *Veniunt* for *proveniunt*: R. 11.—55. C. 1. and cf. 128.

56. *Tmolus*: a mountain of Lydia, famous for saffron.

57. *India*. Read (in a cyclopædia) of ancient India, and by what route the Romans were supplied with its produce. Robertson's "Ancient India" is a good book for the advanced classical scholar. Obs. F.

57. *Sabæi*: a people of Arabia Felix. Cf. Georgic i. 416.

58. *Chalybes*: a people of Asia Minor.

58. *Nudi*: "naked," while working at their forges. So *nudus membra Pyracmon*. *Æn.* viii. 425.—*Virosa*: "powerful;" from *virus*, which need not mean deadly poison any more than *ponto mihi lecta venena*. *Ecl.* viii. 96.—*Pontus*: cf. *Ecl.* viii. 96.

59. *Epiros equarum*: cf. G. iii. 121. "*Et patriam Epirum referat*." Read of Elis, the Olympic games, and Epirus. Epirus is supposed to be a Phœnician word, implying the country of bulls and horses: more probably, *ἡκεῖνος*, "the continent."

60. *Continud*: "from the first."

62. Read of Deucalion and Pyrrha, the subject of one of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. Reflect on this tradition of the Deluge.—66. *Coquet*: "bake."

67. *Sub ipsum Arcturum*: "even at the rising of Arcturus,"—early in September.

68. *Suspendere sulco*: sc. *suspendere aratrum è iugo ut sulcus tenuis* (shallow) *efficiatur*. Cf. *aratra iugo referunt suspensa iuveni*. Ec. ii. 66.

69, 70. *Illic*, in the former case, if the soil is rich; *hic*, in the latter case, if barren.

71. *Tonsas novales*, "newly broken-up field." *Tonsas*, some construe "lately grazed on;" others "reaped." *Novales*, Pliny says, means land "renewed" after lying one year fallow; i. e. land sown alternate years. Varro says it means land sown before renewed by a second ploughing.

72. *Situ*: "by rest;" "lying still."

73. *Mutato sidere*: sc. "in another season."

74. *Quassante* (se), "shattered;" *quasso* (whence, *quash*) alludes to the custom of breaking the pods to collect the beans.—*Legumen*, pulse; à *legendo*, because gathered, not reaped. Pliny.—74. *Tenuis fœtus*, "the small seeds; *vicæ*, vetches.—76. *Silvam sonantem*: "the rustling haulms." Obs. D.

78. *Lethæo*: Obs. B.

81. *Effætos*: "exhausted."

82. *Requiescunt*: "rest:" sc. recover themselves as if they had rested, or lain fallow.

83. *Nec nulla*: "there is no want of gratitude:" (sc. return, or compensation) in a field uncultivated (because it will bear the better for the rest). Cf. lines 47—49.

86. *Pabula*: "nourishment." *Omne vitium*:—"every baneful quality."

88. *Excoquitur*: is made to evaporate.

89. *Spiramenta*: "pores."

93. *Penetrabile*; "piercing."—*Adurat*: "dry up." This word, meaning to scorch, is said of cold as well as heat. Aristotle also applies the term *καλεῖν* and *σέπυαλεῖν*, to the effect of cold. Very cold metal in the frozen regions produces a similar effect to hot.—*Boreæ*: Obs. C. 3.

96. *Flava Ceres*: so Homer, *ξανθή Δημήτηρ*; Ceres represented as yellow, like the corn.—*Et qui*: supply *juvat arva*; "and he improves the land who" practises cross ploughing; that is, first up and down, and then from one side of the field to the other.—*Terga*; "the ridges."—99. *Exercet*; "works" the land. *Imperat*: C. 1. or cf. 154.

100. "*Paterna rura bobus exercet suis*." Hor. "Pray for moist summers and fine winters." Pliny says, this advice is bad; but Macrobius proves Virgil followed an old saying: *Hyberno pulvere, verno luto*.

102. Read of Mysia and Gargarus, famed for corn. Obs. F. S.  
 104. *Cominus insequitur*: "follows up closely."—*Cominus*, hand to hand, a metaphor from combats. Obs. C. 1.  
 105. *Ruit for eruit*. R. 11.  
 110. *Scatebris temperat*: "refreshes with its bubbling streams."—115. *Incertis*: "months of uncertain weather;" sc. spring and autumn in Italy.—115. *Abundans*: observe its derivation from *unda*.—120. Read of Strymon, and its course in respect of Macedon, Thrace.—*Intuba*: succory. Obs. F.  
 124. *Pater ipse colendi*. Cf. Genesis, c. ii.  
 127. *In medium quærebant*, means *In medio jacebant beneficia naturæ promiscuè utenda*. Seneca.—128. Cf. 55.  
 129. *Malum virus*: "poison." *Virus* alone, like *φάρμακον*, would mean a drug, good or bad.—*Addidit*. Cf. 150.  
 131. *Decussit*: "shook from the leaves the honey," with which they had before been blessed. Cf. Ecl. iv. 30.  
 131. *Removit*: withdrew; sc. concealed in veins of flint; *κρύψε δὲ πύρ*, Hesiod. Read of Prometheus.—136. Cf. G. ii. 451.  
 138. The Pleiades were seven stars in the neck of Taurus, called also Atlantides. Read of Atlas. The Hyades, from *ὥ* to rain, were seven stars in the head of Taurus. Read of Callisto, and how she was changed into Arctos.  
 142. *Alta*, supply *loca*. *Lina*, may mean either lines with hooks, or the cords of the drag net.  
 143. *Rigor ferri*: the rigidity of iron; sc. the tempering of steel.—*Lamina*: "the blade of the grating saw." C. 4.  
 146. *Improbis*: "obstinate, persevering, undaunted."  
 147. *Vertere* for *evertere*. R. 11.  
 148. *Arbutus* and *arbutum* are both used by Virgil for the arbut tree: *arbuta* means the fruit.  
 149. *Dodona*. See note on line 8.—150. Cf. 128.  
 151. *Mala robigo*: "noxious blight."—*Esset*: from *edo*.  
 151. *Horret*: exam. *horreo* and *horridus*. Obs. D.  
 152. *Carduus*: thistle.—*Segnis*: "lazy;" sc. a sign of laziness.—152. *Aspera silva*: a prickly crop.—153. *Lappæ*: "burs," or cleavers; a general word for such prickles as adhere to the clothes.—*Tribuli* (from *τρίβολος*, of three spikes). Caltrop. Compare the third chapter of Genesis. *Thorns and thistles* which the earth was caused to bear, is in the Septuagint (read of Septuagint), *ἀκάνθας καὶ τριβόλους*.  
 154. *Steriles avenæ*: "wild oats." Cf. 99.—159. Obs. D.  
 163. *Eleusina matris*. Read of Celeus and of Eleusis, and her mysteries. In the feasts of Ceres her statue was carried at Rome in a waggon.—164. *Tribula*: "threshing implements,"

from *τρίβω*, I rub. The kind in use was a plank set with stones, which was drawn over the corn.—*Trahea* : “sledges,” a carriage without wheels, used like the *tribulum*.

165. *Celeus* : Celeus was the father of Triptolemus, whom Ceres instructed in husbandry. Obs. B.

166. *Mystica vannus* : the fan, or winnowing machine, is called “mystic,” because used in the mysteries of Bacchus.

168. *Gloria ruris* : sc. *si ex re agresti laudem consequi cupis*.—*Divini*, like *δῖος θεῖος*, *præclarus*.

The following description of a plough is generally allowed to be hard to reconcile with our own conceptions. The curious will find notes and woodcuts in Martin’s Virgil, Adam’s Antiquities, and Smith’s Dictionary of Antiquities. Virgil had in view Hesiod’s plough, Erg. 45. 629.

170. *Burim* : “a plough tail.”—*Huic à stirpe* : to the end of this.—*Aures* : ears, a technical term for two earthboards, one on each side.—*Temo*, supply *aptatur* : “a pole,” to which the oxen were yoked.—*Protentus* : extended forward (that is, clear of the rest of the plough).

172. *Dentalia* : “share beams;” that is, beams to which is fixed the share, or blade; technically, *dens*, the *tooth*.—*Duplici dorso* : “a double back.” Those who construe a wide back, should explain why Virgil did not write *lato*. Make the plough to fit the words, not the words to fit the plough.

173. *Tilia* : a lime tree.—174. *Stiva* : “the plough staff.”—*Currus imos* : “the bottom of the machine;” the plough might have had wheels.

177. *Tenuēs curas* : things of minor interest.

180. *Pulvere victa* : “overpowered by dust;” that is, by heat or drought causing dust.

181. *Pestes* : “vermin.”—182. Obs. C. 1.—186. Obs. B.

189. *Fætus* : “fruit.”—191. Exam. *exubero*.

193. *Medicare* : “cure,” in the sense of prepare.

195. *Fætus* : “produce.”

196. *Properata* : “quickened.”—199. *Sic* : supply *vidi*.

201. *Adverso flumine* : “with the stream against him.” Construe *non aliter quàm* (is *sublapsus refertur*) *qui subigit*, &c.

203. *Prono rapit alveus amni*. This means, in prose, *amnis rapit prono alveo* : “the stream hurries him down the channel.” R. 34.

204. *Arcturi* : Arcturus, from *ἄρκτος*, a bear; and *οὐρά*, a tail : a star near the tail of *Ursa major*. Its rising was said to be attended with stormy weather in Italy.



205. *Hædorum* : *Hædi* : two stars on the arm of Auriga : also stormy.—*Anguis*. See note on l. 244.

206. Supply *iis* before *quibus*.

207 *Fauces Abydi* imply the Hellespont, which Catullus praised for its oysters.—*Pontus*, the Euxine, a very stormy sea. Obs. F.

208. *Libra* : meaning, at the time of the autumnal equinox.

Read of equinox, zodiac, ecliptic, constellation, ancient navigation, its extent ; also comet and eclipse. There are so many simple and popular explanations of the elements of astronomy, besides the cyclopædias, that to be utterly ignorant of these subjects is wholly inexcusable.

211. *Sub extremum imbrem* : (just after) the last shower.—*Intractabilis* : sc. *quâ res rusticæ tractari nequeunt*.

212. *Segetem* : "crop."—*Cereale* : because consecrated to Ceres ; or because invented by Ceres ; or because used like corn. Pliny says, seeds of white poppy were eaten by the ancients.

214. *Pendent* : sc. before the rain comes down.

215. *Medica* : "Median herb ;" sc. lucern imported into Greece by Darius from Media, says Pliny.

216. *Annua cura* : "an annual care ;" said of millet in contradistinction to lucern, which lasts in England from eight to ten years ; and Pliny says, thirty.

217. *Aperit* : meaning, when the sun enters Taurus (whence *auratus*, gilded by its beams), in April, so called *ab aperiendo* ; whence Virgil, *aperire annum*.—*Averso cedens Canis* : "the dog yielding to the backward sign," sc. to Taurus, which rises backwards.

219. *Farra* : "spelt." *Far*, sometimes, as in line 73., put for corn in general, was a kind of corn like wheat, but with grain which adhered more strongly to the chaff. *Far* was the corn of the ancient Romans, and used in sacrifices and ceremonies.

221. Read of Atlas and his seven daughters.—*Eoæ Atlantes* ; "let the Pleiades set in the morning," not "east."

222. *Gnossia stella* : meaning the stars (one was eminently bright) of the Cretan (Ariadne's) crown. Read of Minos and Ariadne, Cl. Dict.—*Decedat* : "departs ;" sc. from the sun's everlasting light, and thus become visible ; in one word, *emerge*. See Martin's note.

225. *Maia* : Maia, one of the Pleiades.

227. *Faselum* : "common kidney beans." M.

228. *Pelusiaca* : "such as Pelusium (in Egypt) bears." "Ornamental," epithet. Obs. B.

229. *Bootes* : a northern constellation near the tail of *Ursa Major*.

232. The student will know where to read of the zodiac, the zones, the poles, the tropics, and antipodes ; if not, no explanations can be intelligible to him.

237. *Dux* ; sc. the temperate zone.

238. *Per ambas* : "between both."—*Via* : sc. the zodiac.

239. *Obliquus ordo signorum* : the oblique course of the constellations ; sc. the ecliptic.—*Qua* : R. 29.

Inquire how far the ancients had advanced in geography and astronomy ? — *Scythiam* : Scythia, the northern part of the world known to the ancients ; the same as Muscovy and Muscovite Tartary. *Lybia* is an ancient name for Africa generally, the southern part of which reaches to the tropic of Capricorn.

243. Read of *Styx* and *Manes*. Cl. Dict. *Manes* is a word on which the mature scholar should seek accurate information.

244. *Hic* : sc. at the north pole. — *Anguis* : "This description of the Dragon winding like a river at the north pole, between the two Bears, is no less just than beautiful," says Martin. See the engraving in Martin's *Georgics*.

246. *Metuentes tingi* : "fearing to be dipped ;" implying that they never set : an imitation of Homer, *Il.* x. 489.

247. *Illic* : sc. at the south pole. — *Intempesta nox* : "the dead of night." This alludes to the doctrine of Epicurus, that it was possible the sun might revive and perish every day.—*Aut redit à nobis Aurora* ; "or else Aurora returns from us to them," having (as *redit* implies) first come from them to us. This alludes to another doctrine which Epicurus thought *probable*, that the sun goes to light another hemisphere. This is one of the passages in which Virgil imitates Lucretius. Read of Lucretius.—248. Cf. Hom. *Od.* xi. 19.

250, 251. These lines mean when day is dawning with us, evening closing in with our antipodes. After *primus* supply *Sol*.—*Accendit lumina* : "lights up the late fires." As the other stars appear just *after* *Hesperus*, the poet represents them as being produced by (*post ergo propter*) and lit up by it.—*Huic* : sc. from the motion of the sun through the zodiac.—*Dubio cælo* : though the sky be (leaves us) doubtful. *Infidum* : "treacherous."—255. Exam. *deducere* and *subducere* in Riddle's or other I'ctionaries ; also, *armatus* and *arma*, said of a ship.—256. *Tempestivam* : adj. for adverb. R. 2.

259. *Frigidus imber* : sc. *hyemalis imber*, seu *hyems*. Cf.

*brumæ intractabilis imbrem.* Distinguish *properare* and *maturare*. On *impellere*, *deducere*, *evertere*, see Obs. D.

261. *Procutit*: the "tense" of custom. R. 12.

262. *Lintres*: "troughs."—263. Observe the *zeugma* in *impressit*. Did the Romans print? Did they stamp one or more words (emperor's name) at a time? Did the Chinese print as early as Virgil's day? You may follow out this subject by means of any cyclopædia.—265. *Amerina*: Ameria was a city of Italy, which, as Columella says, gave its name to a species of willow in which it abounded. Obs. B.

266. Exam. *facilis* and *difficilis*.—*Rubea*, adj. "bramble" twigs. Some say from Rubi, a city of Apulia.

267. Cf. *Æn.* i. 179., and note thereon about parching corn before grinding it. Read of ancient mills and mortars.

268. *Festis*. Read of the festivals or holidays among the Romans; how they lived without a sabbath; whether their holidays were numerous and strictly kept.

269. *Deducere*: "to draw off," line 114.; "to let in," would be "*inducere*," line 106. Columella says it was lawful, *fossas tergere et purgare*; that is, to open the drains.

275. *Incusum*: "indented;" implying, probably, a mortar used by the poorer classes for a mill.

277. Hesiod gives the same reason. Read of Eumenides and Oreas (Cl. Dict.); also of Cæus, Iapetus, and Typhæus, Pelion, Ossa, and Olympus. This allusion to the wars of the Giants is from Homer. Obs. F.—281. *Pelio*: R. 18. 2.

284. *Septima post decimam*: "the seventeenth," "the seventh (is lucky in the next degree to sc.) after the tenth," is a less probable interpretation.—*Premsi boves*: oxen used to run at large till the time for breaking them in.

285. *Licia telæ addere*: "to join the list to the web" (in order to connect it with the beam), implying, to begin weaving.

286. *Melior*: because moonlight.

287. *Se dedere*: "succeed."—*Dare se alicui*, is said of a man who yields, or accommodates himself to another's will. On this tense, see R. 18.

292. *Inspicat*: pointed sticks were used for torches.

295. *Musti*: "must;" new wine before fermentation.—*Decoquit humorem*: "boils down the liquor," as usual, till a third or fourth part had evaporated. Sweet (*dulcis*): must was the best to mix with wine to make it keep. Obs. C. 3.

299. *Nudus*: sc. in the warm seasons. Obs. F. 7.

306. *Lauri*: "bay." Laurel was not known in Europe

till the sixteenth century. See Martin's note.—*Cruenta*; because myrtle berry has vinous juice.—309. Read of Majorca and Minorca; called Balearides, from *βάλλω*, to throw or use the sling.

314. Exam. *inhorrere, horridus*. Obs. D.

318. The same as in prose would be *omnes ventos praeliantes concurrere*.—320. *Ita*: "and then:" some construe it "so," as introducing a simile; as if the winds whirled aloft the heavy corn, as easily as an ordinary whirlwind light empty straw.—*Ex alto*: sc. *cælo*; the interpretation is obvious, and well accords with *ruit æther*: sc. "*nubes collectæ*" *descendunt*.—322. *Cælo*: R. 24. 3.

323. *Fædam*. See note on 470. Exam. *fædus*, Riddle's Dict.

330. *Fugère*. Perfect, denoting instantaneous effect. R. 12.

332. Athos in Macedonia, Rhodope in Thrace, Ceraunia in Epirus. Obs. F. and C. 5.

333. *Ingeminant*: supply *se*. R. 8.

335. *Menses cæli*: the months (respectively of each sign) of heaven; that is, the twelve signs of the zodiac, through each of which the sun is about a month in passing. *Menses et sidera*; sc. *sidera menses indicantes*.

336. *Frigida*. Saturn is so termed by Pliny. It is farther from the sun than any other planet.

337. *Erret*: a word properly applied to a planet, which is derived from *πλανῶ*, *erro*.—*Cyllenius*. Read of Mercury and Cyllene in Arcadia.—339. *Operatus*: cf. *pétas* and *faciam* for *sacraficiam*. Ecl. iii. 77. Read of Ambarvalia: a rite so called, *quod victima ambiret arva*. Adam's R. Ant.—340. Exam. *casum*: "close," "full" of the year.—345. *Circumeat*; sc. *ambiat*; the root of *Ambarvalia*.—353. Obs. C. 5.

356. *Continuo*. Eleven signs of wind are now given:—I. The agitation of the sea. II. Noise from the mountains. III. On the sea-shore. IV. In the woods. V. The flight of sea-birds. VI. Their playing on the shore. VII. Flight of herons. VIII. Fall of luminous bodies. IX. Nocturnal streams of light. X. Straws rising and floating in the air. XI. Play of floating feathers. D. The poet closely follows Aratus; and is imitated by Thomson, Winter, 113.

360. *Temperat sibi*: "forbears;" as in Cicero. "*Nequeo temperare mihi quin*." For the construction, before *à curvis* supply such a phrase as *ut se contineat*, implied in *temperat*. Cf. *Æn.* ii. 8.—361. *Celeres* for *celeriter*: cormorants are not *celeres*.—*Revolant*: "fly back;" sc. to land.—*Fulicæ*:

"coots."—*Ardea*: "the heron."—373. *Legit for colligit*: "furls." R. 11.

370. *Boreæ—fulminat*. Next are given twelve prognostics of rain:—I. Thunder from the north. II. The clash of east and west winds. III. Flight of cranes into the valleys. IV. Heifers snuffing the wind. V. The circling flight of swallows round the water. VI. Croaking of frogs. VII. Ants busied with their eggs. VIII. The rainbow. IX. Homeward flight of rooks. X. Diving of sea-birds and swans. XI. A solitary bird pacing the sand. XII. Fungous excrescences on the wick of lamps.

373. *Exam. imprudens, prudens*: sc. *providens*.

374. Compare the idea in 363. and 364. with that in 374. and 375. At the approach of rain, the heron rises from the marshes into the air; the cranes descend from the air to the valleys.

378. *Veterem*: "everlasting."—379. *Exam. penetralibus*: from *penus*; alluding to the little stores and economy of the ant. Obs. C. 1.

380. *Et bibit ingens arcus*. There was a vulgar opinion that the rainbow drew up water with its horns. Thus, in the "*Curculio*" of Plautus, when Lena, a drunken crooked old woman, is taking a large draught of wine, Palinurus says, "See how the bow drinks; we shall certainly have rain to-day."

383. *Asia* for *Asiana*: R. 3. The river Cayster flows through Lydia and Phrygia.

384. *Rimantur*: "dig," root, search; "rummage" the more nearly expresses the habit here alluded to, of digging the beak into the ground, and then working it from side to side to draw it; thus making a chink, *rima*, whence *rimor*.

386. *Incassum*: adverb for adjective; sc. *inexpleto*, "insatiably." This word expresses the singular delight which sea-birds are seen to take in dressing their feathers, then rushing into the water, and alternately dressing and dipping again and again.

392. *Putres fungos*: "mouldering excrescences."—*Concrescere*: gather around the wick.—393. *Ex imbri*: "after rain."—*Aperta serena*: "fair open weather." *Exam. noscere, cognoscere*.—*Acies*: the lustre; *obtusa*: "dim."

394. *Signis*. Nine prognostics of approaching fair weather are now enumerated:—I. Brightness of the stars. II. Of the rising moon. III. Unclouded sky. IV. Kingfishers not expanding their wings to the sun. V. Swine no longer carry-

ing about wisps of straw in their mouths. VI. Tendency of the clouds downward. VII. Owls' hooting at sunset. VIII. Falcon pursuing the lark. IX. The social, contented note of the rooks.

396. *Nec—obnoxia* : "nor as if she were indebted;" sc. with such brightness you would think it was her own. Cf. Lucretius, v. 575. Exam. *obnoxius*.

397. "Thin fleeces of wool;" sc. fleecy clouds.

399. Read of Thetis and Halcyon. — *Halcyon* : "king-fisher;" cf. Nisus and Scylla, implying hawk and lark. Obs. C. 3. — 401. *Ima* : supply *loca*. R. 24. 1.

402. *Culmine* : see note on Ecl. i. 83.

403. *Necquicquam* : in vain ; because fair weather will return in spite of her hooting ; usually of ill omen. Pliny says, the hooting of the owl in rainy is a sign of fine weather, and the contrary. For other explanations see Martin's note. Read of Nisus and Scylla, Cl. Dict., and Ovid's *Metam.* viii.

405. *Dat pœnas* : exam. *pœna* : dare, *poscere*, *pœnas*. — 407. Exam. *atrox*, *ferox*. — 410. *Presso* : with contracted throat, and therefore (*liquidus*) with a clearer and more shrill sound.

416. *Fato prudentia major* : "a prescience greater" (than other creatures). *Rerum fato* : "of things in fate;" sc. of the course of nature.

418. *Jupiter* : meaning, the air. Obs. C. 3. — 419. *Relaxat* : "rarifies."

420. *Species animorum* : "the nature of their feelings," as explained in *nunc alios, alios*.

427. *Ignes*. Prognostics are next drawn from the celestial bodies :—I. From the moon : 1. darkened when new, she betokens rain : 2. if red, wind : 3. serene in the fourth night, she promises fair weather for that month.—*Pallida Luna* pluit, *rubicunda* flat, *alba* serenat. II. From the sun : if in rising, spotted ; or, 2. showing only the centre of his orb, rain is portended : 3. hail, if his rays are parted : 4. if the dawn is pale : 5. in setting, if of a bluish colour, rain : 6. if red, wind : 7. if spotted, rain and wind : 8. if bright at rising and setting, clear weather, with a northerly wind.

428. *Comprenderit cornu* : "enclosed between her horns." — 437. Read of Glaucus, Panopea, Ino, and Melicerta. — 447. Read of Tithonus and Aurora.

450. Observe *e* in *emense*. — 456. Exam. *fervere*, as to conjugation, and compare with *fulgere* and *stridere*.

458. *Condetque relatum* : cf. *condere diem*. Ecl. ix. 52. Construe, "when he brings on the day and when he carries it back again;" (*relatum*) literally, "the day which has been

*brought on :*" but the Latin idiom is to repeat the same term (*relatum* and *referet*) when the English idiom requires that we should avoid it by such a word as *again*. Also, Obs. C. 7.

462. *Cogitet* : "is brooding;" Obs. C. — 465. *Fraudem* : "treason."

466. The student must now read of Julius Cæsar and the civil wars of Rome. Also Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar, and inquire what accounts that poet is supposed to have followed. Compare also Macbeth, act ii. sc. 3.

It has recently been ascertained by astronomical calculation, that an eclipse of the sun did take place in the year of Cæsar's death. Galbraith's Virgil. For more on this subject, see Martin's note. Read of eclipses and their causes, in a cyclopædia.

470. *Obscænæ* : fem. Rule : "Solent poetæ in nominibus epicænis plerumque femininum genus usurpare." Heyne.—*Obscænus* : generally, *ominosus* : literally, *cæno oblitus* : "foul;" a word which implies something unnatural, and of ill-omen, as well as filthy : so also does *foedus*.

472. Read of Ætna, Vesuvius, volcano, and the causes of eruptions. Cyclopædia.

478. *Obscurum* : in prose *obscuritatem*. R. 4.

482. *Fluviorum* : read it as *fluviorum*.—*Rex Eridanus*. Read of Eridanus, and whether it had so many tributaries as to deserve this epithet.

485. *Cruor* : Ovid also speaks of it raining blood ; "Sæpe inter nimbos guttæ cecidere cruentæ." Exam. *cruor, sanguis*.

488. *Cometæ*. Virgil is believed to mean some fiery meteors which appeared about this time. The famous comet which appeared for seven days after Cæsar's death was esteemed a good omen, and believed by the vulgar to be Cæsar's soul converted into a blazing star by Venus! For more see Martin's note. Read of comets and meteors in a cyclopædia.

490. *Iterum videre Philippi* : the second engagement was at Philippi ; the first at Pharsalia.

492. *Bis Emathiam* : Emathia, the ancient name of Macedonia. Macedonia, in Virgil's day, comprehended Pharsalia as well as Philippi, though Emathia, properly so called, would include neither, and Macedonia proper only one of the two, Philippi.

497. *Grandia*. Virgil, like Homer, adopted the opinion of the ancients, that mankind had degenerated in size and strength. But mummies are not large : ancient armour and

coffins also show that there is little reason to believe any tendency in the human stature to decrease. See Obs. D.

498. Read of *Dii Patrii* and *Dî Indigetes*, *Penates*, *Vesta*. Smith's Dictionary of Roman and Greek Antiquities; also Martin's note and Heyne's. "*Vesta nomen ab ætria*," says Cicero, "*vis ejus ad aras et focos pertinet*."

499. *Romana palatia*. Romulus laid the foundation of Rome on the Palatine, and there kept his court: hence *palatium*, a royal seat or palace; whence the word *palace*.

409. *Tuscum*. The Tiber rises in Etruria.

500. *Juvenem*: sc. Augustus, who was about twenty-seven years of age when Virgil began his Georgics, which occupied him seven years.

502. Read of Laomedon, king of Troy, whence Æneas and his pretended descendants the Romans.

508. So the prophet Joel, iii. 16. "Beat your plough-shares into swords, and your pruning-hooks into spears." Obs. C. 6.

511. *Euphrates* denotes the eastern part of the empire, from which Antony was then drawing his forces; *Germania* the western, from which Augustus's army was being supplied.

513. *Addunt (sese) in spatia*: they join in the race; cf. *addit se sociam*, Ec. vi.; and *addunt se socios*, Æn. ix. 149. *Spatium*: "the space" round which they raced; whence, technically, "the course:" others say, *addere se in spatia* means "to start in the race," because *dare se in fugam* means "to take to flight." Cf. Æn. v. 325.

## GEORGIC II.

1. *Hactenus*. This line recapitulates the contents of Georgic I.

2. *Nunc*. This line gives the subject of Georgic II.

4. *Lencus*: from *ληνός*, a wine-press. Read of Bacchus.

5. *Tibi* for *per te*: R. 18. — 7. *Musto*; see note on G. i. 1.

8. *Tinge*. Alluding to the custom of treading out the juice of the grape.—*Cothurnis*: Bacchus is frequently represented with buskins. See Adam's R. Ant.

13. Exam. *cāno* and *cāno*, also *pōpulus* and *pōpulus*.

14. *Posito*: "fallen."

16. *Esculus*: "the esculus," a kind of oak, not the beech (for Pliny says it bears acorns): although, as *esculus* seems to be derived from *esca*, food; and *fagus*, from *φάγω*, I eat,



many mistook them for the same tree.—*Habitæ Gratiis oracula quercus*. Read of Dodona: also of the groves of the ancients, whether *nemus* and *lucus* meant always the same thing, and why the Israelites were forbidden to worship in groves.

19. *Parnassia*: because the finest bays grow on Parnassus. See Obs. B.

21. Six modes are stated of raising trees by human industry.—23. *Corpore matrum*: I. By cutting off and planting suckers, removed from the root of the parent plant.—25. *Quadrifidasque—vallos*: II. By planting settings either with their ends slit across, or pointed.—26. *Propaginis arcus*: III. By layers.—29. *Cacumen*: IV. By planting cuttings taken from the uppermost shoots.—31. *Ligno*: V. By dividing the trunk itself, and planting it in pieces, as practised with olives.—33. *In alterius*: VI. By grafting.

22. *Alii*, supply *modi*.—*Viâ*: “in its course;” sc. in the course of experience.

23. Alluding to the propagation of plants by suckers.—*Plantas*; “slips.”

24. *Stirpes*: “sets;” sc. large branches like stakes (*sudes*).—*Quadrifidas*: “slit into four;” sc. slit across both ways.

25. “*Acuto robore*,” implying sharpened at the end. Observe the poetical elevation in these two lines, as explained in Obs. C. 4.

26. *Propagatio*: an agricultural term, exclusively implying one kind of propagation, namely, layers. M.—28. *Nil*: adverbially, or, by R. 21.

29. *Referens*: “bringing it back;” sc. to its parent earth, or from the top of the tree.

30. *Caudicibus*: “the trunk.” This alludes not to grafting, because mentioned below, but to what La Cerda says was practised in Spain,—depriving an olive tree of its roots and branches, and cutting it into several pieces, which they put into the ground, whence a root, and soon after a tree. M.—*Vertere*, supply *se*. R. 3.

32. *Et*. Now Virgil speaks of grafting.

34. *Corna*: “Cornelian cherries.” *Lapidosa* shows it means the fruit cherry, the stock plum.—36. Obs. C.

37. Read of Ismarus, where Ulysses received wine from Maron, friend of Apollo; also of Taburnus in Campania.

39. *Ades*: cf. *ferre pedem* and *præsens*. R. 33. *Decurrere*, observe, though commonly applied to a chariot

race, may be a nautical term, keeping up the metaphor implied in *pelago*; cf.

"Ausi sunt vada salsa citâ decurrere puppi."—Catullus.

40. *Pars* : cf. *quorum pars magna fui*. *Æn.* ii. 6.

41. *Pelago volans* : cf. *velivolum mare*.

42. *Patenti* implies that the subject is extensive, *oram* (l. 44.), that he proposes a limited excursion.

45. *In manibus terræ* : "the land is near;" that is, I do not intend to launch out into the deep — to aim at great things.

47. *Luminis oras* : cf. *Æn.* vii. 660.

48. Sc. The soil agrees with them. — 50. *Inserat* : "graft." — *Subactis* : "prepared."

52. Obs. C. Exam. *digero*. Riddle's Dictionary.

59. *Oblita* : Obs. C. 1.

62. *Domandæ* : Obs. C. 1. cf. G. ii. 114.

63. *Truncis* : "by truncheons;" sc. thick branches sawn in lengths of about a foot. — *Propagine* : "layers."

64. Read of Paphos in Cyprus. — *Solido robore* : sc. cuttings; cf. *acuto robore*, l. 25. — 65. *Plantis* : "suckers."

66. *Herculeæ* : sc. the poplar; cf. *Ec.* vii. 61.

67. *Chaonii*. Read of Dodona and Jupiter, and see G. i. 8.

68. *Abies* : "the fir." Our yew-leaved fir. M.

69. *Ex fœtu nucis* : (by a cut) from a shoot of the walnut tree. M.

70. *Platani* : "plane trees." For curious information read Martin's note.

71. *Ornus* : the "quicken tree;" commonly called the mountain ash. M.—73. Obs. D.

75. *Tunicas* : implying membranes. Obs. E. and C.

81—83. Obs. C. & D.

84. *Idæis*. Obs. B.—85. *Faciem* : "form," appearance; cf. G. ii. 131.

85. *Orchites* : "round olives," from ὄρχις.—*Radii* : "long olives." — *Pausia* : "pausian olives."

87. *Pomaeque* : repeat *non nascuntur in unam faciem*. Read of the Gardens of Alcinous.

88. "Crustumian, Syrian, and the heavy volemi." M. Botanists will read the opinions in Martin's note.

90. *Methymnæo*. Read of Lesbos and Thasus, the wines of which are praised by Pliny.

91. *Mareotides*. Mareotis was 1. A lake near Alexandria; 2. Part of Africa, now Barca; 3. A part of Epirus. Horace, in "*Lymphatam Mareotico*," said of Cleopatra, makes it probable the first is intended.

93. *Passo* : "raisins;" according to Pliny, from *pator*, "à patientia, nomen acinis passis." More probably, *vinum passum*, ex uvis passis, à *pandendo*, sc. ad solem. Heyne.

*Psythia* : Psythian wine is elsewhere mentioned : whether the name is from that of any town unknown or not, is doubtful.—*Tenuis Lageos* : "Thin lageos:" so called from the grape being of the colour of a hare, λαγὼς, (ut aiunt).

95. *Preciæ* : "early grapes:" "*preciæ* quasi *præcoquæ*," says Servius, "quòd ante alias coquantur."

96. Read of Rhætia; Falernus.

97. *Aminææ* : the Aminæi were a people of Thessaly. Macrobius, meaning probably a colony of this people, identifies Aminæan wine with Falernian. *Nam Aminæi fuerunt ubi nunc Falernum est.*

98. Read of Tmolus, Phanæa in Chios, Rhodes, and Argos. Some think *Argitis* is derived from ἀργὸς, white.—*Assurgit*. Obs. C.

100. *Tantum fluere* : to yield so much juice.

101. *Mensis secundis*. Read of Roman entertainments; the courses; when and how the libations were made. For other hints, see note to *Æn.* i. 700. seqq.

102. *Bumaste* : "Bumastus." A kind of grape, so called because *tument mammarum modo βοῦμαστοί*. Pliny.

105. Obs. F.

108. *Ionii* : in prose Ionici. R. 3.

112. *Myrtetis* : cf. *amantes littora myrtos*, and exam. *arbo-retum, fruticetum*.

113. *Bacchus*. Obs. C. 3.—*Aquilonem et frigora*. Obs. C. 5.

115. Read of Arabia, Geloni, the Sabæi, Æthiopes.

118. *Acanthus* : "acanthus." As to what the acanthus was, the botanist may read a long discussion in Martin's note on this line.

119. The balsam, either naturally or by incision. M.

120. *Laná* : sc. the cotton tree. See Cyclopædia.

121. *Seres* : a people of India. "The Chinese," says Gibbon, "from whom the Romans received their silk." Till the reign of Justinian, when silkworms were brought to Constantinople, the ancients were ignorant of the way it was obtained. Even Pliny thought it was a kind of down gathered from the leaves of trees.

126. *Tristes* : cf. G. i. 75. *Tristisque lupini*, "sorrowful:" sc. in the expression its pungency gives to the features. R. 34. cf. l. 247.—*Tardum* : "slow:" sc. to leave the palate.

127. *Mali* : "the citron."—*Felicitis* : because an antidote, or because it bears regularly.

130. Athenæus relates that a malefactor condemned to die by the bite of a serpent was saved by eating citron. See Martin's note.

136. Read of Media, the Ganges, Hermus, Bactra, India and Panchaia, part of Arabia Felix.

140. Read of Jason, the dragon's teeth, Colchis, Massicus, in Campania, and Clitumnus. — 143. *Bacchi*. Obs. C.

144. *Alienis*: "with months not its own:" sc. we have summer weather in months when in other countries it is cold.

152. *Aconita*: wolfsbane. Obs. F.

153, 4. Obs. F. and D. — 158. Inquire what seas wash the shores, of Italy. Read of Lago di Como, di Garda, and d'Averno, and of the Lucrine lake, destroyed by an earthquake.

163. *Julia*. Augustus made a haven at Baia, by connecting the Lucrine and Avernian lake with the sea, says Suetonius. This was done about the time Virgil began his *Georgica*. — *Refuso*: "poured back:" sc. from *claustra*. Cf. *refuso* with *laterique illisa refunditur alga*. *Æn.* vii. 590.

165. *Æris*: *æs* is copper: brass is a compound. Read of the Marsi, Sabelli, (ancient Ausones) the Liguës (of Genoa). — 168. *Malo*. sc. "*rebus arduis*." — *Verutus* from *veru*: cf. *scutatus*, from *scutum*; and *cinctutus*, from *cinctus*. Read of the Volsci, often mentioned in the *Æneid*: the Decii, and the self-devotion of the father, son, and grandson: of the Marii, allied to Cæsar: of the Camilli, who beat the Gauls: of the Scipios: "*cladem Libyæ*."

170. *Et te*. Augustus spent the winter near the Euphrates after the battle of Actium. This line was inserted as a compliment to Augustus after the *Georgics* were finished.

172. *Imbellem*: (cf. *molles Sabæi*) "unwarlike;" a term which Virgil would apply to any Asiatic people, without being guilty of hinting that there was no glory in conquering them: also, see *Prolepsis*. R. 26.

173. *Saturnia tellus*: an ancient name for Italy. Read of Italy, Saturn.

176. *Ascræum*: "Ascræan;" sc. in imitation of Hesiod, the poet of Ascræ, in Bæotia.

177. *Quæ robora*. What the virtue and properties of different soils. These are distinguished as adapted to different plants. First; olives, v. 179. Second; vines, v. 184. Third;

for pasture, v. 195. Fourth; for wheat, v. 203. Fifth; for all these purposes, v. 217. Sixth; whether the soil be of a stiff or a loose texture, v. 227. Seventh; or impregnated with salt, v. 238. Eighth; or fat and greasy, v. 248. Ninth; or humid, v. 251. Tenth; or heavy, light, or cold, v. 254. Read of Hesiod.

179. Cf. *facilis pecori*, l. 223., and exam. *difficilis, facilis*. Riddle's Dictionary.

181. Read of Minerva and the olive tree. — *Vivacis*: long-lived. Cf. *vivacis cervi*, and *tarde crescentis olivæ*, G. ii. 3.

189. *Filicem*: "fern."—190. *Fluentes*: cf. *tantum fluere*, l. 100.

196. Exam. *uro*.—198. *Mantua*: see note on Ecl. i.

204. *Imitamur*: "imitate;" sc. aim at the same effect. *Putre solum*. *Hoc*, this; sc. a light, loose, and crumbling soil.

210. *Rudis*: because never ploughed before. — *Enituit*. Pliny says *bona terra post, vomerem nitescens*; and cf. G. i. 153. *Æn.* vii. 677.

213. *Casias*: "Casia." The modern name of this plant is disputed, as botanists will find in Martin's note.

*Rorem*: "rosemary;" *rosmarinus*, mentioned by Horace,

"Parvos coronantem marino,  
Rore deos fragilique myrto."

214. *Tophus scaber*: "the rough rotten-stone." Read of Capua and Vesuvius.

225. *Vacuis Clanius non æquus Acerris*. *Acerræ* is the name of a very ancient city of Campania, almost depopulated by the frequent inundations of the river Clanius.—228. Obs. C.

283. *Si deerunt*: sc. if it does not fill the pit.—234. *Negabunt*. Obs. C. 1.

239. *Mansuescit*. Obs. C. 11.; and cf. *multâ mercede domandæ*, 62.

240. *Genus—nomen*: "family and name." Observe the metaphor. Obs. C. 1.

242. Obs. D. 243. — *Huc*: "into this" (basket).

244. *Ad plenum*: "to the full;" cf. *in denso*—*in vacuum*.

247. *Ora tristitia*: cf. *tristes succos*.

256. *Sceleratum*: "noxious, perniciousum." Heyne.

257. *Nocentes*: the berries of the yew tree are said by Pliny to be poisonous.—258. *Pandunt*. Obs. C. 1.—260. *Excoquere*: "to season thoroughly."—263. *Id*: sc. *putre solum*.—263. *Robustus*: cf. 237. and 357. In these passages Virgil

implies that we are to make deep furrows, by saying the bullocks must be strong; so here the strength of the labourer implies depth of trenches. Obs. F. 7.

266. *Antè*: supply *hi*, antecedent to *siquos*.

267. *Prima—seges*: "the first crop;" sc. the young plants. After *arboribus* supply *creandis*, as in line 9.

268. *Ignorent*: Obs. C. 1.

269. *Cæli regionem*: literally, "the quarter of the sky;" sc. "the aspect."—275. *In denso*: supply *agro*, or *ordine*; sc. when planted close, the vines are not more slow (cf. G. i. 151).—*Ubere*: in point of fertility.—*Nec seciùs*. Construe *omnis via*; "let every path," (or space between the rows) *quadret*, "square."—*Secto limite*: "with the line cut" (to mark where the plants are to be placed).—*Arboribus positis in unguem*: "the trees being arranged to the nail;" sc. exactly.—*In unguem*: 1. To the nail: 2. Exactly: because sculptors tried the exactness of their work with their nails.

281. *Fluctuat*: "undulates."

282. *Miscent prælia*. Obs. C.

283. *Dubius*: "doubtful" which side to favor: implying, before the fight has commenced. Obs. C. 3. D. & F.

284. *Omnia viarum*: for *omnes viæ*.

287. *In vacuum*: cf. *ad plenum*—*in denso*. sc. will have no room.

288. *Fastigia scrobibus*: "the depth of the trenches."

292. *Tartara*. Obs. C. 3.

295. *Volvens sæcula*: the same as in prose, *volventia sæcula*. R. 34.

301. *Amor*: "so strong is their sympathy for the ground;" implying, so important is it to choose such as are nearest the ground.

302. *Exam. semen, sero*.

307. *Victor—regnat*: Obs. C. 1.—308. *Ruit for eruit*: cf. *Æn. i. 35. spumas salis ære ruebant*. R. 11.

312-3. *Que* and *atque*, for *nec—neque*.

319. After *satio*, supply *est*; which is found in some editions.

320. *Avis*: the stork, a bird of passage, visits Italy in the spring.

323. *Utile*. For the sense of this word, cf. line 150.

326. These lines are an imitation of Lucretius: Jupiter, æther; Juno, the earth, into the bosom of which the rain descends. Obs. C. 3.

, 345. *Exciperet*: "awaited." Exam. *excipio*, denoting kindness, protection, hospitality. Cf. *Æn.* iv. 374.

349. *Inter—labentur*: Tmesis.

354. *Seminibus positis*. After setting layers or cuttings.—*Semen* means, not seeds alone.

361. *Tabulata*: "stages." Branches of elms at certain distances to sustain the vines.

366. *Interque legendæ*, for *interlegendæque*: R. 30.—370. and 372. Obs. C. 1.

373. *Indignas*: cf. Obs. C. 1.

374. *Sequaces*: "persecuting;" used metaphorically. Obs. C. 1.—*Illudunt*. Another word, like *sequax*, implying a spirit of mischief.

381. *Proscenia*. Read of the Liberalia, of the Roman theatres, of the derivation of tragedy (from the Greek for a goat), of scena, proscenium, cothurnus, and the seats for the different orders. Adam.

383. *Thesidæ*. Read of Theseus and the Athenians.

384. This alludes to dancing over greased wine skins, inflated, at ancient revels. The sport consisted in the tumbles.

385. *Ausonii*. Read of Ausones.

387. Meaning, masks made of bark.

389. *Oscilla*: "pendent images." Little images of Bacchus, which at his festival were hung on trees, and supposed to bestow fertility whichever way the wind caused the deity to show his face. See Martin for other accounts, and read of Bacchus, Icarius, and Erigone. Cl. Dict. — *Mollia*, quasi *mobilia*.

396. *Columnis*: hazel spits were used in the feasts of Bacchus, because the hazel among trees, like the goat among animals, was injurious to vines. M.

398. *Exhausti*: in prose *exhaustionis*; or, *qui nunquam satis exhaustitur*. Heyne.

401. *Labor actus*; sc. *qui actus erat reddit in orbem*; sc. *volvitur in se—fit annuus*. Heyne.

404. *Honorem*: "honour;" sc. leaves which are the ornament of the grove.

406. *Saturni*: "of Saturn;" who is represented with a sickle in his hand. Obs. A. and F.

413. *Exiguum*: because even a few vines require much attention.—*Rusci*: "butcher's broom."—*Oxymyrsine*.—416. *Reponunt*. Obs. C.

418. Exam. *sollicito, solum*.

419. *Jupiter*. Obs. C. 3.—421. *Expectant*. Obs. C. 1.

424. *Cum romere* : attended with the share ; or write *cum* and repeat *recluditur*.

425. *Hoc* for *propter hoc* : R. 24. 3.—426. *Poma* : distinguish between *pomum* and *pomus*.

431. *Cytisi*. What the *cytissus* was is doubtful. For the various opinions, see Martin's note.

434. *Genistæ* : "broom." M.

437. *Cyturus*. A mountain famous for box, Servius says, in Macedonia ; Pliny, in Paphlagonia. Obs. C. 3. E. and F.

438. *Naryciæ*. Read of *Narycium* in Locria, *Æn.* iii. 399. ; also of *Caucasus*.

444. *Radios* : 1. "Rays," verging from a centre ; 2. Spokes of a wheel. — *Tympana* : "drum-wheels;" sc. wheels without spokes, like drums or rollers.

448. Read of *Ituræans*, famous for bows. Obs. B. Read also of the river *Po*.

453. *Iicis* : "holm-oak."—455 and seq. Obs. F.

456. Read of the Centaurs and *Lapithæ*.

460. *Justissima*. Obs. C. 1.—462. *Salutantim*. Read of the Roman patron and clients. Adam.—*Vomit* : said metaphorically of crowds ; cf. *vomitrium*, the passage to the amphitheatre.—464. *Ephyreia*. Read of Corinth and its brass. Obs. B. Read also of Assyria, Lycia, and Tyre, famous for purple dye. Tempe.

467. *At* : still—then—at least. *At* is a word which requires the attentive consideration of the scholar. See Wagner.

468. *Latis* : sc. *unde prospectus latus et apertus*. See line 412.

469. *Vivi* : cf. *Æn.* i. 167.—474. *Justitia*. *Astræa* or Justice was feigned by the poets to have descended from heaven in the Golden Age. Through the wickedness of the generations termed the Brazen Age, she returned to heaven. Aratus says, she retired first from cities into the country, so that this was the last place she left. M.

476. *Quarum sacra fero* : cf. *Æn.* iii. 96. "Whose rites I administer ;" sc. whose priest I am. The poems of Horace and Ovid show other instances of a poet calling himself *Musarum sacerdos*.

476—482. Here Virgil shows his admiration of Lucretius.

—484. *Circum præcordia sanguis* : this alludes to the opinion of the ancients that *præcordia* (*φρένας*—*πρωϊδας*) was the seat of the understanding and feelings, and that men of cold temperament had dull minds ; and on the contrary.



486. *Inglorius* : sc. without the honour of excelling in philosophy, which was in great reputation in Virgil's day.

487. Read of Spercheus, Taygeta, Laconia, and Hæmus.—*Bacchata* : is used passively ; meaning, *quæ bacchando frequentantur* ; like *oblita*. Cf. *Æn.* iii. 124.—488. Obs. F. 4.

490. *Felix*. The sense and connection seems to be, the husbandman enjoys happiness similar to that of the Epicurean philosopher. Epicurus was happy in overcoming fears by the powers of his mind ; the husbandman in forgetting them amidst pleasing employments.

494. Read of Pan, Silvanus, the Naiads, Nereids, Oreads, Dryads. Cl. Dict. See Obs. C. 5.

495. Read of the Fasces and Lictors. Adam. Also of the Danube and Dacians.—498. Obs. F. 8.

502. *Tabularia*. The *Tabularium* was a place at Rome, where the public records were kept.—503. *Solicitant* : observe the root.—504. Obs. C. 5.

505. *Penates*. Obs. C. 3.—506. *Sarrano*. Tyre was once called *Sarra*.—508. Read of the rostrum, the theatres, *cunei*, and the different seats for the several orders of the citizens. Adam.

510. *Perfusi*. R. 23. This alludes to the crimes and consequences of civil war.—515. Obs. F. 6.—517. *Cerealis*. Obs. C.

518. Exam. *provenio*.—519. Read of Sicyon in Achaia, famous for olives.—*Trapetis* ; *trapetum mola olearia*. Heyne.

520—528. Obs. D.

524. *Casta pudicitiam* : cf. *Æn.* viii. 413.

527. *Ipse* : supply *agricola*.

530. *Certamina ponit* : *Æn.* v. 66. : for *certaminis præmia ponit*.—532. Obs. F. 8.

532. *Sabini* : the ancient people of Italy. Cf. Hor.—535. *Septem*. Read of the names of these seven hills, and their relative position ; also of Dicte and Jove ; why Dictæan ?

537. *Cæsis juvencis* : the enormity here meant is that of killing the useful ox, which Aratus says was a deed unknown till the Brazen Age. Domitian referred to this line of Virgil, as he designed to forbid the sacrifice of oxen. Sueton. Dom. 9.

537. Exam. *impia* : “unnatural.”—538. Obs. F. 8.

## GEORGIC III.

1. *Pales*. Read of Pales, and the feast *Palilia* (Adam); of Lycæus, in Arcadia; of Amphrysus, a river in Thessaly, where Apollo (*pastor*) fed the sheep of Admetus.

4. *Vulgata*: because *Eurystheus* is the subject of the eighteenth Iliad. *Busiris* is the subject of a poem of Mnesimachus, as quoted by Athenæus. *Hylas* is spoken of by Theocritus; *Latonia Delos* was celebrated by Callimachus; *Hippodamia* and *Pelops* are the subject of the first ode of Pindar. Most of these were also the trite subjects of other authors.

The classical dictionary must be consulted for each of those names mentioned in lines 1—7. No notes which ever have or will be written can contain enough to be useful. The advanced student should read of the date, country, and works, lost or extant, of these authors respectively.

5. *Illaudati*: "infamous." This has a stronger meaning than *non laudatus*. So *impius* means more than *non pius*. Observe the figure Litotes. R. 31. 6. Obs. F. 2.

9. *Volitare*: cf. *ferri per ora*, in *ore esse*, and *fama volans*.

10. *Primus*: Virgil was the first poet who treated of pastoral subjects in the language of his country, Italy: also the first Mantuan poet. But read of Ennius and Lucretius.

11. *Rediens*: "returning" from Naples, where he was writing the Georgics, to Mantua.

12. *Idumæas*: Idumæa, or the land of Edom, was famous for palms. Obs. B.—15. Graphic. Obs. D.

16. *In medio*: in the middle of a temple it was customary to place the statue of the deity to whom it was dedicated.

17. *Illi*: "to him;" sc. to his honour.—*In ostro*. Why in purple? Because those who presided over public contests wore the *prætecta*, which was (*prætego*) bordered with that colour. Read of the *prætecta*. Adams's R. Ant.

18. *Centum quadrijugos*. Why, it will be asked, does Virgil speak of founding any such solemnities? Because it was customary with the successful competitors in the Olympic festivals; and Virgil, expecting the prize for composition, promises to comply with the custom, and to take Augustus as the chief object of adoration. In the Circensian games it was the custom to send off one hundred chariots, in twenty-five matches of four each.—*Ad flumina*: these games were celebrated on the banks of rivers.—*Cuncta Græcia*: sc.

these games which I will institute in honour of Augustus will become so famous, that the Greeks will leave those of Olympia to contend in them. Read of Molorchus, Alpheus, Olympia, and its games.

21. *Olivæ*: of this the Olympic crowns were made. Cf. *tonsa corôna*, *Æn.* v. 556.

22. *Pompas*: processions carrying the images of the Gods to the circus were called *pompæ*, from *πέμπω*, I send. Read of *pompa*, *circus*. Adams.

24. *Versis*: this alludes to the stage scene called *versatilis*, which was shifted round on a turning point, and showed different views. The *scena ductilis* was drawn aside like those of our stage. See Adam.

25. *Intexti*. — *Britanni*: "Britons woven in" the curtain, and probably representing the persons who raised the curtain. Read of the Roman theatre, when the curtain was drawn up, and when let down. Also, of *scena*, *auleæ*.

27. *Gangaridum*. The Gangarides were Indians living near the Ganges. Augustus subdued the Indians and Parthians, and recovered the standards lost by Crassus. This was the year before the death of Virgil, therefore the poet must have added this compliment after the Georgics were finished. See Obs. A.

*Quirini*. It was debated in the senate whether the name to be given to Octavianus should be Augustus, or Romulus. If we regard this line also as inserted, nothing prevents us from taking this word as a special compliment to Augustus, alluding to that debate.

28. *Nilum*: this alludes to the victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra.

29. After conquering Egypt, Augustus took the beaks of many ships, and made four columns of them, which were afterwards placed by Domitian in the Capitol.

30. *Niphatem*: Niphates, the name of a mountain river of Armenia, the people of which country were subdued by Augustus. Obs. F. 6.

31. *Versisque sagittis*: the Parthians used to fly from their enemies, and shoot their arrows behind them.

32. *Duo* — *tropæa*. The victory over Cleopatra, A. U. C. 723; and over the Cantabrians, A. U. C. 729.

33. *Bisque—gentes*. The Parthians in the East, and a second victory over the Cantabrians in the west. — *Utroque ab littore*: east and west. This implies the wide sway of Augustus.

34. Read of Paros in the Ægean. Obs. B.

35. *Assaraci*: a compliment to Augustus as descended from Æneas, his great-grandson. The Julian family, Virgil pretends, was from Julius, or Ascanius, son of Æneas.

36. Read of Cynthus in Delos. Apollo is said to have built Troy, though elsewhere, Dardanus. Read also of Cocyus, Ixion, the Furies, and Sisyphus.

37. *Invidia*: sc. meaning, Envy herself shall be dumb, fearing punishment if she speak against Augustus. F. 1.

38. *Angues*: Ixion was fastened to a wheel beset with serpents. Servius; Æn. vi. 601.

40. *Dryadum*. Read of Dryades, Oreades, Nereides.

41. *Intactos*: *quod nullus poeta tetigerat*; "untouched;" sc. untreated of by any Roman poet. — *Mæcenæ*. Read of this patron of letters.

43. *Cithæron*: a mountain of Bœotia, famous for cattle, of which Virgil intends to treat; for a similar reason he mentions Taygetus and Epidauros, of which read.

44. *Taygeti*. The Peloponnesian Epidauros is here meant, as proved by Martin's quotation from Strabo; the Epidauros in Epirus was less known.

46. *Accingar dicere*. R. 22.

47. *Pugnas Cæsaris*. Here Virgil promises another poem on the wars of Augustus. We may consider this merely another species of adulation, though some maintain that he fulfilled the promise in drawing the character of Æneas.

*Tithoni*: "as many years as Cæsar is distant from the first origin of Tithonus;" this means as many years as have intervened between the time of Cæsar and his early ancestor Tithonus; for, Tithonus was allied to Laomedon, whence Æneas, Julius, and, it is pretended, the Julian family.

49. *Seu quis*. Here the poet enters on the direct subject of his book, the breeding of cattle. His precepts and opinions are given under four heads:—first, on the distinguishing marks of a good cow, v. 51.; of a horse, v. 75.: second, on the choice of stallions, v. 95.: of mares, v. 129.: third, on the care of mares in foal, v. 140.: fourth, on bringing up calves, v. 157.; and foals, 179.

51. *Corpora*. C. 4.

52. *Plurima cervix*: "a full neck." Exam. *plurimus* in all the passages in which it occurs, by an index.

60. *Lucinam* — *Hymenæos*: imply the season for breeding. Obs. C. 3. 63. Cf. *Juventas* and *juventus*.

64. *Pecuaria*. Exam. *pecuarial*, *pecus*. C. 3.

70. *Enim* : "therefore," as γὰρ for ἔπα. R. 24. 4. See note on *Æn.* i. 19.—*Amissa* : supply *corpora*.—71. *Sortire*. Obs. C.

73. *Quos*, for *iis quos*.—*Submittere* : cf. *substituere*, *succedere*, *supplere* : *sub* denoting "in the place of."—76. *Mollia crura reponit* : in prose—*molliter crura reponit*. R. 34.

76. *Reponit* : "places and replaces." Cf. *refertæ*. 527.

82. *Spadices* : "bright bay."—*Glauci* : "grey."—*Gilvo* : "dun." The curious may read dissertations on these colours in Martin's notes.

84. *Micat auribus*. Exam. *mico*; and cf. *micat ore linguis*; and *micant digiti*. *Æn.* x. 396.

87. *Duplex* : "double." Such is the appearance of the spine of a good horse, which does not stick up like a ridge, but forms a kind of furrow on the back. M. Obs. F. 6.

89. Read of Castor and Pollux, brought up at Amyclæ in Laconia.—"*Pollucis*:" Pollux is by most poets celebrated for boxing; Castor for horsemanship. Obs. F. 8.

92. Read of Saturn and Philyra, and attend to Obs. F. 8.

96. *Nec turpi* : "not inglorious."—*Abde domo* : "conceal him" (or keep him secluded and in retirement); "at home," like *latet abditus agro*, in Horace; or consider *abdere* as derived from *à se dare*, i. e. *amovere*, and construe *abde (à) domo*, "send away," or dispose of the old horse.—97. C. 3.

101. *Hinc* : "afterwards."—*Artes* : "qualifications." *Prolemque parentum* : sc. judge of a colt by the merits of those colts which his sires have produced before.

103. *Campum corripuere* : cf. *carpere prata fugâ*, l. 143. and *carpere viam*.—*Nonne vides*. Obs. D.

113. Read of Erichonius, and the Lapithæ of Peletronium in Thessaly.—116. *Impositi*. R. 8.

118. *Uterque labor* : sc. of driving and riding. Or, it may mean *admissionis et quadrigarum*. Heyne.

120. *Quamvis* : the connection is *juvenem exquirunt, quamvis egerit, referat, deducat*.

121. Exam. *referat*. Read of Epirus and Mycenæ, both famous for horses; also of Neptune creating the horse. F. 8.

123. *Sub tempus* : sc. of breeding.

129. *Ipsa armenta* : implying the mares and cows, in contradistinction to *mares*, line 63.

133. *Cum—area*. The Roman harvest commenced in June; their threshing probably not till July. This was the breeding time, according to Varro, Columella, and Pliny. Read of these authors in a classical or biographical dictionary.—136. C. 4.—142. *Carpere prata* : cf. *corripuere campum*.

143. Cf. *pasco* and *pascor*.  
 146. Read of the river Silarus, now *Silo*, and Alburnus, mountain near it.  
 147. *Cui nomen asilo* : Greek construction.  
 151. *Tanagri*. F.—152. F. 8. Tanagrus, now *Negro*, a river of Lucania.—153. *Inachiz* : read of Io, daughter of Inachus.  
 158. *Inurunt*. Burning marks of cattle is an ancient custom, to which we find frequent allusions. M.  
 159. *Habendo* : sc. *alendo*. G. i. 3.  
 161. Exam. *horre*, *horridus*.  
 164. *Hortare* : Obs. C. 1.  
 168. *Aptos* : sc. *aptatos*, from ἄπτω, *necto*.—*Servitio*. C. 1.  
 171. R. 26.  
 174. *Pubi* : "the young animals."  
 176. *Sata* : corn (just) sown ; sc. in the blade.—*Fata* : "which have calved;" as in Ecl. i. 50.  
 180. *Pisæ*. Read of Alphæus (flowing through) Elis, (part of which was) Pisa. Obs. F.  
 189. *Inscius ævi* : Obs. C. 1. & R. 17.—190. *Æstas*. C. 4.  
 191. *Carpere gyrum* : cf. *carpere viam*, *prata*.  
 192. *Compositis* : "measured," regular. Obs. D.  
 196. *Hyperboreis* : a people supposed to live (as the name implies) beyond the rising of the north wind. Herodotus denies that any such people existed. As the ancients were ignorant of the real state of the northern parts of Europe, their accounts of them are mixed with fable.  
 198. *Campique natantes* : "waving fields of corn."  
 200. *Urgent (se)* : R. 8.—205. *Farragine* : "a mash."  
 204. *Belgica* : such as the Belgæ used ; implying war chariots. Obs. B.  
 206. *Ante domandum* : sc. *antequam domantur* ; cf. *ante expectatum*, l. 348.  
 219. *Silâ* : Sila, a mountain in Bruttium. *Silva* is the common reading. For this formal commencement, cf. G. iii. 146. and *Æn.* i. 530.  
 225—228. See Obs. C. 1. 231. *Carice* : "rushes." M.  
 236. *Signa movet* : Obs. C. Read of the Roman camp, and march. This passage is imitated by Thomson, "Spring," 786. Thomson's Seasons should be attentively read by every one who studies the Georgics.  
 238. *Sinum trahit* : the same as *sinum facit*, or *sinuatur*. Exam. *sinus*.—245. F. 8.  
 249. *Libyæ* : "*Africam Græci Lybiam appellavere*."

Pliny.—351. *Sub axem*: under the pole; meaning, in poetical language, not with geographical accuracy, far north. *Medium* only implies directly or absolutely under, not, “in the very centre.” See Hypallage, R. 26.

255. *Sabellicus*: *ex montibus Sabinis*. Heyne.

258. *Juvenis*. Read the story of Hero and Leander. F. 6.

264. *Bacchi* — *lynxes*: “ounces;” because his chariot is represented as drawn by ounces, tigers, or leopards. Obs. A. and F. 2.

267. *Potniades*. Potnia was a town of Bœotia, near Thebes: of this town was Glaucus, in whose famous mares Venus is fabled as having excited such madness, that they tore their master limb from limb. Obs. F.

269. Obs. F. Read of Gargarus; also, of Ascanius, a river of Bithynia.

283. *Non innoxia*; cf. *inutilis*: “mischievous;” not simply *non utilis*. See note on *illaudati*, line 5. Litotes, R. 31.

285. This means, I have spent too much time about particulars and detail. — 289. *Animi*. R. 17.

291—293. This means, I am borne on by my love of poetry, and the satisfaction of writing on a new subject.

297. *Duram*: because the sheepcotes were paved with stone.—301. *Fluvios*. C. 4.

306. Read of Miletus famous for wool, and Tyre for purple.—*Nec minor* means, that goats are of no less value than sheep, on account of their milk.—307. Obs. B.

312. *Cinyphii*: gen. case, *tendent*, impersonally; like *miserit*, G. ii. 282. Cinyphus was a river of Africa, famous for goats with long hair.

314. *Pascuntur*—*silvas*: cf. *pascuntur arbuta*. G. iv. 181. —*mala gramina pastus*. Æn. ii. 471.

316. *Ipsæ*: supply *capellæ*.—*Suos*: supply *hædos*.

319. *Ægestas (est illis)*: sc. *egent*; meaning because they require so little care in other respects.

324. *Luciferi primo*: the planet Venus is called Hesperus when she appears in the evening, Lucifer in the morning. M.

328. *Quarta—hora*. Read of the Roman mode of calculating time, the hour, the day, the month, the year. Adam.

329. *Cicada*: “the cicada” (a grasshopper would be *locusta*). The body of the cicada is rounder and shorter than that of the grasshopper, and it sits on trees; numerous in hot countries. M.

338. *Acalanthida*: “the goldfinch” called by early English writers the thistle-finch, from feeding on the seeds of

the thistle, of which the Greek is ἀκάνθη. See R. 8.—339. Obs. F. 2. or 5. and F. 6. or 8.

343. *Hospitiis*: Obs. C 1.

344. Read of Amyclæ, famous for dogs, and Crete for archers.—*Larem*. C. 4.—345. Obs. B.

346. Read of the Roman soldiers; the march, and the burthen each carried. Adam.

347. *Injusto*: cf. *iniquo pondere rostri*, and *labor improbus*.

348. *Antè (quàm) expectatum* (erat): sc. before it had been expected by the enemy. Cf. 206.—349. C. 4.

350. Read of Scythia, lake Mæotis, or *Sea of Azof*, the Ister and Rhodope.—352—380. Very graphic. See Obs. D.

351. *Redit*. Rhodope extending eastward is joined by Hæmus, and then parting from it, returns to the northward.

359. *Rubro*: "red," implying the western ocean, tinged by the rays of the setting sun.—363. *Æra*. C. 4.

372. *Puniceæ*. See note on *Æn.* iv. 121.

380. *Sorbis*: "services." *Fermentum*: "beer;" literally, fermentation; sc. of barley. *Sorbis* implies a drink of such a kind that Ruæus with some reason renders it *cider*, and *fermentum*, beer. See Martin's note.

381. *Septem—trioni*: tmesis.

382. *Riphæo Euro*: the east-wind from the Riphæan hills, which Strabo regards as fabulous. Martin conjectures they were the ridge dividing Lapland from the northern part of Muscovy.

385. *Lappæ*. See note on G. i. 153.

391. Pan changed himself into a ram, as white as snow, by which the moon was deceived, as Europa was by the form of the white bull, which Jupiter had assumed. This fable is variously related. Obs. F. 8. — *Credere*. R. 22.

394. *Lotos*: "water-lilies." — 396. *Tendunt* for *distendunt*.

397. *Referunt*: cf. *referant patrum jejunia nati*, and *referat patriam Epirum*. G. iii. 121. 128.

399. *Capistris*: spiked muzzles; still used to prevent calves sucking.—404. *Undè*: as well as flocks and herds.

405. *Spartæ catulos*: cf. *Taygetique canes*, and *Amyclæam canem*.—*Molossus*: Molossia, in Epirus, was famous for dogs. Obs. C. 14.

408. *Iberos*: "the Iberi;" meaning, robbers generally, from the prædatory habits of the people on the river Iberus. —*Ebro*: sc. the Spaniards. Obs. B.

415. *Gallaneo*: "Galbanæan." Galbanum, the concreted juice of a plant called *Ferula*. Obs. B.



420. *Fovit humum* : cf. *fovere larem* (G. iv. 43.); *castra fovere* (Æn. ix. 57.). Keeps close to the ground : this alludes to the snake coiling itself closely up as if hugging, brooding, or cherishing the ground.—421. and 426. Obs. D.—424. R. 8.

428. *Rumpuntur* : for *rumpunt se*.—Cf. 424.—433. *Sicum*. R. 24. 1.

436. *Dorso nemoris* : “on a wooded acclivity;” cf. *prærupti nemoris—dorso*. Hor.—438. *Volvitur* : cf. 428.

442. *Ad vivum* : “to the quick.”

448. *Amurca* : “lees of oil.”

449. *Spumas—argenti* : “litharge,” which rises, as Pliny describes, in the purification of silver. *Viva* : “native.”—450. *Ideas*. Read of *Ida*. Obs. B.

451. *Scillam* : “squill.” A bulbous root like an onion, brought to us from Spain. *Helleboros* : “hellebore :” read of *Anticyra*. *Bitumen*, or asphaltus, which is the Greek name; a tenacious and inflammable substance issuing from the earth, or floating on water, as at Pitchford in Shropshire, and in the island of Barbadoes.

452. *Fortuna* : sc. *eventus fortunatus*; implying “remedy.” *Laborum* : sc. *morborum*. *Præsens* is a word so often used of deity, as to appear to be applied to *Fortuna* as a goddess.

453. The reader will find in Martin’s note reasons for an opinion maintained by biographers, that Virgil had studied medicine.

454. *Tegendo* : passively. Cf. G. ii. 250.—457. *Balantum*. R. 1.

459. *Profuit*. R. 12.

461. Read of *Bisaltæ*, a people of Macedon; also of the *Geloni*, *Getæ*, or *Dacians* of the Danube, and *Rhodope* already mentioned. Obs. F. 8.

469. *Vulgus* : Obs. C. 1.—473. *Gentem* : Obs. C. 1.

472. *Æstiva* : supply *pascua*. R. 24. 1.

473. *Que—que*. Polysyndeton. C. 5.

474. Read of the Alps; *Noricum* (part of which is Bavaria); of *Iapidia* in the Venetian territory, called *Friuli*, where flows the *Timavus*. M.—*Tum sciat*; supply *spemque gregemque corripit*.

496. Observe *blandis* opposed to *rabies*.

498. *Infelix studiorum* : if *studiorum* be taken with *infelix*, it would mean, “unsuccessful in his pursuit” (of the palm). It is better to take it with *inmemor* : “mindless of” (the course, the subject of) “his delights.”—499. *Avertitur*. R. 8.

500. *Crebra* : neut. pl. adverbially. R. 2.—509. R. 12.  
 510. *Lenæos*. Read of Lenæus, Bacchus. Obs. B.  
 513. *Hostibus* ; sc. *Deorum* ; i. e. *impiis*.  
 514. *Nudis* : uncovered ; sc. the lips having shrunk away from the teeth in death. Obs. D.  
 517. *It tristis arator*. Obs. D.  
 526. See G. ii. 143. and Obs. B.  
 527. *Repostæ* : "placed and replaced ;" cf. *crura reponit*. Also see note on G. iv. 378.  
 529. *Exercita cursu* : "wearied in their course ;" sc. ever running. Obs. C. 1.—531. Obs. F. 8.  
 532. *Uris* : "buffaloes." Martin has a good note on this word. G. iii. 374.  
 533. *Donaria*, properly the places where the gifts to the gods were laid up.  
 537. *Insidias explorat* : sc. *observat insidiandi locum*. Cf. *Æn.* ix. 59.—543. *Insolitæ*. R. 34.  
 545. *Astantibus* ; Obs. D.  
 550. Read of Chiron, son of Phyllyra, and of Melampus, son of Amythaon. C. 5.—551. Obs. F. 1.  
 562. *Telas* : "the web," spun from the wool and made into *amictus*.  
 564. *Papula* : "carbuncles."  
 565. *Sacer ignis* : a redness of the skin ; in Greek, *erysipelas* ; called St. Anthony's fire.  
 The advanced scholar will read the famous description of the Plague of Athens, by Thucydides ; also a description of the same plague by Lucretius, which Virgil has imitated.  
 Martin relates a plague among cattle in England, A.D. 1714 ; note to 536.  
 The Plague of London, by De Foe, author of Robinson Crusoe, is very interesting.

#### GEORGIC IV.

1. *Aerii mellis* : honey was supposed to descend in dew, and to be collected by bees ; the wax from flowers.  
 3, 4. Obs. C.  
 6. *Quem* : aliquem.  
 7. *Numina sinunt* : "if those deities who are (usually) unpropitious permit." *Læva* : "unpropitious." *Læva* means

"propitious" only when applied to omens. *Læva prospera existimantur*, says Pliny (sc. *intonuit lævum*, *Æn.* ii. 693. and ix. 631.) is taken as favourable.

8. *Sedes*—*statio* : Obs. C. 1. and R. 24. 2.

11. R. 18. — 12. *Rorem*. See line 1.

13. *Lacerti* : lizards.—*Terga* : C. 4.

14. *Meropes* : "bee-eaters," or apiasters, unknown in England.—*Stabulis* : sc. hives. Obs. C. 1.

15. Read of Procne and Philomela.—Obs. F. *Pectus* : R. 21.

21, 22. *Reges*—*juventus*. Obs. C. 1.—*Suo* : "their own" (season).—*Reges* : the sovereign of the bees is now known to be a female ; "queen bee." Obs. E.

24. *Hospitiis* : cf. Obs. C. 1.

29. *Neptuno* : Obs. C. 3.

30. *Serpyllum* : "wild thyme." In Greek, *ἐρπυλλον* ; derived from *ἐρπω*, *serpo*. But how, it may be asked, can a word beginning with the letter S be derived from one beginning with E? Because the E is aspirated, and the Romans commonly changed the Greek aspirate into S : thus, from *ἐς*, *sus* ; from *ἡμι*, *semi* ; from *ἐ*, *se* ; from *ἕξ*, *sex* ; from *ἐπτά*, *septem* ; from *ὐπέρ*, *super*.

31. *Thymbræ* : "savory." M.

32. *Corticibus* : "bark of the cork tree," for this tree is always implied by *cortex* when no other tree is mentioned.

34. *Alvearia*. Alvear, or Alvearium, is properly the frame, or stand, on which *alveus* the hive is placed.

36. *Cogit*(*con-ago*) : draws together ; sc. *congeals*.—*Remittit* : sends back (to its former state) ; sc. *dissolves*. Obs. E. — 37. *Utraque vis* : "the violence of both." R. 26.

39. *Fuco* : "with fucus ;" implying daubing. *Fucus* is properly a kind of sea-weed used in dyeing and colouring the faces of women. Hence all daubing is called *fucus*. M.

40. *Gluten* : the glue, not wax, but a different substance, by which the combs are held together.—*Fuco et floribus* : the same as *fuco florum*. Obs. C. 5. and R. 26.

41. *Phrygiæ* : there was an Ida in Crete, as well as in Phrygia.—43. *Fovère* : cf. l. iii. 420. and Obs. c. 1.—45. *Exam. lēvis* and *lēvis*.—*Tamen* : "however" (provident they may be.)—47. *Taxum*. See G. ii. 257.

48. *Cancros* : crab-shells were burnt for medicinal purposes : they become red in the fire, and emit a smell thought injurious to bees.—*Altæ neu crede* : because there are no stones for the bees to rest upon.—50. *Imago* : sc. echo.

54. *Metunt.* Obs. C. 1.—*Purpureos* : *purpureus* is used by the poets for any gay bright colour.—*Libant* : cf. *Æn.* I. 256.

55. *Hinc* — *hinc* — *hinc* : Obs. C. 5.

62. *Jussos* : (which are commonly) recommended.

63. *Melisphylla* : "baum ;" said to be, as its name imports, a herb in which the bees delight.—*Cerinthæ* : "honey wort." *M.* — *Ignobile* : because common in Italy.

64. *Matris* : "the mother ;" sc. of the Gods,—Cybele, whose priests used to beat brazen drums, or cymbals, in the sacrifices to that goddess. A similar custom of sounding shovel and tongs when bees swarm, to make them settle, is regarded by many as a vulgar error. The intention of the ancients was (*ut aiunt*) to imitate distant thunder. C. 4.

65. *Ipsæ*—*ipsæ* : Obs. C. 5.

66. *More suo* : Obs. D.

75. *Prætoria.* Read of the Roman camp and prætorium. *Adam.* Obs. C. 1.—78. Obs. 1.

85. *Aut hos* — *aut hos* : Obs. C. 5.

89. *Prodigus* : sc. of the honey ; consuming too much. Obs. C. 1.—90. *Aulâ* : Obs. C. 1.

96. *Turpes horrent* : Rule 2. ; "have an unsightly roughness."

99. *Ardentes*—*corpora* : R. 21.

104. *Frigida* : "cold," because empty. Cf. *fovere larem.* R. 34. cf. G. iii. 420.

105. *Ludo prohibebis.* See Rule 18. or 24. 3.—106. *Regibus alas eripe* : Rule 18. or 24. 3.

111. *Hellespontiaci*—*Priapi.* This means that the bees should be near such gardens as may deserve the protection of Priapus, worshipped chiefly at Lampsacum, a city on the Hellespont. Obs. F.

112—115. Obs. C. 5.—116. Obs. C. 1.—*Amicos* : sc. to plants. Bees dislike the rain, therefore (*ut aiunt*) dust is scattered among them to make them disperse. *Irriget imbres for imbribus* : R. 26.

117. *Terris.* Rule 19.—119. Read of *Pæstum* in the Classical Dictionary ; also see Eustace's *Travels*, or a *Cyclopædia*, for the remains of that ancient town of Calabria.

120. *Intuba* : "endive."

121. *Apium* : "celery."—122. *Ripæ* : celery grows well on the banks of rivers.—123. *Narcissum* : "daffodil." *M.*

125. *Æbalia* : sc. Tarentum. Colonised from Laconia, of which *Æbalus* was an ancient king.

126. *Galæus* : a river of Calabria.
127. *Corycium* : "a Corycian;" supposed to allude to those whom Pompey brought into Calabria from Corycus in Cilicia.
127. *Relicti* : "neglected;" sc. waste land which no one had cared to cultivate.
128. *Juvencis* : sc. for ploughing.
130. *In dumis* : within a thorn fence; cf. *in sepibus*, Ecl. viii. 37.
141. *Tiliæ* : limes.
- 142—3. This means, every blossom turned to fruit.
144. *Seras* : late (to be moved).—*Distulit* : transplanted at stated distances.—*In versum* : in rows.
147. *Spatiis iniquis* : "by limits unequal" (to the subject).
149. *Naturas* : "properties."
150. *Pro quâ* : sc. (*expediam mercedem*) *pro quâ mercede*, "I will explain that reward (meaning, their social principle and economy) which was given them for following, &c.—in *mercedem ejus quod pavere Jovem*. Heyne.
151. Read of Jupiter, saved from Saturn, by being concealed among the Curetes, whom bees assisted in rearing. Read of *Jupiter, Curetes*. Cl. Dict.
152. *Dictæo*. Read of Dictæ in Crete.
157. *In medium* : sc. for common use.
158. *Victu* for *victui* : dat. case.
160. Read of Narcissus, whose tears the daffodil, the middle of which forms a cup, is said to contain. Obs. C. 4.
161. *Fundamina* : this is termed the Propolis.
162. *Suspendunt*. Bees work first from above.
165. *Quibus—sorti* : a double dat., like *exitio mare nautis*. For the abl., Virgil uses *sorte*. *Mihi sorte datum*, Æn. i. 139.
177. *Cecropias* : "Cecropian." Hymettus in Attica, of which Cecrops was once king, was famous for bees. Obs. B.
179. *Dædala* for *Dædalea*. Rule 3.; read of Dædalus and Icarus.
190. *Sopor suus* : the idea is, Sleep, which Providence has given to the weary.
197. *Illum—quod*. *Ille* is the pronoun most frequently used to introduce what is to follow.
199. *Nixibus edunt* : cf. *connixa*, Ecl. i. 15. — 200. *Natos*. Rule 1 or 24, 1.
201. *Quirites—fasce*. Obs. C. 1.
207. Exam. *excipio*, Riddle's, or other dictionary. — *Plus* (quam). Rule 24. 4.

270. *Cecropium* : see lines 112 and 177. — *Centaurea* : "centaury;" so called from having cured the Centaur Chiron, when wounded by Hercules. Pliny.

271. *Amello* : "starwort," or *Aster Atticus*. M. Dat. case, by what grammarians called Attraction? A Greek idiom. Cf. G. iii. 147.

277. *Tonsis* : "open" (like *intonsi*, which means *inca-dui*) or "grazed upon"; as in *tondent dumeta juvenci*. — 278. *Mellæ* : a river in Lombardy.

283. *Magistri*. Read of Aristæus, who is here meant, and cf. G. i. 14.

286. *Famam* : the tradition. Judges xiv. 8. This opinion of the generation of bees from a putrid carcass, seems to have been general with the ancients, arising possibly from the resemblance between bees and flesh-flies: the latter are sometimes found in great numbers, preying on carrion. Bochart, in his "Sacred Zoology," says that the Hebrew word translated carcass, really means, skeleton : that "after a time," is a Hebraism for a year. Heyne attributes the opinion to the circumstance of honey being found, occasionally, within the ribs of the skeleton of some large animal. An instance of its being found in a human scull is mentioned by Herodotus.

287. *Gens fortunata* : the Egyptians are so called from the fertility of their land. Canopus, a city at the west angle of the Egyptian Delta, is called Pellæan, because near the Pellæan Alexandria, the city built by *Alexander*, born at *Pella* in Macedonia.

290. *Pharetrate* : the Persians were famous for riding, hunting, and shooting arrows. With *vicinia urget*, take *amnis deveexus*, &c. line 293. How does the Nile touch the boundary of Persia, and how can it be said to flow from the Indians? Because Cyrus extended the limits of Persia as far as Ethiopia, and because the Ethiopians were called Indians by the ancients. So Virgil speaks of Indians helping Antony and Cleopatra, *Æn.* viii. 705.

The land here described is the Delta of Egypt, so called from the form of the Greek  $\Delta$ , bounded by one branch of the Nile on the east, by another on the west, and by the sea on the north.

303. *In clauso* : sc. all was made air-tight.

305. Obs. C. 6.—307. *Hirundo* : implying January, when the swallow migrates to Italy.

310. *Pedum* : R. 16.; implying a chrysalis state.

381. *Precatur*. R. 8.  
 384. *Vestam*. Obs. C. 3.  
 387. *Carpathio*. Carpathus, now *Scapanto*, is an island over against Egypt, whence the neighbouring sea is called Carpathian.  
 388. Read of Proteus. Homer makes him an Egyptian. Herodotus says he was a king of Egypt. Read the fourth Odyssey and compare it with this story.  
 389. *Bipedum*. The meaning probably is, that they had the fore part of a horse and the extremities of a fish.  
 391. *Pallenen*: Pallene, a peninsula of Macedonia, anciently Emathia.  
 399. *Tende*. Observe the Zeugma. R. 27.  
 400. *Circum hæc*: "hereupon;" sc. when you exert force and show the fetters.  
 402. Obs. C. 6. *Secreta* (loca). R. 24. i.  
 404. *Somno*. R. 18. or 24. 3.—417. *Crinibus*. R. 24. 3.  
 420. *Inque sinus reductos*: "receding curves;" sc. curling eddies.—424. *Nebulis*. R. 24. 3.—427. R. 24. 3.  
 428. *Faucibus*. Obs. C. 1.—430. Obs. D.  
 445. *Nam*. R. 24. 5.—447. *Est*; for *licet*, or *fieri potest ut*.—452. *Fatis*. R. 18., in prose *ad fata edenda*.—454. *Commissa* (*crimina*). R. 24. 1.; so also *meritum*.—*Tibi*. R. 19.  
 460. *Chorus æqualis*, for *Chorus æqualium Dryadum*: Hypall. R. 26. and R. 34.  
 461. Rhodope and Pangæa were mountains of Thrace, of which Rhesus was a king; Hebrus was a river of Thrace, and Getæ a neighbouring people.  
 463. *Actias Orithyia*: *Orithyia*, the name of a nymph. *Actias*: Actian, sc. of Attica, once called Acte, because on the sea; from *ἄκρη*, the shore. Obs. C. 5.  
 465. *Te—te—te*. Obs. C. 5.  
 467. *Tænarias*: Tænarus, a promontory of Peloponnesus, the fabled entrance to the infernal regions. Read of Pluto, Erebus.  
 467. *Manes*: means, 1. departed souls; 2. the place where they dwell; 3. the deities who preside over them.  
 482. *Crinibus angues* for *crines anguibus*. R. 26.  
 483. Read of the Eumenides, Cerberus, Ixion.  
 484. *Vento rota constitit*: the wheel stood still, or rested from the wind (which gave it motion). *Vento*, for *à vento*. Cf. *quum placidum (à) ventis staret mare*: Ecl. ii. 26. There are various readings and interpretations.  
 491. *Animi*. R. 17.—500. *Diversa*. R. 2.

503. *Passus*. R. 24. 2.—513. *Nido*. R. 19.

516. *Venus*. Obs. C. 3.—519. *Lustrabat*. Obs. C. 1.

519. Read of Orpheus, Eurydice, and the Cicones, a people of Thrace.

520. *Quo munere*: "by which duty," to the dead; cf. *suagar inani munere*. *Æn.* vi. 887. Because he discharged the duties of affection to Eurydice, they became jealous of his being too much engrossed to think of them.

521. *Sacra*. R. 24. 1.—*Nocturni*. R. 26.

524. *Cum*. R. 25. 4.—524. *Æagrius*: "Æagrian." Orpheus was son of Æagrus, king of Thrace.—529. *Quaque dedit*: supply *se jactu*. R. 29. 2.—531. *Animo*. R. 19.

534. *Apibus*. R. 19.

535. *Napæas*: "the Napææ;" so called from *νάπη*, a grove. The same as the Dryades, from *δρυς*.

540. *Intactâ*: supply *à jugo*.—542. *Jugulis*. R. 19.

543. *Luco*. R. 24. 3.—545. *Orphei*: Gr. dative.—*Lethæa papavera*: so called because they cause sleep. Read of *Lethe*. Cf. G. i. 78.

549. *Excitat*: "he rears;" a word applied to building.

554. *Monstrum*: "phenomenon;" à *φαῖναι*, *monstro*.

557—8. Obs. D.—558. *Uva*: "a cluster." Cf. G. ii. 70.

559. *Canebam*. The imperfect tense is here used as was customary in dating letters:—*dabam Idibus*, I was writing, not am writing; the time being past with respect to the receiver, though present to the writer of the letter.

561. *Volentes*. Alluding to the many embassies from distant nations, which attended upon Augustus.

562. *Olympo*. R. 19.—564. *Parthenope*: where now is Naples; cf. *rediens*. G. iii. 11.—*Ignobilis ott*: all employment was considered *ignobilis* in comparison with that of the soldier and the statesman. Cf. G. ii. 486.

565. *Juventâ*. Virgil is supposed to have written his Eclogues at the age of twenty-eight.



# NOTES ON THE ÆNEID.

## ÆNEID I.

This Poem is called the *Æneid*, from Æneas, whose wars and settlement in Italy it celebrates.

3. *Jactatus* : supply *est* : R. 24, 2. — *Terris* : lands: the plural implies the many lands in which he wandered. Cf. l. 756. — 4. *Memorem*. R. 34.

4. *Memorem*. See R. 34. and cf. Æschylus, Agam. *Μνέμεν μῆνις*.

5. *Dum conderet* : while he was founding: for the subjunctive. Cf. G. iv. 457. — *Urbem* : Lavinium.

6. *Unde* : whence, sc. from which train of events. — 7. R. 24. 2.

8. *Quo numine læso* : what divine command being violated. See line 133.—*Numen* is from *nuo*, *annuo*.

9. *Quid* : R. 24. 3. — *Volvere* : (cf. l. 204.) to revolve, i. e. undergo a succession of misfortunes. R. 22.

10. *Pietate* : piety. *Pietas* (see Riddle's Dict.) properly means reverence for the gods, and duty and affection towards men ; for these qualities Æneas is remarkable. Cf. II. xx. 298.—*Adire* : meet ; encounter.

12. *Tyrîi*. See Carthage, Phœnicia, Tyre.

13. *Contra longè* : facing afar : because the Mediterranean is between.—*Opum* : resources.—14. R. 16.

16. *Posthabitâ* : being held second to it, sc. regarded less.

*Samo* : Samos, in the Ægean, was famous for its temple of Juno.

17. *Regnum* : a seat of empire.—*Si quâ* (*ratione*), if by any means. R. 24. 1.

19. *Sed enim* : but (in vain) for ; compare the Greek *ἀλλὰ γὰρ*, and R. 24. 5.—*Progeniem* : a race, sc. the Romans.

20. *Olim* : in after ages.—*Tyrias arces* : the Tyrian towers. —Carthage of Tyrian origin.—*Verteret* for *everteret*, as found in some MSS. R. 11.

21. *Hinc* : that from this source, sc. from Trojan blood. *Latè regem* : R. 1. a ruling power far and wide, i. e. ruling far and wide.—*Libyæ* : Libya ; meaning Carthage.

46. *Incedo*: who move majestically. Juno is so represented in the Vatican Juno found in the ruins of Lorium. Cf. 405. and Obs. A.

48. *Et quisquam*: and who? implying no one. Cf. Ovid. Am. iii. 3. 33.

"*Et quisquam pia thura focis imponere curet.*"

49. *Præterea*: "besides," in the sense of "and who—what is more."—*Honorem*: an honour, sc. a victim in honour of. Those scholars who render *honorem*, a victim, and other words in the same way, rather explain away than explain an author's meaning. By confusing what is said with what is implied, they turn poetry into prose. Obs. E.

51. *Austris*: south-winds. In the Mediterranean these are the fiercest.

52. *Æoliam*. Read of the Lipari Islands.

55. *Cum*: for this pleonasm see R. 25. 4.

56. *Celsâ sedet*: construe literally to preserve this picture of the monarch with a rock for his throne, a hollow mountain for his strong-hold, and storm and tempests for his unsurly subjects.

59. *Quippe*: derived from *qui ipse*, "these very (winds)" or doubtless (these winds).

60. *Atris*: dark — because deep; mysterious, awful, and gloomy to think of.

61. *Molemque et montes*. Observe the poetical amplification. Obs. C. 5.

63. *Premere*, for *reprimere*. R. 11.—*Jussus*: when ordered, i. e. by Jupiter.

65. *Namque*. See note l. 19. and R. 24. 5.

66. *Mulcere dedit*: a Greek construction. R. 22. 2.

68. *Ilium*: sc. all that remained of Ilium.—*Penates*. See Penates, Lares, Compitales, Viales, Præstites; and accurately distinguish. Besides Adam's Roman Antiquities and Smith's Dict. of Roman and Greek Antiquities, read the articles in the Cyclopædias.

69. *Incute*: "strike fury into the winds;" this word well supports the picture of Æolus.

71. *Sunt mihi*. Juno was commonly so represented. Note on 42. and Obs. A.

76. *Hæc contra*. Cf. 37. and R. 24. 1.

78. *Tu mihi*: Anthon observes that Juno typifies the air to which Æolus owes all his power, since the air, when aroused, produces wind. The student must think and decide for himself. Bacon's "Wisdom of the Ancients" is recommended, as containing amusing explanations of Mythology.

- Pentem*: R. 16.  
 31. *Covered*: *capide*. Note on 69.  
 34. *Incubere*: from *incumbo*.  
 35. *Procelis*: with rainy blasts.—*Stridor*: the creaking (from the straining) of the cordage.  
 69. *Pentem*: R. 16.  
 90. *Poli*: the poles. This word conveys the idea of thunder on all sides, from opposite and distant quarters.  
 91. *Omaia*: "all creation."  
 97. *Tydide*: "Oson of Tydeus." Diomedes, from whom *Aeneas* was rescued by Venus. II. v. 239.—*Mene*: R. 24. 1. Note on 37.—*Æacida*: of the son of Æacus, Achilles.—*Sarpedon*: King of Lycia, killed by Patroclus.—*Ingens*: *τελαίμας*, Homer.—*Simois*: a river near Troy.—100. Obs. C. 5.  
 104. *Avertit*. Supply *sese*. R. 8.  
 105. *Præruptus*: cf. *prætego*, *præustus*, *præfixus*.  
 106. *Hi*—*his*: these—these. The crews of this vessel and of that.—*Tres*: supply *naves*.  
 107. *Terram*: line 112. explains how this might be.  
 109. This line is evidently an interpolation.  
 110. *Dorsum immane*: in apposition with *saxa*.  
 111. *Brevia*. Supply *vada*. Cf. *Æn.* v. 221. *brevibus vadis*.  
 113. *Lycios*: the army of Pandarus, who was killed. These Lyci dwelt in Troas, not in Lycia.  
 114. *Ipsius*: of *Aeneas*; showing how near he was himself to destruction.—*A vertice*: sc. *desuper*, κατ' ὀψης.  
 118. *Rari*: here and there; very graphic. Obs. D.  
 119. *Tabula*: planks. Supply *apparent*.—125, 126. *Vadis undâ*. R. 24. 3.  
 126. *Stagna*: the still waters, i. e. the depths, which are usually undisturbed.  
 130. *Latere fratrem*: cf. *λατῶναι*, R. 32. Greek construction. Neptune and Juno were children of Saturn.  
 132. *Generis*: Hesiod says the winds were the offspring of Astræus and Aurora. Theog. 378.  
 135. *Quos ego*: whom I—; and here the sentence ends—the common language of emotion. Obs. F. 5.  
 138. *Non illi*: Æolus was to let loose the winds only.—*Jussus*: when commanded, as observed before.  
 144. *Cymothoë*: one of the Nereides.—*Triton*: son of Neptune and Amphitrite.  
 145. *Scopulo*: R. 24. 3.—147. *Undas*: R. 24. 3.  
 150. *Arma*. No Roman citizen could appear in the city with arms of any kind.

156. *Curru*: old dat. for *currui*.—*Secundo à sequor*, a chariot following the horses, i. e. light: so *fluctuque secundo*; *amni secundo*; and Ovid writes "*aulæ vela secunda dato*."

160. *Objectu*: "by the opposition of its sides," i. e. "by opposing its sides," as a breakwater.

161. *Reductos sinus*: "receding curves," sc. curling eddies.—*Minantur*: rise threatening. The curve breaks, and washes round the bay on one side of the island, the port being at the other. Obs. D.

164. *Scena*: a back-ground, literally of a theatre, which was in early days not a wall, but foliage.

164. *Coruscis*: gleaming, i. e. checkered with light and shade.

166. On graphic description, see Obs. D.—168. *Fessas*. Obs. C. and cf. *fatigat*, 280.

169. *Unco morsu*: with biting hook (Hyp. R. 26) sc. crooked fluke. The ancient anchor was much like the modern. Obs. C. 4.

170. *Septem*. The fleet consisted originally of twenty ships (line 381.). Of these, three preserved from the rocks, three from the quicksands, one in which was Æneas, made up the seven (*septem*). Of the other thirteen, one had sunk; of twelve the arrival was announced by Venus (399).

173. *Tabentes*: wasted. This brings before the mind the shrunk appearance of men wet and cold.

175. *Suscepitque*: "and received."—*Rapuitque in fomite flammam*: caught a flame amid the fuel. Wagner thinks that the poet here alludes to the practice of shepherds at the present day, who, after receiving the fire in the pith of a dry fungous stalk, raise the sparks into a flame by a rapid vibratory motion.

177. *Cererem Cerealiaque arma*: "Ceres and her implements;" corn and means of making bread. Obs. C. 3.

178. *Fessi rerum*. Cf. 204. Supply *gestarum*, or *adversarum*.

179. *Torrere*: to parch. Before the improvements in our mills, our ancestors used to scorch corn before grinding it; hence *bran*, sc. the burnt part, from *brennen*, to burn.

184. *Navem*: supply *videt*.—189. *Ductores*. Obs. C. 1.

189—190. These lines are very graphic. Obs. D.

191. *Vulgus*, and *ductores*: observe the metaphor.

196. *Trinacrio*. Read of Trinacria, Sicily.

198. *Ante*, for *quæ ante fuerunt*: R. 24. 2.

200. *Scyllaam rabiem*: "the fury of Scylla;" of whom, as of *Cyclopia sara*, the rocks of the Cyclops, cf. *Æn.* iii. 424. and see Lempriere.

whether in black; how *focus perennis* means, without a death in the family; whether the tombs were built and railed in like ours and adorned with sculpture; whether body-snatching was criminal; of Apotheosis.

Answers to all these inquiries may be found in Adam's R. Ant. Those interested in this subject are recommended to refer to Sepulture, ancient and modern, in Cyclopædias; to read the customs of the Hindoos; of Peruvians, Egyptians, &c. The accounts of Pompeii, and especially Mrs. Hamilton's Etruria, are both amusing and instructive.

220. *Oronti*, an old gen. for *Orontis*.

222. Obs. C. 4.

224. *Velivolum*: are skimmed (or flown over) with sails. Observe the effect of a bay studded with sails, and you will see this epithet is too picturesque to translate exactly.

228. *Oculos*. R. 21.

233. *Clauditur*: in prose, *claudatur*, by R. 29. — *Ob Italiam*: on account of Italy, lest they should settle there, and overthrow Juno's city, Carthage.

234. *Hinc—hinc—qui—qui*. Obs. C. 5.

235. *Revocato*: recalled; that is, the line of Teucer being re-established. — 226. *Qui tenerent*. R. 29.

239. *Solabar—ruinas*: console (myself for) the downfall.

242. *Achivis*. R. 24. 3. — *Antenor*: the sense is, Why should not Æneas reach Italy safely, and found a city, as well as Antenor, his companion?

Antenor, nephew of Priam, was said to have led a colony of Heneti from Paphlagonia (Livy, i. 1.), and reaching the further shores of the Adriatic to have founded Patavium. None of these origins of cities from Trojan times have any good foundation. The ancients used the Trojan war to account for the rise of many things lost in the obscurity of time.

244. *Liburnorum*: Liburni; an Illyrian race. — *Timavus*: a stream falling into the Adriatic, from its abundant waters called *La Madre del Mere*. — *It mare*: "a bursting sea goes forth;" Cf. *proruptus sudor*, Æn. vii. 459. *Proruptum* expresses the overwhelming power of the Timavus. The industrious may read Heyne's seventh Excursus.

245. *Cum*. R. 25. 4.

248. *Fixit*: to fix arms to the wall of some temple, and consecrate them, was customary at the return of peace.

249. *Compōstus*: "now laid at rest." *Compono* means, technically, to lay out a corpse, deck with garlands, and collect the ashes in the urn. See Adam's R. Ant.

250. *Annuis*. Æneas was to be deified after death. See Apotheosis, R. Ant.

253. *Reponis*: "do you restore us to our (sceptre, i. e.) empire." R. 6. — 254. *Olli*. Obs. C. 2.

256. *Libavit oscula*. Obs. C. 1. Say, "touched," literally to make a libation, on which the bowl was just put to the lips. Cf. 737.

257. *Metu*, for *metui*.—*Cytherea*: Cytherean. Venus was so called from Cythera, near which she was fabled to have sprung from the sea. See Venus.

258. *Tibi*: for you, i. e. for your satisfaction. R. 25. 2.

258. Lavinium was the city Æneas ultimately named from his wife Lavinia, daughter of Latinus.

259. *Ad sidera*: meaning, that she should see her son deified. Obs. G.

260. *Sententia vertit*: Hypall. R. 26.

261. *Quando*, as *quandoquidem*: since.—*Remordet*: is gnawing you again (or continually).

262. *Volvens*, for *evolvens*: some say as a scroll; more probably for *volvens animo*.—*Movebo*, compare *opus moveo*, vii. 45.; and *voce movere preces* of Ovid. Construe "turning over in my mind" (or revolving): "I will move" (from their place, where they are treasured in my memory for a future day; i. e. *disclose*) the secrets of the Fates.

264. *Mores*: civilisation. Zeugma. R. 27.—*Viris*. C. 7.

265. Æneas was to reign three years in Latium after subduing the Rutuli, the subjects of his rival Turnus.

266. *Hiberna*: (supply *tempora*). R. 24. 1.—*Transierint*, for *fuertint*. Obs. C. 8.—*Rutulis*, dat. after *fuertint*. *Est*, for *habeo*, has a dative."

267. *Ascanius*: son of Æneas.—*Iulo*, dat. by attraction (so called in Greek Grammar) to *cui*.

268. *Ilus*. Virgil says this to flatter the Julian family with an ancient extraction. — 269. *Volvendis*. R. 9. 5.

273. *Hectorē*: Hectorean; i. e. Trojan, from Hector the hero of Troy.—*Ilia*, otherwise called Rhea Silvia.—*Excipiet*, shall receive (in regal succession). Exam. *excipio* in Riddle's Dictionary.

279. *Sine fine*. Rome, on medals and coins, is styled *Æterna Urbs*.

280. *Fatigat*. Obs. C. 1. Polysyu. C. 5.

282. *Togatam*: the toga-wearing nation. The *toga* was the badge of the Roman, as the *pallium* of the Greek. See Adam's R. Ant.

284. *Domus Assaraci*: house (line) of Assaracus, son of Tros, ancestor of Æneas, and therefore of the Romans. The conquest of the Romans is here predicted over Phthia, in Thessaly, Mycenæ, and Argos; implying Greece in general.

286. *Cæsar*: Augustus. — 288. *Julius*: Augustus took this name from (his uncle and father by adoption) Julius Cæsar, and therefore (as Virgil flatters him) could trace his origin from Troy.

289. *Orientis*: alluding to the overthrow of Antony and also of the Parthians. See Julius Cæsar, Antony, Parthians. Cl. Dictionary.

291. *Positis bellis*. Alluding to Augustus's peaceful reign, when he had recovered the lost standards from the Parthians, and shut up the temple of Janus.

292. *Cana fides*: reflect why Faith was termed "hoary" and old. Read of Vesta, Janus. — *Quirinus*: "defender," from *Curis*, a Sabine word meaning a spear. Obs. F. 1.

*Remo cum fratre*. An emblem of fraternal harmony restored. Good faith shall once more prevail, our national religion be re-established, with concord and brotherly love. All this is to mark the happy reign of Augustus.

294. *Belli portæ*: alluding to the temple of Janus: q. v. — 295. Graphic. Obs. D. and A. & F. 1.

297. *Maiâ genitum*: read of Mercury.

298. Before *ut*, supply *qui nunciet*: R. 24. 1.

301. *Remigio*: by the oarage. Compare the simile of the Dove, Æn. v. 213.

302. *Pæni*: the Pœni, or Phœnicians, founded Carthage.

303. *Deo*: an effect in character with Mercury, as the god of letters and civilisation.

307. *Quas oras*: governed by *querere*.

310. *In convexo nemorum*: "in a vaulted rock of (or covered with) wood;" *sub convexâ rupe nemoribus consitâ* Heyne.

313. *Crispans*: "causing to vibrate;" sc. from the energy with which he moved.

315. For this description, see Obs. A.

316. *Spartanæ*. Spartan women were trained to the chase and manly exercises. — *Harpalice*, daughter of Harpalicus, king of Thrace, who inured her to Amazonian habits. See

Amazons; Spartans; Lycurgus. Construe "As Harpalice when she wearies." Obs. C. 8.

317. *Hebrum*: see Hebrus. It is not a rapid stream; but Virgil had not as ready means of informing himself as we have with maps and gazetteers.

319. *Dederat diffundere*: R. 22.

320. *Nuda genu*: see note on 42.—*Collecta sinus*: R. 21. gathered up as to her flowing folds, i. e. having them gathered up. *Collecta*. R. 34. Exam. *sinus* in Riddle's Dictionary.

321. *Juvenes*. See this term in Adam's Roman Antiquities.

326. *Mihi*: a Græcism; R. 20.—*Audita*. R. 24. 2.—327. After *te*, supply *esse*.

328. *Hominem sonat*. *Hominem* as if *humanum*, by R. 2. So *litora Alcyonen resonant*, G. iii. 338., and *saltare Cyclopa*, Hor. See also *Æn.* vi. 50.

329. *Soror*: Diana.

337. *Cothurno*: buskin. This rose nearly to the knee: worn by hunters, men of rank: made of skin, dyed purple, or some other colour. See Adam's Roman Antiquities.

338. Graphic. Obs. D. *Agenor* was a king of Phœnicia and ancestor of Dido.

343. *Agri*. R. 16.

345. *Intactam*: untouched, i. e. a virgin.—*Primis ominibus*: at her first omens; meaning at her first marriage, at which omens were noted. Read how marriage was solemnised among the Romans. Whether ever a religious ceremony—whether it ever ceased to be such—whether the woman took her husband's name—whether the wife inherited—whether any part of her property was ever settled upon her. See Genesis xxix. 18. and 1 Sam. xviii. 25. of purchase in marriage, *coemptio*—whether a Roman could marry a foreigner—what constituted illegitimacy—polygamy, whether allowed—at what age men and women might respectively marry—consent of parents, if required—of marriage contracts—whether, after signing, either party could retract—of the wedding dress—whence *nubo* and *uxor*—the difference between *nubere*, *ducere*—in *matrimonium dare*, *despondere*—where the marriage was solemnised—whether there was any thing to explain the marriage-feast and the foolish virgins in the parable. Read Deut. xxiv. 1., and whether the Roman law of divorce was the same—who were the judges of divorce—whether there were any registry of marriages, births, and deaths.—348. *Medius*. R. 35. 1.—349. *Misera*. R. 20.



350. *Securus* : regardless ; *seorsum curâ*.  
 353. *Inhumati* : unburi'd. This was deem'd a great aggravation, from the belief that the spirit wander'd restless till the body had sepulture.  
 354. *Modis pallida miris*. Copied from Lucretius, l. 124.  
 355. *Pectora*. R. 6. — 356. *Nudavit*. R. 27.  
 361. *Quibus* : supply *omnes*. R. 24. 6.—*Crudele*. R. 34.  
 367. *Byrsam* : "called Byrsa from the name of the deed." *Βύρσα*, a hide. See Dido. — *Tergo* : *tergore* is the common ablative. — 364. *Asyndeton*. Obs. I.  
 375. *Nos* : governed by *appulit*. — *Forte suâ* : by its own chance ; the chance which is common to storms.  
 377. *Oris* : R. 19.  
 380. *Jove* : from Jove ; the father of the Trojan ancestor Dardanus. — *Patriam* : my fatherland. There was a legend that Dardanus came originally from Italy.  
 381. *Phrygium æquor* : he embark'd from Troas in Phrygia. — *Fata* : the fates (i. e. oracles) given me ; cf. *fata Sibyllina*.  
 388. *Qui* (with subj.) signifies the cause of her not believing. R. 29.  
 393. *Cycnos* : swans were sacred to Venus.  
 396. *Capere* : to be taking (or alighting upon) the lands. — *Captas* : the lands taken by others, or on which others had alighted. For this repetition of a word, see R. 29. 2. and Obs. C. 7.  
 407-9. *Quoque* : "also ;" sc. as well as Juno. — *Veras* : real ; sc. in your real character.  
 416. *Sabæo thure*. The Sabæi occupi'd Arabia Felix, fam'd for frankincense. Obs. B.  
*Paphum*. Flowers and frankincense, not animals, were offer'd to Venus. Read of Paphos, Idalia.  
 421. *Magalia* : huts, which the Numidians mov'd on wagons.  
 424. *Subvolvere* : to roll under or close to (the base of the citadel). — 426. This line is probably interpolat'd.  
 427. *Theatri*. Virgil describes according to the ideas of a Roman. Obs. H.  
 430. *Qualis* : meaning *talis est illis labor qualis*. — *Infert se* : he proceeds. — *Viris* : Obs. C. 7. ; take *quo* with *loco*, and *primum* with *effodere*. — *Monstrârat* : alluding to a story that Juno had order'd Dido to settle where she should find a horse's head. The Carthaginian coins had a horse's head on one side. — 436. Obs. F. 6. — 440. *Ulli*. R. 20. — 445. *Facilem victu* : "easy (sc. easily supplied) in point of sus-

tenance." *Facilem victu gentem*, for *gentem facilis victus*, i. e. *facilem victum habentem*. The same is implied as in the line *Fundit humo facilem victum justissima tellus*, G. ii. 460., which line shows that *victu* is the substantive, not the supine.

446. *Sidonia* : Sidonian, from *Sidon* in *Phœnicia*, an older city than Tyre. — *Numine* : the presence of the goddess, i. e. her statue probably. — *Ærea* : *æs* was bronze, of copper and tin ; brass, which is of copper and zinc, was unknown.

448. *Surgebant* for *erant*. Obs. C. 8. — *Limina*. The ancients had a superstitious reverence for thresholds. — *Cardo* : Romans and Greeks had hinges like ours.

449. *Mirabile dictu*. Obs. G.

455. *Inter se* : sc. comparing one with another. — 456. *Ex ordine* : in series. — 458. Obs. F. 6. — *Sævum ambobus* : incensed against both — against the Atreidæ, about Briseis ; against Priam, whose son had killed Patroclus. See Cl. Dictionary. — 460. *Laboris* : R. 16. — 461. Epiphonema. F. 4.

462. *Rerum* : compare *fessi rerum*. — 467. Obs. D. & A.

469. *Picturâ* : Homer has alluded to sculpture, not to painting. Contemplate each of the seven subjects separately.

466. *Pergama* (pl. of *Pergamus*), the citadel of Troy ; of course prominent in a picture. — *Phryges*. The Trojans were Phrygians. — 468. *Cristatus* : observe this picture so well sustained by *niveis*, *cruentus*, *ardentes*, *fugiens*, *puer*, in contrast with *Achilli* ; and by every line and epithet to line 493.

473. Obs. C. 6. *Xanthus*. It had been predicted that Troy would be impregnable if once Rhesus's horses had tasted the forage of Troy or drunk of the Xanthus. Diomedes and Ulysses carried them off by night, and killed Rhesus in his camp. — 475. R. 18. — *Curru*, dative. — *Versâ* : turned, i. e. uselessly, from his foe, to the ground. — 480. *Peplum*. See the story in Il. v. 43. The peplus here mentioned commonly formed part of the dress of females. It was a kind of shawl which passed entirely round the body, like the Highland plaid, though wider, and the loose end of it was thrown over the shoulder and down the back. Anthon has a cut from one of Sir W. Hamilton's vases which represents it. — 481. *Tunsæ* : R. 9. 1. — *Pectora* : R. 21. — 482. Cf. *Æn.* ii. 1. — 483. *Raptaverat* : Cf. Homer, Il. xxii. 399. ; xxiv. 14. — 489. *Memnonis nigri* : of dark colour, because this ally came from the most distant East.

487. *Ut, ut*. Obs. C. 5.

490. The *Pelta* was a small light shield. A sepulchral urn in the Capitoline Museum at Rome has a pelta which admir-

ably illustrates *lunatæ peltæ*. This shield is a semicircle with two semicircular indentations. — 491. Obs. A.

492. *Subnectens*. The Amazons are represented on monuments and gems with one breast exposed (*exsertæ*). R. 9.

494. R. 9. 3. — 495. *Uno obtutu hæret*: clings to the spot with one (i. e. uninterrupted) gaze. — 498. *Qualis exercet*: such as Diana, when she, &c. — *Eurotas*: flowed by Sparta, where Diana was worshipped. — *Cynthus*: a mountain in Delos, her natal place. Obs. C. 8.

500. *Oreades*: the mountain nymphs; from *ὄρος*, a mountain. See Nereides, Dryades.

502. *Latona* was the mother of Diana and Apollo, and Jupiter their father.

505. *Mediâ testudine* only means under the vaulted roofs, and not in *foribus*; in *mediâ* would mean in the centre. Cf. *mediâ silvâ*, within a wood; *medio mari*, at sea, only not in the very centre. R. 35. 1. — *Dabat*: mark the imperfects. — *Cuncti*: all together. — 511. *Æquore*. R. 18.

516. *Exam. simulò* and *dissimulò* in Riddle's Dictionary.

519. *Veniam*: the favour of an audience. — 522. *Condere*. R. 22, 23.

523. *Frænare*. Obs. C. 1.

524. *Maria*: supply *per*. R. 24. 3.

526. *Parce pio*: spare a race who show mercy to others. *Exam. pius, pietas*. — 526. *Propius*: more closely; sc. do not be misled by appearances. — *Penates*: "penates;" i. e. to violate the sanctity of the Libyan homes. Obs. C. 3.

528. *Graphic*. Obs. D.

530. *Hesperiam*: Hesperia; from *ἑσπερος*, the west, because "the western land" to the Greeks.

532. *Ænotri*: a Pelasgic tribe in the south-east coast of Italy, thence called Ænotria. — *Minores*: their descendants. —

533. *Ducis*: meaning Italus, a fabulous king. — 535. *Orion*: a constellation; its rising and setting was attended with storms.

536. *Penitusque procacibus Austris*: with south winds disporting wildly; utterly mocking our endeavours. — *Petulantes* is applied to the winds by Lucretius, and *protervi* by Horace.

537. *Superante salo*: the billow overpowering us. C. 4.

538. *Oris*. R. 19. — 540. *Hospitio*. R. 24. 3. — 547. See Fig. F. 6. *Exergasia*.

551. *Subducere*: to draw up a ship on shore.

552. *Aptare* (i. e. *facere aptas*) *trabes*. — *Stringere*, Obs. D. to strip (leaves and branches off a limb of a tree to make oars). — 553. *Recepto*. R. 15. — 555. Obs. F. 3.

557. Read of Sicani, Sicily, Trinacria. — *At.* R. 35. 2.  
 562. *Corde metum.* Hypallage, R. 26. and R. 24. 3.  
 568. This alludes to the opinion of the ancients, that men born in cold latitudes have less sensibility and humanity.  
 569. *Saturnia*: Saturn was said to have reigned in Italy.  
 570. *Erycis*: Mount Eryx, west of Sicily.  
 573. *Urbem quam*: this would be in prose, *urbs, quam urbem.*  
 R. 24. 6. — 577. *Lustrare.* Obs. C. 1. — 578. R. 18. 2.  
 579. *Animum.* R. 21.  
 591. Exam. *purpureus.*  
 593. *Parius.* Paros was famed for marble. — 600. *Socias*: "you make to share with you." — 601. The construction is, *non opis est nostræ, nec gentis Dardania, quicquid gentis Dardaniæ est ubique; gentis quæ sparsa est.*  
 607. See Obs. F. 7. for this form of expression.  
 608. *Lustrabunt convexa.* Construe "As long as the shadows on the mountains shall periodically move around the acclivities." The poet, living near the Andes, could not but remark how the shadows, moving according to the sun's elevation, darken successively the different prominences on the mountain's side. The darkening of concavities would not be so apparent, though some think *convexa* means *convalles*. Exam. *lustrō.* — *Dum polus*: Lucretius says, *æther sidera pascit*. By some of the ancient philosophers the stars were supposed to be fed, that is, to have what they lost of light supplied again, by fine emanations, or vapours, from earth and sea. Apply Obs. D. & C. 6.  
 616. *Applicat*: R. 19., like *appulit*, 377.: *applicare naves ad terram* occurs in Livy and Cæsar. — *Immanes*: savage. Such were the African tribes. — 617. *Ille.* R. 25. 3. — 619. *Teucrum.* See Classical Dictionary.  
 624. *Pelægi*: the early inhabitants of Greece before the Hellenes. Read of Pelasgi, in Smith's Roman and Greek Antiquities.  
 625. *Ipsæ hostis*: your foe himself, Teucer. — *Seque ortum*: i. e. through Hesione. — 633. *Nec minus interea*: nor less meanwhile, i. e. meanwhile too.  
 636. *Dii*, for *diet*, dat. MS. vary.  
 639. *Vestes*: supply *adsunt*. — 645. Before *ferat*, supply *ut or qui*. R. 24. 4.  
 648. *Pallam.* The *palla*, as well as the *pallium* and *palliolum*, was one piece of cloth nearly square. — *Velamen circumtextum*: a veil bordered all round. — *Monile baccatum*: a necklace of berries. See Anthon's woodcuts.

661. *Bilingues*. Their bad faith was proverbial. Cf. *Punica fides*. — 663. *Aligerum*. Obs. A.

665. *Typhæa*: Typhœan, i.e. which slew the giant Typhœus.

667. *Frater*: both were sons of Venus. — 671. *Junonia*: Junonian hospitality; because Juno presided over Carthage.

672. *Cardine*: hinge, implying turning point. Obs. C. 1.

674. *Numine*: influence. — *Quâ*, in what way. — *Regius puer*: Ascanius. — 680. *Cythera*: Gr. acc. pl. — *Idalium*: a mountain in Cyprus sacred to Venus. — 683. *Falle faciem*: cf. *fallas veneno* five lines below: *fallo* has the same meaning as *λανθάνω*; *falle* (*gerens*) *faciem*, unobserved assume the form; *falle* (*afficiens*) *veneno*, unobserved instil the poison. — 683. *Falle dolo*: "counterfeit."

684. *Falle*: R. 32.

686. *Laticem*: the liquor of *Lyæus*, Bacchus, from *λύω*, I free (from care). — 688. R. 32. — 693. *Amaracus*: called now sweet marjoram; a soporiferous plant, and said by Pliny to grow best in Cyprus.

697. *Aulæis*: couch-coverings. — *Spondâ* was only the frame-work of the supper-couch.

698. *Mediam*: repeat *se*; the middle couch of the three was the most honourable.

700. *Dis*, in *discumbitur*, describes the different places of the guests on different couches. Virgil here speaks in accordance with Roman customs. Read of Roman entertainments — what their principal meal was — at what hour — whence *cæna* and *triclinium* — what was like our luncheon — whether they had any breakfast — any dessert — whether they sat or reclined originally, or in later years — look at the picture of a Roman supper-room in Anthon's "Virgil," or in Adam's Roman Antiquities — whether they brought in trays or tables ready laid — had they napkins or table-cloths. Adam's Roman Antiquities.

702. "Towels with shorn nap" needful, as they eat with their fingers. — 703. *Ordine longo*. Obs. G.

704. *Penum struere*: to set out the viands. The Penates presided over the *penus*, or the larder and store-room of the family. — *Adolere*, literally means to increase; *adolere Penates*, to increase the influence of (conciliate) the Penates. Anthon supports this interpretation by *gelidos adolere liquores* (Virg. *Moretum*); and *adolere thura, verbenas, hostiam*, to increase the usefulness of water, the influence of frankincense, &c. — 706. *Qui*. R. 29.

709. *Mirantur*. Obs. C. 5.

710. *Flagrantes*: glowing — 716. *Falsi*: pretended.

719. *Acidulia* : Venus was so named from her fountain in Bœotia.—720. *Abolere* : to efface (from her heart).—*Resides* : composed, i. e. unmoved.

722. *Corda*. R. 6.

723. *Crateras* : bowls ; literally, mixers, whence the wine, seldom drank without water, was conveyed into drinking-cups by a *cyathus*, or small ladle ; some like a butter-ladle, others like a punch-ladle.—*Coronant* ; crown, i. e. put a wreath around the bowl. — 725. *Strepitus* ; of conversation.

727. *Laquearibus*. The Roman ceilings seem to have been originally left uncovered, the beams which supported the roof or upper story being visible ; afterwards planks were placed across these beams, leaving hollow spaces, called *lacunaria* or *laquearia*, frequently covered with gold and ivory. Obs. D.—728. *Hendiadys*. C. 5.

729. *Pateram* (à *pateo*), a shallow bowl used to drink from, chiefly at libation, when *merum* (R. 24. 1.), pure wine, was used.

735. *Fuventes* : heartily, with pleasant feelings.

737. *Libato*. R. 29. 2. — 739. *Auro*. Obs. C. 4. “genus for species.”

740. *Crinitus*. Singers usually wore long hair.

742. *Labores solis* : eclipses.

744. Read of Hyades, Arcturus, Triones, Septentrio.

751. *Auroræ filius* : Memnon. Dido's curiosity about the costume of one who came from the far East is quite natural.

752. Obs. D. — 756. *Terris*. R. 18.

## ÆNEID II.

1. *Intenti ora tenebant* : by R. 34. for *intenta ora tenebant*, “kept their eyes fixed upon him.” Cf. *Æn.* i. 482.

2. *Toro*. The more handsome couches on which they reclined at banquets were ascended by steps.—4. *Ut* (supply “to tell”) how.—3. *Infandum* : unutterable. R. 31.

7. The Myrmidones and Dolopes were Thessalian tribes under Achilles.

8. *Temperet* (supply *sibi*) : can refrain ; with an acc. it means to regulate. — 9. *Præcipitat* (*se*) ; rushes downwards. R. 8.—*Cadentia* : sinking ; having passed the meridian, i. e. it was past midnight. — 9–11. Night is here personified, and, like the sun, said to move through the heavens in a chariot. During the first half of her course this queen of darkness is supposed to be ascending from the Eastern Ocean, at the middle of her course she is directly over our heads, during

the latter half she descends, and finally plunges with her sable car into the Western Ocean.

10. *Cognoscere*—*audire*: R. 22.—12. *Refugit*. See R. 12. for tense of custom; or, it may denote sudden effect. —

17. *Vagatur*: is circulated.

18. *Corpora*: Obs. C. 4. Cf. *Æn.* v. 318.

21. *Tenedos*: four and a half miles from the main land.

25. *Abiisse*: supply *eos*.—26. *Teucris*: supply *gens*.

27. *Dorica*: the Doric camp. But the Dorians and Heracleidæ invaded Greece eighty years after this war. See Obs. H.

29. *Tendebat*: supply *tentoria*. R. 24. and Obs. H.—44. *Sic*: sc. no better known.—*Aliquis*: the same as *alius quis*.

49. *Et*: even. Obs. E.—54. *Læva*: Zeugma. R. 27.—*Stares*. Obs. F. 3.

57. *Manus*: R. 21.

58. *Impulerat*: supply *Laocoon*: "he had urged;" indicative implying certainty.

61. *Animi*: R. 17.—67. Obs. 1.—71. *Super*: moreover.—*Quidve ferat*: what (news) he brings.—*Capto*: to him a prisoner; meaning, on what grounds he hopes for mercy now he is a prisoner.

74. *Cretus*: supply *sit*.

84. *Infando indicio*. Litotes. R. 31. On wicked information Ulysses hid money in Palamedes' tent; and on the evidence of a forged letter from Priam caused him to be stoned as guilty of treason.—85. *Neci*, for *ad necem*. R. 19.

86. *Comitem*: companions in arms, as Patroclus to Achilles, Teucer to Ajax, were common in Homeric times.

87. *Primis—annis*: supply *belli*.

89. *Pellacis*: cf. Homer's epithets applied to Ulysses: *αἰμυλίοισι λόγιοισι*, and *ποικιλομήτης*.

92. *Tenebris*: obscurity.—*Superis ab oris*: from the regions above (the earth); sc. from life. *Siqua*: should any chance bring it about.

97. *Labes*: "plague-spot." Justin quotes, "*hæc prima mali labes*:" and explains *hoc initium impendentis ruinæ fuit*, xvii. 1. Examine *labes*, labor, ruina, Riddle's Dictionary.—98. *Spargere*: "disseminate."—*Ambiguas*, "suspicious."

99. *Conscius*: cf. *Æn.* xi. 812. 1. *Conscius*, sc. that he had murdered Palamedes. 2. *Conscius*, sc. *aliorum consiliis*, in concert with others. 3. *Conscius arma* for *conscia arma* (R. 34.) the aid of confederates, which he found in Calchas.—*Calchas*. Cf. L. 267.

101. *Sed—autem*. "But then, again, why do I," &c. These

two adverbs well express his forced and pretended reluctance to continue.

103. *Id audire*: sc. that I am a Greek.

104. *Ithacus*: "the Ithacan;" Ulysses, king of Ithaca; for *Ithacensis*. R. 3.—114. *Eurypylus*: a Grecian hero.

116. *Virgine*. Virgil here deviates from the common account, which makes the daughter of Agamemnon to have been carried off by Diana, and a hind to have been substituted by the goddess. A cut in Anthon's Virgil represents a painting from a wall at Pompeii, the subject of which is the sacrifice of Iphigenia, and which probably was copied in some degree from the famous painting of Timanthes. Calchas stands near the altar, holding the sacrificial knife; Diomedes and Ulysses have Iphigenia in their grasp, and are about to place her on the altar; Agamemnon turns away his head enveloped in the folds of his mantle; while Diana is seen in the air, causing a nymph to bring to her the hind that is to be substituted for the maiden. Obs. C. 5.—119. *Volgi*. Obs. C. 2.—121. *Parent*, from *paro*: supply *hoc*: "this doom;" sc. of being sacrificed.

124. *Canebant*: foretold; literally, sang (as an oracular prediction, which was usually in verse); after which *taciti*, "in silence," ominous of their feelings. *Videbant* for *prævidebant*. R. 11. Cf. L. 176.

126. *Tectus*: close. — 129. *Composito*: supply *ex* — by concert.

131. *Conversa tulere*: supply *ea*: R. 24. 6. "these they endured when turned," &c.

133. *Salsæ fruges*: the salted corn; meaning the sacrificial cake of barley and salt, called *mola salsa*, sprinkled on the head of the victim before slain.—133. *Vittæ*: garlands with which the victim and sacrificers were adorned. Obs. H.

135. R. 34. — 136. *Dedissent*: in prose, *daturi essent*. R. 29. 2.

138. *Reposcent*: demand again; as they did me.

140. *Piabunt*, for *expiabunt*: "they will expiate;" *pio* is literally *pium fucere*: the idea being that punishment rendered the transgressor (*impium*) once more *pium*; as if he had then made reparation. So, *dare pœnas* (*ἀπολύν*) implies literally, giving a ransom or restitution; the idea being that the suffering of the offender is a real satisfaction and compensation to the offended party. Reflect on this unchristian notion of an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. Read of the Lex Talionis in Cyclopædia. — *Quod: propter quod*,



wherefore. — 142. *Per*. The construction is *per intemeratam fidem siqua est intemerata fides quæ restet, &c.*

145. *Ultrò*: “in spite of ourselves.”—*Quò*: with what (object). *Ultrò* seems for *voluntariò*, being formed of the initial letters of its several syllables. Wagner says it is *ab ulteriore loco*; but to reconcile this derivation with the common use of *ultrò* is very difficult. The reader must decide for himself.

153. *Exutas vinclis*. Observe—perjury, impiety, and ingratitude marked in one line. For the construction cf. *exuta pedem vinclis*, Æn. iv. 518.—159. *Si*, with indicative, if (as they do); with subjunctive, if (as they may do).

154. *Ignes*: sc. sun, moon, &c.—*Non violabile*: and yet, by his perjury, he that moment *violabat numen*!

157. *Fas*: supply *sit*.—163. *Impius*: for carrying off the Palladium, a statue of Minerva in the citadel of Troy, on retaining which their safety depended.—*Fatale*: fatal; for on it their fate hung.—168. *Cruentis*: read lines 718—720.

169. *Sublapsa*: gliding (under, i. e. imperceptibly or) gradually.—170. Obs. I.—171. *Tritonia*: sc. Minerva.

175. *Emicuit*: sprang up (so as to startle, or, suddenly,) literally, flashed up.

176. *Tentanda fugâ*. Anthon has the following. The Greeks, according to Calchas, must all go back to their native land, taking the Palladium along with them, and must take the auspices anew on the soil of Greece. They are then to return to the Trojan shores, bringing the statue back with them again. Sinon adds that the home-voyage has in all probability already begun. The key to the whole passage, therefore, is to be found in *avexere*, which does not denote any previous voyage, but one just commenced.

178. *Repetant omina*: take omens anew.—*Numen* means the Palladium. If any evil omen happened to Roman commanders, they had to return home and take auspices anew. If far from Rome, they considered a stated portion of the seat of war as Roman territory. Obs. H. Read of augurs, omens, and sacrifices, Adam.—184. *Quæ*. R. 29.

182. *Digerit omina*: arranges the omens; implying, draws deductions from them.—190. *Ipsum*: the seer himself; from *quod* to *convertant* is a parenthesis. The sense is this;—the Greeks have built the horse to make amends to Pallas. They left it here, that you might bring vengeance on yourselves by injuring what is sacred. They built it large, lest, being dragged into the city, it should afford the same security as the Palladium you have lost.

189. *Minerva* : the dat. case.

193. *Pelopea* : more commonly *Pelopeia*. R. 3. The peninsula of Greece was named from Pelops.—*Asiam* : Troy a city of Asia.—194. *Manere*. R. 8.

197. *Larissæus* : Laryssæan. Achilles was so called, coming from Thessaly, in which Laryssa stood. — *Quæ* R. 24. 6.

198. *Mille* : a round number. The Homeric catalogue gives 1186 ships.

200. For graphic description, see Obs. D. An enduring celebrity has been gained for the story of Laocoon from it forming the subject of one of the most remarkable groups in sculpture which time has spared us. This superb work of art originally decorated the baths of Titus, among the ruins of which it was found in 1506. It is supposed to have been executed about the time of the early Roman emperors. A Virgil's priest was habited in his robes during the exercise of his priestly functions, and the group under consideration is entirely naked, it is most probable that the poet and artist drew each from a common source, and treated the subject in the way best adapted to the different arts they exercised: the sculptor's object being concentration of effect; the poet's amplification and brilliant description. For farther remarks consult Anthon's Classical Dictionary, s. v. *Laocoon*.

202. Exam. *Solemnis, mactō*.

205. *Pariter* : "side by side." This makes the picture distinct, as also does *incumbunt* : "bear upon;" denoting their bulk and efforts in the water.—208. *Insinuant*. R. 8.

208. *Pone legit* : sweeps or skims the sea behind.

218. *Agmine certo* : "in undeviating course." *Agmen* is applied to the movement of a serpent. G. iii. 423. *Æn.* v. 90. *Agmine certo* denotes the steady course and firm resolve of the two serpents to attack one and one only object. Obs. D.

217. *Collo* is governed by *dati*. *Bis collo circumdati* : folded twice around his neck, *squamea terga*, (as to, R. 21. or) with their scaly backs; *superant*, they rise above him. See the well-known statue or engraving from it.—226. *Tritonis*. *Minerva*.—227. *Teguntur*. R. 9.—229. *Insinuat (se)*, R. 8.

230. *Qui*, with subj.; because. R. 29.

231. *Tergo* : in prose in *tergum* : sc. *equi*. R. 19.

232. *Ad sedes* : to the abode (of the goddess).

234. *Mœnia (munio)* : the fortifications. Cæsar marks the difference between *mœnia* and *murus* : "Cum pœne in ædificata, in muris, ab exercitu nostro mœnia viderentur." Bell. Gal. ii. 16.

235. *Accingunt (se)*.
236. *Lapsus rotarum*: the gliding of rollers; i. e. gliding rollers. R. 36.
237. *Scandit*, for *transcendit*. R. 11.
239. *Sacra*: supply *carmina*, "hymns."
241. *Divum domus*: "home of the gods;" alluding to the numerous temples that graced the city, and the frequent rites celebrated there.—Servius informs us that this line is borrowed from Ennius.
242. *Limine*: to touch the threshold was deemed unlucky.
247. *Dei*: Apollo. Read of Cassandra, Cl. Dict.
248. *Miseri, quibus esset*: wretched, (as persons to whom it was, or) because it was to us. Cf. l. 231. and R. 29.
250. *Vertitur cælum*: "the sphere of the heavens is changed," from day to night. *Oceano (ab)*. R. 18.: see note on lines 9—11. 251. Obs. C. 5.
252. *Myrmidonum*: of the Myrmidons; implying Greeks.
256. *Flammæ*: its flames; i. e. of fire signals.
259. *Laxat*: zengma. R. 27.
273. *Lora*. R. 21.
275. *Exuvias*: worn by Patroclus, whom Hector slew. Read of Patroclus.—279. *Ultrò*: in spite of myself.—279. *Virum*: "him." Obs. C. 7.
283. *Expectate*. R. 7.
293. *Sacra, suosque Penates*. Obs. C. 5.
294. *Mænia*; Lavinium—*Magna*: "great;" because the origin of Rome.
296. *Vestamque potentem*. Vesta, the same with the Greek Hestia, was the deity that presided over the public as well as the domestic hearth; or, in other words, over public and private union and concord. Her symbol of course was fire, and this was kept continually burning in her temple. If allowed to go out, it could only be rekindled from the rays of the sun. By consigning the statue of Vesta, therefore, to Æneas, Hector means that the public hearth of the city had been broken up, or, in other words, that Troy was no more.
298. *Diverso*, for *diversus*: "in different directions." R. 26.
303. *Supero*: I surmount.—309. *Fides*: "the faith was evident;" meaning, how bad it was.—312. *Ucalegon*: an aged leader and counsellor of Priam. Il. iii. 148.—*Sigea*: Sigeon; the Sigeon Promontory was at the mouth of the Hellespont.
313. *Tubarum*: trumpets are not mentioned by Homer. Obs. H.
314. *Nec sat* (explaining *amens*): and there was not suf-

ficient wisdom in arms; *i. e.* the attempt was useless.—315. *Manum*: to gather together a band of followers. *Bello*, for *ad bellum*. R. 18. 2.—317. *Mori*: R. 22. 2. *Succurrit*: occurs to aid (my resolve). *Sub* denotes assistance.

322. *Quo res summa loco*: "in what position is the main affair;" *i. e.* the general safety.—330. *Bipatentibus*: open on both sides.—331. *Millia quot*: as many thousands as; meaning, in such crowds they seemed the whole army.—332. *Obsedere* (from *obsido*): have blocked up.—333. *Oppositi sese opponentes*. R. 9.—335. *Cæco Marte*: in blind encounter. Obs. C. 3.

336. *Numine Divûm*: by divine impulse; exam. *numen*, *num*, *annuo*, and cf. *Æn.* i. 8.

337. *Erinnys*: one of the furies, inciting to slaughter.

344. *Gener*: not in fact but in anticipation, the son-in-law.

349. *Audentem*: supply *me*.

356. *Improba*: exam. *improbis*, *probus*.

360. *Cavâ umbrâ*: *cava* gives the idea of "a darkness that might be felt." It denotes how completely the darkness enveloped them.

364. *Inertia*: "motionless." This epithet conveys the idea of blocking up the ways, and contrasts with the life and energy of the scene.—365. *Religiosa*: "awe-inspiring."

371. *Androgeus*: a Greek no where else mentioned.—373.

*Sera*: "delays you so late." R. 26.

374. *Rapiunt feruntque*: cf. ἄγουσι καὶ φέρουσι.

377. *Sensit delapsus*: ἦσθερ' ἐμπεσών. R. 23.

379. *Aspris*: for *asperis*.

381. *Attollentem iras*. Here is implied raising his head in anger. Obs. D.

382. *Abibat*: "was retreating."

385. *Aspirat*: "breathes upon:" favours, as a gale.

391. *Comantem*. R. 8.

393. *Ensem*: the Homeric sword was two-edged.—*Induitur*: zeugma. R. 27.—396. *Haud numine nostro*: under auspices not our own; *i. e.* apparently under Grecian auspices. Virgil speaks with Roman scruples, on which see note on 178. Obs. H.

398. *Orco*, for *ad orcum*. R. 19.

401. *Conduntur*: are (in the act of) hiding themselves. Present tense, and a middle sense. Obs. D.

404. Exam. and distinguish between *crinis*, *casaries*, *capillus*, and *coma*.

405. *Tendens lumina* is not pure Latin; so Virgil, having used *tendens*, throws in a reason why he cannot add *palmas*,

which usually goes with it.—409. *Densis armis*: “in close array.”—412. *Facie* (*facio*), “from the make,” form, or appearance.—*Errore jubarum*: compare *vulnere Ulixi*, 436. “the error of (more properly, proceeding from) the crests.”

413. *Virginis*. Rule 17.

423. *Sono*: differing in sound from our own in pronunciation and dialect. Homer does not say the Trojans spoke a different language from the Greeks.

426. *Unus*: one; with a superlative “singularly.”

427. *Æqui*. R. 16.

428. *Aliter*: “otherwise;” i. e. than that his virtue should save him.—430. cf. 319.

433. *Vices*: chances, “most disastrous chances.”—*Othello*.

436. *Ulizi*. See 410.—438. *Hic* (supply *cernimus*).—*Cætera*: “the other contests which actually existed;” *alia*, would be too general.—439. *Nulli*, supply *ne*.

441. *Testudine*: the testudo; here the name, not of a machine, but of a manœuvre, by locking their shields together over their heads, and advancing under a cover, protected as a tortoise under its shell.

443. *Gradibus*: “the steps” (of the scaling ladders).

444. *Fastigia*: “the summits” (of the battlements).

446. *Ultima* (τὰ ἔσχατα) “extremities” (of danger).—

448. Exam. *decus* and *decor*.—452. *Victis*: meaning the Trojans.—*Vim addere*, “reinforce.”—453. *Cæcæ fores*: “a secret door.”—*Pervius usus*: “the convenience of access,” or “free communication.”

454. *Tectorum*: of the (sets of) chambers. The palace is described as a square, with an open yard or quadrangle in the middle (cf. line 512.). The Greeks attack in front: the private entrance was (*à tergo*) at the back; and several sets of chambers as royal residences were under the same roof.—*Postesque relictæ*: and a door left unnoticed.—455. *Infelix*: from Hector's death.—457. *Soceros*: her parents-in-law; Priam and Hecuba.

460. *Sub astra*. Obs. G.—*Turrim*: governed by *convellimus impulimusque*; in *præcipiti* (loco), “in a precipitous position.”—461. *Eductam*: “raised out,” sc. above the top of the roof.—463. *Ferro*, Obs. C. 4. “with iron” (instruments).—*Summa tabulata*: “the highest story.” *Dabant juncturas labantes*; gave loose joinings.—*Con*, in *convellimus*, implies with our united strength we wrest out.—466. *Ruinam trahit*, more graphic than *facit* or *dat*.

470—475. See Obs. D. on graphic description.

477. *Scyria*: Scyrian. Pyrrhus was born in *Scyros*, one of the Cyclades, islands around (κύκλος) Delos. — 479. *Ipse*, Pyrrhus. *Perrumpit, vellit, cavavit*: observe the tenses. — 480. *Limina*: "the doors:" they hung by a hinge (*cardine*), on door-posts (*postes*).

487. *Miscetur*: "is in confusion." *Cava*, "vaulted," implying hollow-sounding.

492. *Ariete crebro*: "repeated blows of the battering-ram." A heavy beam with a ram's head of iron or bronze at one end, sometimes made, as it were to butt by men on each side; sometimes slung from a frame, so that when drawn back, it gave the blow of its own weight. See Roman Ant.

501. *Vidi*. R. C. 5. — 503. *Illi*. R. 25. 3.

504. *Barbarico*. Virgil adopts a term of the Greeks, to whom every thing foreign was barbarian.

506. *Requiras*. This is the only line in which Virgil addresses the reader. Cf. G. ii. 288., and *Æn.* x. 185.

512. *Nudo*: i. e. in the open quadrangle. Virgil had in view the Roman *peristylum*, an open space in the centre of a mansion planted with trees. Obs. H.

*Mens*: exam. *mens, mivos*.

513. *Veterrima laurus*. Observe how much this little incident aids the general effect. Obs. F.

519. *Vidit*: supply *Hecuba*.

526. *Pyrrhi*: of Pyrrhus; i. e. which he was causing.

537. Observe *per* in *persolvant*. — 540. *Achilles* granted Priam the body of Hector. — *In hoste*, in the case of his enemy Priam, R. 8. 2.

546. *Summo umbone*: "in the surface of the boss."

560. *Subiit* (supply *mentem*): "occurred to my mind." — 565. *Deseruere*. *Æneas* was still on the palace roof: it was there he saw Priam killed.

567. *Jamque adeo super unus eram*: "and thus now I alone remained;" i. e., I was now alone left. This line, and all that follow to the 588th inclusive, are enclosed by many editors in brackets, on the ground that the verses in question are not found in the oldest and best manuscripts of Virgil, and contain also a sentiment unworthy of a hero. "That they are Virgil's has not been," observes Symmons, "and, from their intrinsic character, cannot be questioned; and it is also certain that they are made essentially necessary by what immediately succeeds in the speech of Venus. The tradition preserved by Servius is, that they were omitted by Tucca and Varius, on their revision of the *Æneid*, as inconsistent

with the account given of Helen by Deiphobus, in the sixth book and as unworthy of the hero, who is represented in them as about to war upon a defenceless woman. Neither of these objections, however, is a very strong one. For, as has been often remarked, why might not Helen, in the beginning of this fatal night, betray Deiphobus; and subsequently, on not finding her treachery correspond with her hope of reconciliation with Menelaus, fly to the sanctuary of Vesta's temple? With respect to the second objection, it may be remarked, that the poet who could make his hero a passive spectator of the murder of his aged monarch, might very naturally, after that, represent him as about to slay a woman."

569. *Tyndarida*: Helen, called Tyndaris, as the daughter of Leda, wife of Tyndarus.

573. *Præmetuens*: "anticipating in her fears."

576. *Sumere*: "to exact."—*Sceleratas pœnas*, "wicked satisfaction, i. e. satisfaction for wickedness. R. 26.

577. *Mycenas*: meaning Greece. Helen came from Sparta.

579. *Conjugium*. Obs. C. 4.

580. *Phrygiis ministris*: "with Trojans for her slaves." See Obs. C. 5.

585. *Laudabor extinxisse*. The construction is Greek: *laudabor κατὰ τὸ extinxisse*. R. 21 and 22. 2., or it may be like *feraf extinxisse*, "I shall be said with praise to have," &c. — 587. *Flammæ*. R. 16. *Ultricis flammæ* for *flammanis*, or *ardentis ultionis*, "burning revenge." 588. *Ferebar*: "was being hurried away."

591. *Confessa Deam*: "a goddess confessed."—595. *Nostri*: "of us," including Anchises, by whom Venus bore Æneas.

599. *Resistat, tulerint, hauserit*, are tenses very full of spirit.

600. *Tulerint* for *abstulerint*. R. 11. Cf. *omnia fert ætas* (sc. *aufert*), Ecl. ix. 51.

601. *Lacænæ*. This word implies, that Helen has been mentioned before, and only in one of the disputed lines, 569.

606. *Nubem*: "a cloud." The gods are usually concealed (*ut aiunt*) by a cloud from mortal view.

608. *Disjectas*.—Obs. D. 608, 609. Graphic. Obs. D.

612. *Scæas*: the Scæan gate faced the sea and the camp of the Greeks. Troy had five other gates.

616. *Gorgone sævâ*. See Obs. D. Minerva is represented with an ægis, on which was the head of the Gorgon Medusa.

619. *Eripe fugam*: "fly hence," for *rape fugam ex (hoc loco)*.

622. *Diræ facies* : "appalling forms."  
 625. *Verti*, for *everti*. R. 11.  
 632. *Deo* : the goddess *Venus*. Virgil before applied *Deus* to Hecate.—*Descendo* sc. *de arce*.  
 638. *Ævi*. R. 17. *ἐβeka* ; "unimpaired by reason of his time of life."  
 640. *Agitate fugam* : "fly with all haste." *Agitate animo* : "think about flying," as some good scholars construe, seems slow.  
 643. *Captæ*. Troy had been before captured by Hercules in the reign of Laomedon.  
 644. *Positum* : "laid out ;" probably he had laid himself down as if in death. — *Affati* : "having addressed" (as was customary for the last time) ; implying, having bid adieu.  
 645. *Miserebitur* : "will have pity" (and slay me).  
 646. *Jactura* : "the foregoing of a tomb ;" exam. *jactura*.  
 649. *Fulminis*. Anchises was struck by Jupiter for divulging his intimacy with Venus.  
 651. *Lacrymis*, for *in lacrymas*. R. 18.  
 652. *Vertere*, for *evertere*. R. 11.  
 657. *Mene*. R. 24. 1. — *Effere pedem* : "bear off my foot ;" i. e. depart.  
 664. *Quod*, supply *ob* : "was it this for which."  
 674. *Tendebat* for *ostendebat*, but more graphic. Obs. D.  
 676. *Expertus* : "having experienced" (their efficacy).  
 681. *Manus inter*,—*ora* : zeugma, R. 27., for *inter manus* and *ante ora*.  
 682. *Levis apex* : "a light point" (of flame).  
 684. *Lambere*. Obs. D.  
 688. *Cælo*, for *ad cælum*. R. 19.  
 693. *Lævum* : thunder on the left was a favourable omen. Cf. G. iv. 7.  
 697. *Limite* : "the furrow gives forth light in its extended tract."  
 701. *Nulla mora* : supply *in me*.  
 703. *Numine* : "under your protection."  
 707. *Imponere*. Imp. Passive. R. 9.  
 711. *Longè* : "observe our footsteps at a distance," lest so large a party should attract notice. Cf. 293.  
 717. *Sacra* : alluding to Hector's words.  
 718. *E cæde*. No sacrifice could be offered, and nothing sacred touched, without purification in a running stream *flumine vivo*. Homer's Hector is equally scrupulous.  
 722. *Super—internor* : tmesis, R. 30.



737. *Regione viarum*: "the direction of the ways, or streets."

744. *Fefellit* (like *ἐλαθεν*): "escaped the observation of her companions," &c. R. 32.

748. *Curvâ*: cf. *curvas præbere latebras*, G. ii. 216.

750. *Stat*: "my mind is fixed."

754. *Observata*, not *servata* merely.—756. *Domum*: he seeks first at his own house, then his father's, and the citadel.—761. *Junonis asylo*. *Asylo*, "sanctuary," from *α*, not, and *συλᾶω*, I despoil. There was a temple of Juno, with the privilege of an asylum.—762. *Phænix*: the friend of Achilles.

765. *Auro solidi*. R. 26.

771. *Tectis* for *sub tectis*, or *per tecta*. R. 18. 2.

772. *Infelix*. R. 26.

773. *Notâ major*: implying larger than life, sc. become a goddess.

779. *Ille*. Elegantly redundant. R. 25. 3.

780. *Arandum*. Obs. C. 1. and D.

781. *Lydius*: Lydian. Lydia in Asia Minor, whence a colony came to Etruria, which Tiber bounds.

784. *Creüsæ*. R. 17. — *Parta*, "have been obtained for thee" (from the Fates).

786. *Servitum* (Supine). — 787. *Dardanis*: (fem.) "descended from Dardanus."

788. *Mater*: Cybele. Pausanias has a legend of Creüsa being rescued from the Greeks by Cybele and Venus.

798. *Exsilio* for *ad exsiliium*. R. 18. 2.

804. *Cessi*. R. 11.

### ÆNEID III.

1. *Res Asiæ*: the empire of Asia.

3. *Fumat*: observe the force of the present tense.

6. *Antandro*: on the coast of Troas.

7. *Incerti*: "uncertain." Though Æneas had been told by Creüsa *ubi Lydius arva*, &c, still he may be supposed *incertus* as to what place was intended, because the only Lydia he knew was in Asia.—*Sistere*. (*nosmet*) to settle.

12. *Penatibus, et magnis Dis*: the great gods are those worshipped by the whole Trojan race. The *Penates* were different in every city, and even in the same city: household deities.

14. *Thracæ*. Homer says Mars delighted in Thrace.

15. *Hospitium*: "place of hospitality." In ancient times certain communities as well as individuals were pledged to acts of mutual hospitality. — *Sociique Penates*: "tutelar gods allied:" sc. there was a connection between the guardian deities of their nation and ours; because Polymnestor, king of Thrace, had married Priam's daughter Ilione.

17. *Mænia*: "I found my first city." Virgil probably intended to honour with a legend Ænos on the coast of Thrace, though according to Homer it existed before the Trojan war.

19. *Dionææ*. Venus was daughter of Dione and Jove.

21. *Cælicolûm*, for *cælicolarum*.

22. *Quo — summo*: "on the top of which."

23. *Hastilibus*: "spear-like shoots." Read Spenser's *Faërie Queene*, b. i. c. 2. sc. 30, 31.

30. *Gelidus*, for *gelidâ*. R. 26.

34. *Nymphas*: the Hamadryades, who came into being with a tree, and died with it. He feared it might be one of these.

35. *Gradivum*. Why Mars was so called is doubtful. — *Geticis*: the Getæ were Thracians, allied, as some say, to the Goths of later days. Read of the Goths, *Cyclopædia*.

42. Exam. and compare *Scelus* and *scelero*, *pius* and *pio*, *secundus* and *secundo*, *levis* and *levo*. — *Non me tibi Troja*: Polydorus was son of Priam and brother of Creüsa. See Cl. Dict.

46. *Jaculis acutis*: has grown up into sharp javelins; for *in jacula acuta*. R. 18. 2.

56. Observe the conjugation of *potitur*.

57. *Sacra*: "accursed." So *preces* (*Thyesteas*, Hor.) sometimes means "imprecations."

61. *Pollutum*: foully violated.

66. *Inferimus*: "we offer." Milk and blood, and sometimes wine, were poured in libation to the gods below, and to the manes of the dead. Such offerings were called *inferiæ*. — *Cymbia*: boats (cups).

67. *Animamque sepulcro condimus*: "we lay his soul to rest in the tomb."

70. *Crepitans*: chiding our delay. Exam. *subduco*, *deduco* (*navem*).

73. *Tellus*: Delos. — 74. *Matri*: Doris, wife of Nereus.

75. *Arcitenens*: Obs. A. The god who holds the bow.

Apollo so represented.—*Pius*, implies the dutiful affection or gratitude of Apollo towards his natal place.

76. *Gyarus* and *Myconus*, two of the Cyclades, islands around Delos.

77. *Contemnere* : “defy.” Because not, as before, driven about by winds and waves. Probably this legend arose from the different distances at which the same islands appeared from different points of view.—79. *Urbem* : Delos, a town in Delos.

85. *Thymbrae* : Apollo, so called from Thymbra, a town of Troas, where he had a temple in which Achilles wounded Paris.—*Da* : “give us,” i. e. by predicting, as explained in l. 89.—86. *Pergama* : this remaining Pergama (the citadel) of Troy, sc. which we are destined to erect in another land.

87. See note on these words in *Æn.* i. 30.

89. *Illabere* : glide into.

92. *Mons.* Cynthus. *Et mugire adytus*, &c. : “and the sacred tripod to send forth a low moaning sound, the recesses of the temple being unfolded to the view.”—*Cortina*, in its primary sense, means a large circular vessel for containing liquids, a kind of caldron. It was afterward applied to the table or hollow slab, supported by a tripod, on which the priestess at Delphi sat to deliver her responses. Hence it sometimes means, as in the present instance, the whole tripod : at other times the oracle itself, as in *Æn.* vi. 347. The tripod was placed over the sacred spiracle or vent, and the low moaning sound is produced by a subterranean wind or gas struggling to escape.

96. *Matrem* : your mother ; meaning Italy, their motherland.

97. *Æneæ*. Meaning that the Trojans were the ancestors of the Romans.

102. *Volvens* (*secum*, or *animo*).

104. *Jovis insula*. In Crete Rhea hid Jove from his father Saturn. *Cl. Dict.*—*Creta* : read of Candia, its present state, possessors, and resources.

105. *Idæus* : Ida in Crete, as well as in Troas.

107. *Maximus*. Supply *natu*.

108. *Rheteas* : Rhæteum. The shores of Troas are so called from the promontory Rhæteum.

111. *Hinc* : hence ; from Crete. Meaning that the name Ida and these rites were borrowed from Crete by the

Trojans. Strict secrecy was observed in these rites. Virgil says that from Crete was derived the custom of representing Cybele in these rites seated in a car drawn by lions.—*Mater*: Cybele, the mother of the gods.—*Cultrix Cybela*: the inhabitants of Cybela, a mountain in Phrygia, whence her name.—*Corybantique æra*: and the brazen cymbals of the Corybantes, priests of Cybele, who celebrated her rites with clashing of cymbals, &c.

113. *Et juncti*. Lucretius in b. ii. 604. explains the representation of Cybele's car drawn by yoked lions, to denote figuratively that maternal affection can soften the most savage natures.

115. *Gnosia*: Gnosian. Gnosus, the capital of Crete.

122. *Idomenea*: Idomeneus, the Cretan leader, was expelled by his subjects on his return from Troy, and settled in Magna Græcia.

124. *Ortygia*, or, the Quail Island (*ὄρυξ*, a quail), another name for Delos.

125. *Naxon*: "Naxos revelled on its mountain-tops," that is, whose mountain-tops are the scene of the orgies of Bacchus, to whom Naxos was sacred. Cl. Dict.—Read of the Islands Nachia (*Naxos*), Donusa (*Donyssa*), and Antiparos (*Olearos*). Cyclopædia.

127. *Consita*: "sown thick with many an island." Supposed to allude to the *Sporades*, from *σπερσῶ*, I sow.

131. *Curetum*: the Curetes were the first inhabitants of Crete.

137. *Dabam*: zeugma. R. 27.

138. *Corrupto cæli*: our atmosphere being infected.

141. *Steriles exurere*, for *exurendo steriles facere*. R. 36.

145. *Ferat*: (supply, to ask, R. 24. 1.) "what end he would predict."

151. *In somnis*: amid my slumbers; or, in the intervals of. Cf. 173.

152. *Fenestra*; not a modern window, only an aperture in the wall of a house.

159. *Magnis magna*: "a mighty city for a mighty race."

162. *Creta*: in *Cretâ* is the usual form.

168. *Iasius*, brother of Dardanus.

170. *Requirat*. Supply *ut*, often omitted after a verb, implying instructions.

171. *Dictea*: Mount Dicte, in Crete. — 173. *Illud*: cf "dulce satis humor," to explain the gender. R. 13.

177. *Munera intemerata*: "holy offerings;" sc. offerings

presented with pure and holy mind. Cf. *intemerata fides*, not merely *pura, sincera, integra*. See R. 26.

178. *Honore*: "honour," implying offering. Cf. *Æn. i.* 49.

179. *Pando*: "I unfold."

180. *Prolem ambiguam*: "the doubtful race;" i. e. doubtful whether to be ascribed to Dardanus or Teucer (*geminos parentes*).

182. *Exercite*: "tried." Cf. G. iv. 453. "Non te nullius exercent numinis iræ."

187. *Quem tum moveret*. Apollo decreed that Cassandra should never be believed.

189. *Exam. cunctus, omnis, universus*, and *ovatio* from *ovis*. See Adam.

190. *Paucisque relictis*. This is introduced to account for Pergamus of Crete, which may be the modern Pergamo.

191. *Currimus* (per) *æquor*. R. 24. 3.

199. *Ingeminant* (se). R. 8.

201. *Nego*: "I say that I cannot." Commonly used where *deny* would be inapplicable.

205—208. Very graphic. Obs. D.

206. *Aperire* (se.) R. 8.

210. *Graio nomine*: Strophades, from *στρόφω*. See Classical Dictionary.

212. *Phineia*. Read of Phineus and the Harpies. See Classical Dictionary.

231. *Aris*. At a meal as described by Homer, a fire was kindled on an altar, and a portion of the viands offered to the gods.

232. *Diverso*, supply *tractu*, or *loco*.

235. Observe the subjunctive mood (ut) *capessant*, and the gerund *gerendum*, depending on the same verb *edico*.

237. *Scuta latentia*: Prolepsis. R. 26.

239. *Misenus*: the trumpeter of Æneas.—*Exam. specula and speculor*; also *templum* and *contemplor*.

244. *Relinquant*: observe the zeugma. R. 27.

245. *Infelix vates*: *μῦθρι κακῶν*. Il. A. 106. R. 26.

248. *Laomedontiadae*: "descendants of Laomedon." Laomedon was the most faithless of the ancestors of the Trojans. This epithet implies that their conduct proved them worthy of their ancestor.

262. *Obscænæ*: "of ill omen." A word of augury.

267. *Excussos*: "shaken out" (of the coil), i. e. uncoiled.—*Rudentes*: ropes; called by seamen the *sheets*, fastened to the

two corners of the bottom of the sail, called by the Greeks *πόδες*. — *Lazare rudentes*: "ease the sheets." Distinguish between *deripere* and *diripere*.

272. *Laërtia*, Laërtian. Laërtes, father of Ulysses. — 274. *Apollo*: alluding to the temple of Apollo at Actium.

276. *Et parvæ succedimus urbi*: "and approach the little city." The city or town of Actium is meant, off which in later days the famous sea-fight took place between Augustus and Antony. Virgil purposely alludes to this locality, in order to flatter Augustus, and with the same view makes mention of games having been instituted there by Æneas. These games, then, would be the precursors of those celebrated every five years, at Actium, by order of Augustus, after his victory over Antony. — 277. *Stant littore puppes*: "the sterns stand on the shore." The prow being turned towards the deep, and the stern towards the land, the latter extremity is fixed upon the shore (*stat littore*). The prow remains in the deeper water, and therefore the anchor is thrown out to attach it to the ground.

279. *Lustramur*: "we perform lustration;" a lustral sacrifice for the attack on the Harpies.

280. *Actia*, for *Actiaca*. R. 3. — *Iliacis ludis*. Games are said to have been celebrated at Actium before the era of the naval victory; so that Augustus, in fact, merely re-established them. Virgil adroitly avails himself of the previous existence of these games, to ascribe their institution to Æneas, and thus connect them, from their very origin, with the Roman name.

282. *Exam. nudati* and *gymnasium*.

283. *Per medios hostes*: sc. the Grecian fleets returning from Troy, and the Greek cities which they had coasted by.

285. *Asperat*, for *exasperat*. R. 11.

288. *Æneas hæc*, supply *consecravit*.

289. *Transtis*: "thwarts." — 290. *Feriant*. Obs. D.

291. *Phæacum*: "of the Phæacians," an early name for those of Corcyra, now *Corfu*, or *Korfo*. — *Arces*: "mountain summits." *Korfo*, supposed to be from *κορυφή*, summits. — *Exam.* and distinguish between *protenus* (*πορὸ tenuς*) and *protinus*.

292. *Epirus* (*Ἠπειρος*) literally means "the continent." Read of Corcyra (Corfu), Albania. — *Portu*: dat. sc. *Pelodæ*. Obs. H.

296. *Conjugio*, for *conjugæ*. Obs. c. 4.

297. *Cessisse marito*: "had again fallen to a husband of her native land."

299. *Compellare virum*. Obs. C. 7.

302. *Falsi*: meaning, named after the Trojan Simoïs.

304. *Inanem* : because the body was not there. Such a tomb was called *cenotaphium*. — Read of *inferiæ*, *parentalia* ; Adam.—305. *Geminas* : one perhaps was for Astyanax.

311. *Si lux*, that is, if from the world below.

314. Observe the force of *subjicio* and *raris*.

317. *Dejectam* : has the idea of (*de spe jactam*) disappointment as well as bereavement.

318. Examine and distinguish between *excipere* and *accipere*.

319. *Pyrrhin*, for *Pyrrhine*.

320. *Demissâ voce* : “in lowered,” or “under tone.” Obs. D.

321. *Felix una* : “singularly blessed ;” for *unicè*. R. 2.

323. *Sortitus* : castings of lot (for her person).

328. *Ledaam* : Hermione, daughter of Helen, granddaughter of Leda.

329. *Famulam famuloque* : cf. *magna magnis*. R. 29. 2.

330. *Erepta* : Hermione, promised to Orestes, but given to Pyrrhus.

332. *Excipit* is equivalent to *capit ex* ; and *ex* denotes *exsiliens è latebris* : “cuts him off ; intercepts, or takes by surprise. — *Aras* : some say, while sacrificing to Achilles at Delphi.

334. *Pars* : meaning, the part which was in Epirus ; part was Phthia in Thessaly.—*Cognomine* : *cognomen* implies a name superadded to a previous name. Here Xanthus was a name given to a river, which before had another name.

339. *Et vescitur* : “and does she breathe the vital air, who to thee, Troy — ;” there she stops in her inquiry after *Creüsa*. Most probably a line which Virgil would have finished.

342. *Antiquam* : meaning, of his forefathers.

360. *Clarii* : supply *Dei*. Apollo, who had a place of divination at Claros, near Colophon, in Asia Minor.

361. *Volucrum linguas* : omens were drawn from the notes of birds and from the flight, the former class called *Oscines*, the latter *Præpetes*. See Adam.

363. *Prospera dixit religio* : “religious rites have favourably informed me.”

367. *Obscenam* : “loathsome.”

370. *Vittasque resolvit* : “unbinds the fillet of his consecrated head.” He takes off the customary fillet, probably to assume more of the air of those who pretended to inspiration. Cf. vi. 43.

372. *Suspensum* : “Awe-struck at the abundant presence

of the deity ;" sc. of the many indications of divine presence.

378. *Hospita æquora* : meaning, the *Tyrrhenum Mare*, on the shores of which the *Ausones* were settled ; whereas, the Adriatic shores were filled with hostile, because Grecian, colonies.

381—383. *Italiam* : governed by *dividit*. *Vicinosque, ignare, paras, &c.* : "and whose harbours, ignorant of their true position, thou art preparing to enter, as if they were neighbouring ones ;" i.e. as if they were in thy immediate vicinity. *Æneas* was now in Epirus, and imagined that all he had to do in order to reach Italy was to cross over the intervening Adriatic to the opposite shores. *Helenus* informs him of his error, and states that the part of Italy where he is destined to settle, is still far away ; that if he crosses over at once, he will still find a long tract of country to be travelled over ; and that his course by sea will be equally long, since he will have, if he wishes to reach its coasts, to sail round Italy and Sicily.

*Longa procul longis, &c.* : "a long route, difficult to be travelled, keeps far off from thee, by intervening lands of long extent, that Italy," &c. Many commentators think that this means a route by sea. Not so, however. The meaning of *Helenus*, which has already been hinted at in the previous note, is merely this, that if one should cross over at once from Epirus to Italy, he would still have to travel along a tedious and difficult route by land, on account of the "*longæ terræ*" intervening, before reaching *Latium*, the spot where *Æneas* was destined to settle. The "*longæ terræ*" would be, in other words, the whole intervening tract of Italy, from the eastern shore to the Latin frontier. *Heyne* thinks that a play on words is intended in *longa, longis ; via, invia*.

384. *Trinacriâ* : Trinacrian. Sicily was called the Trinacrian island, from *τρεις ἄκραι*, its three capes.—385. *Ausonii* : the Tuscan sea, on whose shores *Ausones* dwelt.

385. *Lacus* : *Avernus*.—*Ææ* : *Circe*, of *Æa* in *Colchia*.—*Insula* : *Circæii* ; a promontory of *Latium*.

389—393. *Cum tibi sollicito, &c.* : "when a huge sow, having brought forth a litter of thirty young, shall lie beneath the holm-trees on the shore, having been found by thee while musing by the stream of a retired river, white (herself), reclining on the ground, her young ones white around her dugs." This circumstance of the white sow with her thirty white offspring, which to many may appear



beneath the dignity of epic song, is related by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, on the authority, it would appear, of antecedent writers; and we may conclude that it was the subject of some ancient tradition. Our poet, therefore, observes Symmons, very properly seized on it for the purpose of authenticating his poem with the semblance of historic veracity. What may tend, therefore, to lower it in our eyes, was calculated to give it credit in those of the Romans.

*Is locis urbis erit*: Alba was built at a later day, by Ascanius, on this very spot, and received its name according to tradition, from the *white* sow and her white young ones. — By the “retired river” the poet merely means a part of the Tiber, at a distance from the haunts of men.

397. *Nostri*: the Ionian sea flowing between Epirus, where Helenus is supposed to speak, and Italy.

399. *Locri*: the Epizephyrean Locri, who settled in Brutium, called Narycii, from Naryx, one of their cities opposite Eubœa. — 400. *Salentinos*: a people in Messapia, of Italy. — 401. *Lyctius*: Lyctus, a Cretan city.

402. *Subnixæ*: “leaning on the wall of (or fortified by) Philoctetes,” from Melibœa in Thessaly. — 405. *Velare*, cf. *imponere*. *Æn.* ii. 707.

406. *Adopertus*: the Roman priest covered his head during a sacrifice, lest he should see any thing of ill omen.

411. *Pelori*: Pelorus, the eastern promontory of Sicily. — *Claustra*: the Straits of Messina. — *Racescent*: “shall grow distinct.” At a distance, the two shores would seem one. Obs. D.

412. *Læva*: Sicily. — 413. *Dextrum*: Italy. — *Circuitu*: the advice is to sail not through Scylla and Charybdis, but round Sicily.

419. *Litore diductas*: “separated by a shore.” This means the same as separated by sea, the shore of each land forming a boundary which did not previously exist.

420. *Implacata*: in the sense of *implacabilis*. Cf. *formidatus*, l. 275. Rule 9, 2.

429. *Pachyni*: the south promontory of Sicily. Read *Od.* xii. 97. — 440. *Italos*: (*in*). R. 24, 3.

441. *Cumæam*: the Cumæan city. Cumæ in Campania, the far-famed residence of the Sybil.

442. *Lacus*: the Lucrine and Avernian.

443. *Insanam*: this alludes to the wild appearance of the prophetess, while under the supposed prophetic influence.

444. *Canit*: only means delivers in verse.

452. *Inconsulti*, sc. *quibus consultum non est, responsum non est*. Heyne.

453. *Tanti*: "of so much consequence."

455. *Sinus implere secundos*: sc. *secundè*, or *ventis secundis*. R. 26. — 456. *Adeas*, i. e. *jubeo adeas*. R. 24, 1.

460. *Venerata*: dep. passively. R. 10.

461. *Liceat*: cf. 380.

464. *Dona auro gravia*, &c.: "presents, heavy with gold and cut ivory;" i. e. richly adorned with gold and plates, or laminæ of ivory. *Secare* is the proper term applicable to the dividing of any substance into thin plates. The ivory is here divided in this way, and placed as an ornament on different objects. Thus Pliny remarks, "*Dentes elephantis secare, lignumque ebore distingui*." (H. N. xvi. 44. 84.) — 465. *Stipatque carinis*, &c.: "and stows away in their holds a vast quantity of silver plate, and also Dodonæan caldrons." Heyne considers "Dodonæan," a mere ornamental epithet here: such caldrons, namely, as are in the temple and grove of Jupiter at Dodona, and from which oracles were drawn by his priests. Wagner, on the other hand, suspects that Virgil has followed in this some Grecian poet, who had heard that Helenus had settled at Dodona. Compare *Dion. Hal.* i. 32.

466. *Dodonæos*: an ornamental epithet, such as are used at Dodona. Obs. B.

467. *Loricam consertam hamis*, &c.: "a coat of mail, composed of rings hooked into one another, and (these arranged) in a triple tissue of gold;" i. e. a chain-mail, composed of rings of gold, linked or hooked into one another, and resembling in its formation the pattern of cloth technically termed *triliz*. In other words, the chains that composed the corslet consisted each of three strands, or parallel rows of smaller chains. All that is effected by the shuttle, in weaving, is the conveyance of the woof across the warp. To keep every thread of the woof in its proper place, it is necessary that the threads of the warp should be decussated. This was done by the leashes, called in Latin *licia*, in Greek *μύροι*. At least one set of leashes was necessary to decussate the warp, even in the plainest and simplest weaving. The number of sets was increased according to the complexity of the pattern, which was called *bilix*, *triliz*, &c., according as the number was two, three, or more. — *Hamis auroque*, for *hamis aureis*. Obs. C. 5.

468. *Conum insignis, galeæ*, &c.: "the cone of a beau-

tiful helmet, and a hairy crest," i. e. a beautiful helmet, with cone and hairy crest. The cone supported the crest. For cuts, representing ancient helmets, consult p. 341.

470. *Duces* : "guides;" i. e. pilots for the route. Heyne thinks that grooms, to take care of the horses, are here meant. Wagner, however, who is of opinion that, if such were the meaning of Virgil, the second *addit* would not be employed, maintains that guides or pilots are intended, and he strengthens this view of the subject by a quotation from Dionysius of Halicarnassus, wherein it is stated, ἡγεμόνας τῆς ναυτιλίας συνεκπλεῦσαι Αἰεΐα, from Epirus.—471. *Remigium supplet* : "he supplies a band of rowers." Heyne objects to this way of translating *remigium* here, because in Homeric times the rowers were not a servile class, but were composed of the warriors themselves. Wagner, however, very correctly suggests, in reply to this, that Virgil does not follow Homeric usage exclusively, but blends the manners and customs of early and later times.

471. *Remigium* : a crew of rowers.—*Supplet* : "makes up the complement."

474. *Interpres* : Helenus.—476. *Bis* : by Hercules and Laomedon. Note on ii. 643.

479. *Illa* : meaning the W. coast. They must cross over from Epirus, coast along (*præterlabare*) the eastern shore (*hanc*), and round Sicily.

483. *Picturatas* : "figured over."—484. *Chlamydem* : "a scarf;" its length was nearly double its breadth.—*Nec cedit honore* : "nor is it (the *chlamys*) inferior to them (the *vestes*) in honour," sc. as a mark of honour, or in value.

485. *Textilibus donis* : "with presents the produce of her loom."

489. *Super*, for *superstes*.—492. *Obortis* : "having gushed forth." *Ob* denotes, against, or in spite of, me.

493. *Fortuna peracta* : "whose fortune has been completed;" sc. whose misfortunes (or what it has been their fortune to endure) have been brought to an end.

503. *Idem* : meaning both to the Trojans with Æneas, going to Italy, and to those in Epirus with Helenus.

505. *Maneat nostros* : this may allude to Augustus, who built Nicopolis there, and made it a free city.

506. *Ceraunia* : the Acroceraunian mountains, whence the passage across to Italy is shortest.

507. *Undis, for per undas*. R. 18.

663. Exam. and distinguish between *Sanguis* and *crux*.

667. *Sic* : "thus," because corroborated.

668. *Verrimus*. Obs. D.

669. *Vocis* : "towards the sound of a voice." It is natural that some one should speak after starting, though *taciti* before.

671. *Æquare* : sc. in speed, not in depth or height.

676. *Excitum*, from *cio* : "summoned forth." "Roused" is *excitus*, from *cio*. — 677. Obs. D.

679. Observe *concilium*, not *consilium*.

681. *Silva alta* : of oaks, sacred to Jove ; *lucus*, of cyresses, to Diana, *Infera*, or Hecate.

682. *Quocunque* : "in any direction" (they could contrive to sail).

684. *Contrà, jussa monent Heleni*, &c. : "on the other hand, the commands of Helenus warn (us) that (our ships) hold not on their course between Scylla and Charybdis, each (of them) with little difference, the path of death. It is resolved (therefore) to sail back." There has been considerable discussion respecting this passage. The meaning of the passage appears to be this : — The Trojans, in their eagerness to escape, spread their sails to any wind that might favour their escape. The wind blowing at the time, however, came from the south, and they had, therefore, to choose between passing through the Sicilian straits, or sailing backward in their course. The commands of Helenus forbade the former, on account of the dangers arising from Scylla and Charybdis, and they had, therefore, just made up their minds to sail back, that is, towards the north, when a northern wind sprang up and enabled them to move southward.

685. *Utramque* : "each, the path of death, with little difference."

686. *Ni*, for *ne* : "not." Supply *nos* before *teneant*. — *Retro* : "back" (whence they had come), i. e. north.

687. *Pelori* : this promontory was north of the place where the fleet now was. — 688. *Missus* : "sent," i. e. providentially.

689. *Pantagiæ* : a river S. of Leontini in Sicily, entering the sea between high rocks. — *Thapsumque jacentem* : "lying low." *Servius* says it was *pœnè fluctibus par*.

690. *Retrorsum*. This and the next line are considered spurious. Some commentators perhaps thus explained how Achemenides should know the localities ; because *Ulysses*,

sailing from the Island of Lotophagi, on the coast of Africa, coasted from south to north of the E. shore of Sicily. Æneas would not have said *infelicis* of his foe.

692. *Prætenta* : "stretched out in front of." — *Sinu* : the bay of Syracuse. — 693. *Plemmyrium* : the promontory so called. — *Priores* : "the earlier inhabitants." Latona, turned into a quail, took refuge there from the serpent Python.

696. *Arethusa*. Note on Eclogue x. 4. — 698. *Helori* : Helorus, a river between Syracuse and Pachynus, overflows, stagnates, and fertilises.

701. *Camarina* : on the river Hipparis, which formed a pestilential marsh ; this the oracle advised the inhabitants not to drain ; by neglecting this advice they opened a passage to the enemy. — *Geloi* : there are fertile plains around Gela.

702. *Immanis* : Ovid writes, "*Et te vorticibus non adeunde, Gela*," with reference to which natural peculiarity Gela was represented (as Heyne points out) on coins, as an ox with human face—apparently calm, but naturally dangerous.

703. *Arduus* : Agrigentum is on a rock 1100 feet above the sea.

704. *Generator* : "breeder" for the Olympic games. Theron of Agrigentum is named by Pindar.

705. *Palmosa* : Selinus (gen. *untis*) abounded in palms, and had a palm and horse on its coins.

706. *Dura* : "dangerous" with hidden rocks. The present character of this westernmost cape of Sicily.

707. *Drepani* : its harbour had the form of *δρέπανον*, a sickle.

## NOTES ON ÆNEID IV.

### ÆNEID IV.

3. *Exam. virtus* from *vir*.

4. *Honos* : meaning his divine lineage. — 6. *Exam. lustrō*. — 7. *Aurora*. Obs. C. 3.

8. *Unanimam* : "united in feeling," sympathetic.

11. *Quem* : "How graceful in person!" — 12. *Genus* : supply *eum*. So, *nos abiisse (eos) rati*. Æn. ii. 25.

13. *Degeneres* (*de genere*) : meaning that Æneas's fearlessness proves his high descent.

14. *Bella exhausta* : cf. the English expression to drain the cup of affliction, and the Greek *ἐξαρτλεῖν πόνους*.

17. *Deceptum (me) morte (Sichæi) fefellit*. Obs. K.

18. Supply *me*.—*Tædæ* : "of the torch ;" sc. marriage ; because the Roman bride was conducted to the house of the bridegroom by the light of torches.

21. *Fraternâ* : sc. *à fratre commissâ*.—28. *Amores*. R. 6.

30. *Sinum* : sc. *pectoris sinum*. H.—Exam. *sinus*.—*Obortis*, cf. iii. 492.—34. *Manes sepultos*. R. 26.

36. *Antè* : "before ;" that is, before the Libyan suitor tried.—*Iarbas* : an African prince, in whose dominions Dido had been allowed to settle.

37. *Triumphis* : "rich in triumphs ;" implying that there were frequent wars.

38. *Amori* : R. 18. *Cum amore*.

41. *Infræni* : means, "riding without bridles ;" not *indomiti*. Observe the marbles in the British Museum.

42. *Hinc deserta siti*, &c. : "on the other side a region rendered desert by drought, and the widely raging Barcæans." The Barcæans were properly the inhabitants of the city of Barce, in Cyrenaïca, and are here named by a species of anachronism, since their city was founded long after the supposed time of Æneas. It will be perceived, from an examination of the map, that Virgil speaks here of the Numidians and Gætulians, to the south-west of Carthage, and the Barcæi, to the south-east. Between these he places the Syrtes and a sandy desert.—*Siti*, for *ob sitim*. R. 18.

43. *Tyro* : sc. *à Tyro*.—44. *Germani* : cf. *Æn.* i. 361. : sc. Pygmalion, threatening war for the treasures Dido had carried off. Read of Pygmalion. Exam. *Germanus, german*.

45. *Junone* : Juno is specified, because she presided over Carthage ; also, over marriage.

49. *Rebus* : sc. *opibus* ; for *ad res quantas*. R. 18.

50. *Sacrisque litatis* : "appeasing sacrifices being offered." *Litare* is properly, "to appease by sacrifice."

51. *Causas* : four such excuses are hinted in the two next lines. Compare *mōror, mōror, morior*.

53. *Non tractabile cælum* : "while the weather is inclement."—*Quassatæ*. R. 24. 2.

54. *Incensum inflammavit* : "raised her passion, already

burning, to a flame.—*Incendere*: to set all on fire. *Accendere*: to fire a part.

55. *Pudorem*: her scruples.

57. *De more*: in due form. The heathen, as well as the Jewish religion, ordained that no victims should be offered to the gods but such as were sound, perfect in all their parts, and without blemish. This seems to be the import of *lectas de more*.

58. *Legifera*: *θεσμοφόρος*, law-giving. Ceres, by presiding over Agriculture, favoured laws and civilisation. Dido sacrificed to *Lyæus*, to free her mind from care; to *Juno*, to favour her marriage with Æneas.

61. *Inter cornua*: wine was poured between the horns of the victim at a Roman sacrifice, after the *immolatio*, or sprinkling, *salsæ fruges*, meal and salt, on the head.

62. *Ante ora*: sc. of the statues.—63. *Instaurat*: Obs. K. (*celebrem reddit*.) Solemnises. Exam. *instauero*, *solemnis*, *celeber*.

64. *Inhians*: hanging over, with open lips. Obs. D. A picture of anxiety, implied also in *spirantia*: yet (apparently) breathing.

66. *Est* from *edo*.—72. *Dictæos*: III. 71.—75. *Sidonias*, I. 446. *Paratam*: ready for him; sc. not to be sought amidst dangers.

79. Cf. Ovid, ep. 1. *Narrantis conjux pendet ab ore viri*.

82. *Relictis*: by Æneas, who had retired.

88. *Minæque*: the threatenings; cf. "the frowning heights," &c.; *minantur in cælum*.

89. *Machina*: the scaffolding, most probably.

97. *Suspectas habuisse*: have regarded with suspicion. —

98. *Quo*: to what (purpose).—99. *Quin*, for *qui non*.

104. "And consign to thy right hand (guardian care) the Tyrians as a dowry" (to Æneas). Venus would be mother-in-law of Dido, and become guardian of the Carthaginians, Æneas' subjects.

105. Exam. *simulo* and *dissimulo*.

109. *Fortuna*: "if fortune attend the deed;" sc. if the fortunate result is the lasting union of the two races.

110. *Fatis*; sc. *de fatis incerta*. R. 24. 3.

116. *Adverte*: sc. *animadverte*.—*Extulerit*: has brought forth (from the deep); poetically considering the light sunk in the ocean.—*Titan*: Cl. Dict.

120, 121. *His ego nigrantem*, &c. Construe as follows: *His, dum alæ trepidant cinguntque saltus indagine, ego infun-*

*dam desuper nimbū nigrantem commixtā grandine, &c. — Dum trepidant, alæ, &c.* "While the bright-hued plumage flutters in the wind, and (the hunters) are surrounding the thickets with their toils." In hunting it was usual to extend nets in a curved line of considerable length, so as in part to surround a space, into which the beasts of chase, such as the hare, the boar, the deer, the lion, and the bear, were driven through the opening left on one side. This range of nets was flanked by cords, to which feathers, dyed scarlet, and other bright colours, were tied, so as to flare and flutter in the wind. These feathers were termed *alæ*. The hunters then sallied forth with their dogs, dislodged the animals from their coverts, and, by shouts and barking, drove them first within the *formido*, as the apparatus of strings and feathers was called, and then, as they were scared with this appearance, within the circuit of the nets.

131. *Plāgæ*: plural; nets. *Plāga*: sing. (πλάξ); a climate, or country. — *Plāga* (πλήσσω): a blow.

132. *Massyli*: an African tribe; cf: *odora canum vis*. Cf. Lucretius, vi. 1221., *fida canum vis*. — *Odora canum vis*: "a number of quick-scented dogs." The Irish say "a power of," for "a number of." — *Odorus* every where else means strong-smelling.

138. *Nodantur in aurum*: "Her tresses are tied up into a knot with gold," i. e. are secured by a golden ornament. This alludes to the custom of forming a knot of hair at the top or back of the head, and of which examples may be seen in Anthon's woodcut.

139. *Aurea subnectit, &c.* "A golden clasp fastened her purple robe beneath the bosom," i. e. at the waist, and connected with a zone or girdle. Anthon has a cut which shows specimens of ancient clasps.

143. *Hibernam Lyciam*: Apollo was said to spend (sc. was worshipped during) the six winter months at Patara in Lycia, the summer six in Delos.

144. *Maternam*: natal.

146. *Cretes*: alluding perhaps to the concourse of different nations at the temple of the god. — *Agathyrsi*: *ora artesque pingunt*, says Mela. — 145. *Campos* depends on *trans* in *transmittunt*. R. 24. 3.

166. *Exam. pronuba*.

172. *Prætextit*: veils.

179. *Extremam*: youngest sister of Cæus and Enceladus, giants or sons of the Earth.



180. *Exam. pernix; per nitor.*  
 182. *Subter (plumas).*  
 193. *Hiemem*—*fovere*: R. 26., for *fovere se* (and *se* for *amores suos*) *per hiemem*: "to enjoy the winter."—*Quàm longa*: supply *sit hiems*, "as long as it lasted."  
 197. *Aggerat (agger)*: "aggravates."  
 198. *Hammone*.—*Garamantide*: sc. *Libyæd.*  
 201. *Excubias*: watches; alluding to the fire ever kept alive by the vigilance of the priesthood.  
 205. *Maurusia gens*: another name for the Mauri, or ancient Moors.  
 207. *Lenæus*: Lenæan. Bacchus, so called from *Ληνος*, a wine-press.—*Honorem*: continually used to imply offering.  
 209. *Cæci*: mysterious.  
 212. *Pretio*: cf. l. 367.  
 213. *Leges*: sc. the administration of the laws.  
 214. *Regna*. R. 6.  
 215. *Ille Paris*: like Paris in effeminacy, and prevailing with the wives of others. R. 25. 3.—*Semiviro comitatu*: "effeminate train."  
 216. *Mæoniâ*: meaning Trojan or Phrygian. Though, strictly, Mæonia and Phrygia are not the same.—*Madentem*: perhaps with perfume.  
 217. *Rapto potitur*: cf. *vivere rapto*. Æn. vii. 749.  
 218. *Fovemus*: fondly entertain.  
 226. *Celeres*. R. 2.  
 228. *Bis*: from the sword of Diomedes and the fire of Troy.—*Vindicat*: present tense, implies that she was still protecting him from the Greek colonies he would have to pass in his voyage.  
 231. *Proderet*: cf. *prodo, proles, progenies*, and *pro-gnatus*.—*Sub leges mitteret*: *sub jugum mittere*, appears to have been uppermost in his thoughts.  
 237. *Nostri* is the genitive plural. The expression *nostri nuntius* is equivalent, as Wagner remarks, to "*qui nuntius a nobis mittitur*." Virgil is fond of thus joining a substantive with the genitive of the personal pronoun; as, *solatia nostri* (Æn. viii. 514.); *potentia nostri* (x. 72.).  
 242. *Virgam*: wand. His "caduceus."  
 244. *Morte resignat*: unseals from death, which is another version of *evocat orco*, l. 242. Or, "opens the eyes in death," because the eyes of the dead are open, and the last office of affection is to close them. This would correspond with *Tartara mittit*, 244.

256, 257, 258. These three lines are considered spurious by the best critics. For the reasons, see Anthon; or reflect for yourself.

257. *Secabat litus ventosque*: cut (his way through) the winds and shore. Zeugma, R. 27.

259. *Magalia*. I. 421.

261. *Iaspide fulvâ*: Jasper is green. Mineralogists observe *iaspis* was loosely applied to several stones.

262. *Ardebat*, for *erat*. Obs. C. 8.—*Læna*: a woollen cloak; from *λάχνη*, *lana*.

263. *Demissa*: cf. *promittere barbam*; *munera*. R. 6.

276. *Tali ore locutus*, like *sic ore locutus*. Obs. G.

283. *Ambire*: cf. *Te pauper ambit prece*. Hor. I. Od. 35. 5.

289. *Aptent*: (he calls them) to fit; depending on *monens*, implied in *vocat*. R. 24. 1.

295. Distinguish between *parent* and *parant*, in 290.

296. *At*: this particle commonly introduces a new subject.

297. *Excepit*: sc. *auribus*, *sensu*; "caught."

298. *Tuta*: though safe.—*Furenti*: for *ei*. Obs. C. 7.

300. *Animi*. R. 16.

301. *Commotis*: commenced; literally, set in motion; alluding to dances, processions, and other ceremonies.—*Bacchatur*. Obs. C. 1.

302. *Baccho*: the word "Bacchus," alluding to the cry of the Bacchanals, "Io Bacche."—*Trieterica orgia*: the triennial orgies; as was done every third year (*τριετηρικὰ*) by the Thebans on Cithæron. See Thyias, Bacchus, Thyrsus, in Gr. Ant.

310. *Aquilonibus*: the north winds, would be contrary to one sailing from Africa to Italy.

319. *Exue mentem*: divest yourself of this resolution.

320—322. *Nomadumque tyranni*: "And the kings of the Numidians." Alluding particularly to Iarbas. *Tyrannus* is here used in its primitive meaning (like the Greek, *τύραννος*), as equivalent to *rex*.—*Infensi Tyrii*: "the Tyrians are offended with me," i. e. the Tyrian nobles who had sought her hand in marriage. (Compare line 36.)—*Te propter eundem*, &c. "On thy account, too, my honour has been lost, and that earlier name by which alone I was ascending to the stars," i. e. by which, when thou camest hither, I was gaining for myself enduring renown. Virgil is said by Servius to have recited these lines with wonderful pathos and

effect, when privately reading the third and fourth books in the presence of Augustus.

324. *Hoc* : the name *hospes*.

327. *Mihi de te suscepta fuisset* : "had been born to me by thee." The prose form is *ex te*. — *Qui te tamen ore referret* : "who might resemble thee in look at least," sc. in countenance, not in mind.

329. *Referret* : cf. G. iii. 121. 128. 397.

330. *Capta* : deceived.

335. *Promeritam* : have deserved well of me in these many things which &c. The full form of expression would be as follows: *Nunquam negabo te promeritam esse (de me, quod ad plurima beneficia), quæ plurima (beneficia) vales enumerare fando*. — *Elissæ*. He calls her by a more endearing and familiar name, but its employment on this occasion sounds almost like mockery. The appellation is said to mean "the exulting," or "joyous one." — *Dum memor ipse mei*, &c. "As long as I am mindful of myself, as long as the breath of life directs these members," i. e. as long as memory retains her seat within me, &c.

337. 340. *Pro re* : "in relation to the present matter."

341. *Auspiciis* : direction.

343. *Colerem* : I would honour, or be in a course of honouring (annually). — *Posuissem* : I would before this have founded. Observe the tenses.

345. *Grynaeus* : Grynium in Æolis. Cf. Ecl. vi. 72.

348. *Phænissam* : though a Phœnician ; meaning, if you prefer a foreign city, why may not we? This wretched sophistry is anything but creditable to the character of Æneas. "Dido does not complain of him for settling in a foreign country, nor for his having had a design upon Italy in particular before his arrival at Carthage. But for deserting her now, after he had so deeply engaged himself ; upon which, according to her reasoning, he ought to have altered his resolution. The whole is true to nature. Æneas, finding that he has no valid defence, seeks to deceive himself and others by a specious appeal to higher duties, which he ought to have thought of before he contracted so close an alliance with Dido and the Carthaginians."

354. *Cari capitis* : dear person, or beloved one. *Caput* is commonly so used by the poets, as also in 357.

358. *Lumine* : supposed to attend the person of a deity.

359. *Intrantem* : Mercury, it will be remembered, alighted in the suburbs of Carthage.

361. "The conduct of Æneas on this trying occasion," remarks Symmons, "and his reply to the pathetic address of the much-injured queen, discover too much hardness and insensibility to be quite forgiven, though he acts under the command of Jupiter. He assents with too little apparent reluctance to the mandate of the Olympian king; and we should have liked him more if his piety in this instance had been less. There is also in his speech, and especially at the close of it a peculiar harshness, to which it is not easy for us to be reconciled. It would seem that Virgil, intent upon the main object of his poem, and resolved, in this part of it, to excite our passions to their most intense degree, was careless of minute delicacies, and was not, perhaps, desirous of softening down any of the roughnesses of effect."

362. *Jamdudum*: from the first, all along.

364. Observe *pro* in *profatur*.

369. *Flerit*: see 331.—371. *Quæ quibus*: literally, What shall I prefer to what? sc. to what shall I give preference? to what feelings give utterance first?

375. *Reduxi*. Zeugma, R.

379. *Scilicet* (*scire licet*): forsooth, I may believe if I will. "This, forsooth, is a (befitting) labour for the gods above; this care disquiets those tranquil beings!" Æneas, as a cloak for his abandonment of Dido, suggests orders from on high, which he cannot disobey. The irritated queen seeks to refute him with doubt and incredulity, and the bitterest irony. Thou talkest of the prophetic Apollo, of the Lycian oracles, of the dreadful mandates which the messenger of the skies has brought to thee; just as if the gods above would trouble themselves with thy concerns, or would allow their calm and tranquil existence to be disturbed by any cares for one so perfidious and ungrateful!

383. *Dido*: Gr. acc.—384. *Ignibus*: implying that her avenging fury shall haunt him.—385. *Hypallage*. R. 26.

397. *Incumbunt*: supply *operi*. R. 24. 1. According to the early custom, vessels were drawn up on the shore, stern foremost, when a voyage was ended, and were supported by props until they were again required, when they were drawn down once more to the water.—*Uncta carina*: "the tarred keel."—*Frondentes remos, et robora infabricata*: "oars with the leaves still attached to them, and unwrought timber."

398. *Uncta*: i. e. with pitch.

403. *Tectoque reponunt*: "And lay it up in their habitation." This comparison is imitated from Apollonius Rho-

dius, vi. 1452. More careful modern observation does not confirm this proof of foresight in ants, which affords to poets so frequent a subject of allusion. On fine days, it is true, the working ants bring out and expose to the sun the eggs and larvæ; but no store of corn, or of other provisions, has been discovered, or is requisite, as in winter ants become torpid.

411. *Miscere*: sc. *variè turbari*.

414. *Submittere*: "to make (her) resentment yield to love."—418. *Coronas*: on arriving and setting sail, garlands were hung on the stern, where the tutelary deities were placed.—419. *Si*: since I could (and did) expect. This she says to deceive her sister.—421. *Colere* (*solebat*).

426. *Aulide*: at Aulis, a harbour of Bœotia, where the Greeks swore never to return till they had taken Troy.

432. *Careat*: forego.

433. *Tempus inane peto*, &c. "I only seek for a brief period, that he well can spare." Observe the beautiful effect of the epithet *inane*. A period entirely *empty* for him, entirely disengaged, which he well can spare me from his present employment.

*Requiem spatiumque furori*, &c. "As a respite, and an interval of time for my maddening passion to abate; until my (hard) lot may teach me, at present quite overcome by sorrows, the proper way to grieve," i. e. may teach me the lesson of resignation.—434. *Victam*. R. 26, 2.

436. *Quam mihi cum dederis*, &c.: "Which when thou shalt have granted to me, I will send thee away fully requited (only) when I die," i. e. I will return thy kindness during all the rest of my existence, and will not consider the favour fully recompensed until the moment of my death. What the true reading or meaning of this passage is can hardly be determined. We have given the reading of Servius, and the interpretation of Heyne.

442. *Alpini*: the north winds in Virgil's country came from the Alps.

446. *In Tartara*. It has been observed that the oak rarely roots deeper than four or five feet.

465—473. *Agit ipse furem*, &c. "The cruel Æneas himself pursues her, distracted, in her dreams, and she seems to herself to be always left in loneliness, to be always travelling, unaccompanied, along some lengthened route," &c. Nothing, observes Heyne, can be truer to nature than this description of a troubled dream. For they who are oppressed

by heavy sorrow, seem to themselves, in their dreams, to travelling along through fearful solitudes, or to be for ever roaming through lonely palaces and long-drawn halls.

469. *Eumenidum veluti*, &c. "Just as the frantic Pentheus beholds the band of the Furies, and twin suns, and twofold Thebes, display themselves to the view." Alluding to the legend of Pentheus, king of Thebes, who for his contempt of the rites of Bacchus was driven to phrensy by the god. The idea in the text is borrowed from the Bacchæ Euripides (v. 916, *seqq.*), where the phrensiad Pentheus exclaims,

Καὶ μὴν ὄρῶν μοι δύο μὲν ἡλίους δοκῶ,  
Δισσὰς δὲ Θήβας, καὶ πόλιν' ἐπτάτομον.

*Aut Agamemnonius*, &c. "Or (as) Orestes, son of Agamemnon, excited to phrensy on the stage, when he seeks to flee from his mother armed with torches and deadly serpents, and when the avenging Furies are sitting at the gate, Orestes slew his mother, Clytemnestra, on account of her infidelity with Ægisthus, and was pursued for this crime by the shade of his parent and by the Furies. He became phrensiad in consequence. This story was often dramatised by the ancient poets, and we have the "Orestes" of Euripides remaining at the present day, in which the madness of the young prince is powerfully portrayed. In the present instance, however, Virgil follows a tragedy of Pacuvius, in which Orestes, on the advice of his friend Pylades, goes to Delphi, in order to avoid the Furies and the shade of his parent; but the latter pursues him even within the precincts of the sanctuary, while the Furies sit without waiting for him at the threshold.—*Scenis*. In the plural, because the subject was often represented on the stage.—*Facibus*. The Furies were commonly represented with torches in one hand and darting serpents with the other.

480—482. *Oceani finem juxta*, &c. "Near the limits of the Ocean, and the setting sun," i. e. near the very extremity of the Western Ocean. Virgil here follows the geographical ideas of an age much earlier than his own, according to which Mount Atlas, and the adjacent regions of Africa formed the limits of the world to the west. This is Homer's idea, and the ocean alluded to in the text is the Homeric Ὠκεανός, or the vast river that encircles the earth.—*Ultimus locus*. "The farthest region." We must not be surprised that

find Æthiopians in this quarter. Homer divides this great race into the Eastern and Western. The former are the people of India, the latter of Africa. The term "Æthiopian," in fact, according to its etymology, means any nation of a dark-brown complexion.—*Axem humero torquet*, &c. "Turns on his shoulder the axis of the sky, fitted with blazing stars."—*Torquet*. Atlas supports the heavens on his shoulders, but as the sky, while thus supported, had its diurnal motion, he is said also to impart this.

483. *Massylæ*: Massyli, a people of Numidia.

484. Read of *Hesperides*, *Atlas*, Cl. Dict. The gardens of the Hesperides are placed, by those geographical writers who seek to convert a fable into reality, in the neighbourhood of the ancient Berenice, in Cyrenaica. Virgil, however, gives them a poetic locality near Mount Atlas, in the farthest west.—492. *Secreta*, for *secreto*. R. 2. or 34.—*Accingier*: for *accingi*: am prepared for.—493. Obs. C. 2.—*Invitam*: because such practices were offensive to the gods.—494. *Tecto*: court. Cf. ii. 454.

495. *Viri*: of him; Æneas. Obs. C. 7.

496. *Exuviasque omnes*. "And all the garments that he hath left behind." This, though a somewhat homely direction, is still, however, in strict accordance with the requirements of magic rites. In cases where the emotion of love was to be extinguished, everything was destroyed that could have recommended itself to the feelings by having ever been brought into contact with the perfidious lover.

498. *Monumenta*: memorials.—500. *Prætexere*: is veiling her death by stange rites.

502. *Morte Sychæi*: supply *contigerant*, or some similar verb.—However poignant, and loudly expressed the grief of Dido at present, she had survived an affliction infinitely greater. Anna had, therefore, the less reason to anticipate any fatal consequence. C. J. Fox (Wakef. Correspondence) viewed this passage as destitute of feeling: but surely the comparison which Anna makes between the causes of her sister's grief on the one occasion, and on the other, deserves not that character: the conclusion which Anna draws, appears perfectly just and sufficient to account for her want of suspicion.

504—508. *Penetrati in sede*: "in the interior of the palace;" equivalent to *tecto interiore*. The "pile" was erected ostensibly for magic rites, in order that the image, the

sword, and the "*exuvie*" of Æneas might be consumed upon it. In reality, however, it was intended for her own funeral pile.—*Tædis atque ilice sectâ*: "of pitch pines and split oak."—*Intenditque locum sertis*: "both hangs the place with garlands;" in prose, *intenditque sertâ per locum*.—*Fronde funerei*: alluding particularly to the cypress.—*Super, toro locat*: "she places on the top, upon a couch."—*Exuvias*. Everything was placed on the pile that had felt the contact of the person of Æneas. (Consult note on line 496.)—*Ensemque relictum*: "and the sword left (as a gift)." (Consult note on line 647.)—*Effigiem*. A very important part of magic rites was to prepare an image of the person against whom the enchantment was designed. This was either of wax or wood, more commonly the former. If the object of the rite was to recall the affections of an individual, the latter was supposed to melt with love as the wax of his image melted. If, on the other hand, the rite was intended as a punishment, he was devoted to death as his effigy was destroyed amid the flame. The object of the present ceremonies is the extinction of the love of Dido, and the punishment of her faithless lover.—*Haud ignara futuri*: "not ignorant of what was (actually) about to happen," i. e. well aware that, under all this semblance of magic ceremonies, her own death was the object in view.

509. *Crines*: cf. l. 483.—510. *Ter*: thrice; a magic number.

511. *Tergeminam*: in three forms. Luna, in heaven; Diana, on earth; Hecate, below.

516. *Amor*: "the mother's love," snatched away from the dam, *matri præreptus*. An excrescence sometimes seen on the forehead of a foal. This, they say, the mother bites off; and if prevented, refuses to suckle her offspring. Cf. G. iii. 280.

518. *Exuta*: "having one foot bared of the sandal;" a costume of those who sacrificed, as seen on Etrurian vases. Obs. A.—521. *Curæ habet*: supply *sibi*.

522—528. *Nox erat*. This beautiful description of a still night, and of the repose of nature, contrasted with the sleepless and tumultuous agonies of the death-devoted queen, is closely copied from a very fine passage in the Argonautics of Apollonius.—*Lenibant*: for *leniebant*.—529. *Animi*. R. 17.

531. *Ingeminant*. R. 8.

538. *Levatos (esse)*, supply *Teucros*.—540. *Velle*: supply *me*.



542. *Laomedontæ*. Laomedon had been false to Neptune, Apollo, and Hercules. Cl. Dict.

545. *Sidoniâ*: i. e. Tyre founded by Sidonians.

551. *More feræ*: sc. avoiding the society of the human race.

552. *Sichæo*: an adjective. R. 3.

558. *Omnia*. R. 21.—564. *Mori*: R. 22.

565. *Dum*: supply *est tibi*.

571—575. *Subitis exterritus umbris*. "Deeply terrified by the sudden gloom." The deity, on his appearance, seems to have been represented as encompassed with brilliant light. (Compare line 358.) The sudden transition to darkness alarms and awakens Æneas.

576. *Sancte Deorum*: cf. *ἅγ' ὁδῶν*. Homer.

582. *Deseruere*: tense of instantaneous action. R.

587. *Æquatis*: made even; this would be the effect of a fair wind on such sails as they used.

594. *Asyndeton*. Obs. I.

596. *Nunc*: now (not till now).—*Facta*: of Æneas.

602. *Epulandam*: see "Thyestes" and "Atreus." Cl. Dict.

609. *Triviis ululata*: (whose name is) howled where three ways meet; at such places, by night, was the worship of Hecate conducted.

611. *Advertite malis*, for *contra malos*. R. 18. Turn against their evil deeds.—*Meritum numen*: your deserved power; that is, your vengeance, as they deserve.

615—620. *At bello—arenâ*. Charles I., when at Oxford, is reported to have tried his fortune in the Sortes Virgilianæ: he opened and read this passage. Welwood, Mem.

105.—Observe the art with which Virgil here brings forward the most prominent events in the subsequent career of Æneas, as well as in the history of his descendants. It was a prevalent opinion among the ancients, that the prayers of the dying were generally heard, and that their last words were prophetic. Thus, Virgil makes Dido implicate upon Æneas a series of misfortunes which actually had their accomplishment in his own person, or in his posterity. 1. He was harrassed in war, on having reached Italy, by Turnus and the Rutulians, combined with the Latins. 2. He was compelled to abandon his son, and go into Etruria to solicit assistance (*Æn.* viii. 80.). 3. He saw his friends cruelly slain in battle, especially the young Pallas. 4. He died before his time, after a reign of only three years, having been slain

in battle with Mezentius, according to a national tradition mentioned by Dionysius of Halicarnassus (i. 64.); and his body having been carried off by the waters of the Numicius, near which he fell, never received the rites of sepulture. 5. The Romans and Carthaginians were irreconcilable enemies to each other. 6. Hannibal was Dido's avenger, who arose in later days to be the scourge of the Romans, and to carry fire and sword into Italy.

622. *Stirpem et genus omne*, &c.: "pursue with constant hatred his stock, and all his future race, and present these offerings unto my ashes." In the latter part of this clause there is an allusion to the sacrifices wont to be offered up to the dead. In the present case the most acceptable offering to Dido will be unquenchable hatred on the part of the Carthaginians towards the Romans.

623. *Hæc dona*: meaning implacable hatred. This Virgil intends for a prediction, giving importance and greater glory to the wars of Carthage, in which the Romans were victorious.

626. *Exoriare*: arise thou; alluding to Hannibal.

636. *Monstrata*: sc. the Massylian priestess.

638. *Stygio*: meaning Pluto.—*Dardanii*: Æneas, or his image before mentioned.

642. *Amor*: "amity."—*Exoriare aliquis*, &c.: "arise thou, some avenger from my dust, who mayest pursue," &c. More literally, "mayest thou, some avenger, arise," &c. Observe the force and beauty of the second person. Arise thou, who, I see, amid the dim future, art destined to be my avenger, although who thou art to be I know not.—*Uxor*. The allusion, as we have already observed, is to Hannibal.—*Quocunque dabunt*, &c.: "at whatever time (fit) strength shall lend itself (for the task)." *Dabunt (se)*, R. 8.

645. *Interiora*. See line 504.—656. *Virum*: alluding to Sichæus.

684. *Et extremus si quis*, &c. "And if any last breath still hovers around, I will catch it with my lips." Virgil is thought to be alluding here to a ceremony practised by both Greeks and Romans. When the person was expiring, the nearest relative applied the mouth to his, and received his last breath.—*Evaserat*. "She ascended." Observe the rapidity of action indicated by the pluperfect.—*Sinu fovebat*. "Kept cherishing in her bosom."—*Atque siccabat*. "And trying to staunch." Observe the force of the imperfect in denoting continued action."

695. *Quæ—nexos.* R. 29. — 696. *Fato* : i. e. by a natural death.

698. *Nondum illi flavum, &c.* The ancients had an idea that no one could die until Proserpina, either in person or by Atropos her minister, had cut off a lock of hair from the head. This lock was regarded as a kind of first-fruits of consecration to Pluto; much in the same way as the hair, which they used to crop from the head of the victim before sacrifice, was reckoned the first offering to the god.—*Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco.* "And consigned her person to Stygian Pluto."

## NOTES ON THE ÆNEID.

### ÆNEID V.

1. *Interea* : "meanwhile;" i. e. from dawn, when he set sail, to night, the time of burning the dead.

2. *Certus* : "direct." Cf. *certa hasta, certa sagitta.* — 5. *Magno amore polluto* : ab. absolute.

6. *Notumque.* The participle in the neuter is here put for the subject. So, also, Tacitus (*Hist.* ii. 82.): *Sufficere adversus Vitellium videbatur Vespasiani nomen et nihil arduum fatis.*

8—11. Cf. *Æn.* iii. 192—195. — 15. *Arma colligere* : to draw together the implements; "to reef the sails;" *ἄρλα* is so used in Homer. — 16. *Obliquat* : "turns the bosom of the sail obliquely." — 19. *Transversa* : R. 2. — 21. *Obniti* : "make head." — *Tendere tantum* : supply *quantum venti valent.*

24. *Fraterna* : because Eryx the founder was son of Venus. — *Sicanos* : the Sicanians had been driven to Eryx by the Siculi. — *Fida.* R. 34. — 25. *Remetior* : supply *animo.* — *Servata* : observed (before the storm). — 29. *Quò* : sc. *ulla tellus quò.* — 31. *Anchisæ* : cf. iii. 707. — 33. *Cita.* R. 2. and 26. 2. — 34. *Notæ* : having been at Drepanum before.

36. *Adventum sociasque rates* : Hendiadys. Obs. C. 5.

37. *Horridus in jaculis* ; cf. *metuendus in hastâ*, Statius.

52. *Deprensus* : supply *essem ab eo.* — *Mycenæ* : Genitive singular of *Mycenæ*. The expressions *Argolico mari*, and *urbe Mycenæ*, are the same as "in the midst of the foe."

60. *Æneas* promises an annual festival in his new city.

61. *Bina* : "two each."

64. *Nona*. The funeral rites of the Romans were on the ninth day ; hence called *Novendiale sacrum*.

69. *Crudo cestu*. The cestus was used by boxers from the earliest times. It consisted of thongs of raw ox-hide, or of leather, tied round the hands of pugilists, in order to render their blows more powerful. Sometimes these bands were tied round the arms as high as the elbow, as is shown in Anthon's cut of a statue of a boxer, the original of which is in the Louvre at Paris. The cestus used in later times, in the public games, was a most formidable weapon. It was frequently covered with knobs and nails, and loaded with lead and iron. (Compare line 405.) Figures with the cestus frequently occur on ancient remains. They appear to have been of various forms, as appears from Anthon's specimens taken from ancient monuments.

71. *Ore favete* : "favour me with your lips ;" i. e. preserve religious silence. By this, a common formulary, all profane and ill-omened expressions were guarded against, lest any should mar the effect of sacred ceremonies.

72. *Maternâ* : "his mother's myrtle ;" because sacred to Venus.

77. *Carchesia*. The carchesium was a beaker, or drinking-cup, which was used by the Greeks in very early times. It was slightly contracted in the middle, and its two handles extended from the top to the bottom. It was much employed in libations of wine, milk, blood, and honey. Anthon's wood-cut represents a magnificent *carchesium*, which was presented by Charles the Simple to the Abbey of St. Denys. It was cut out of a single agate, and was richly engraved with representations of Bacchanalian subjects. It held considerably more than a pint, and its handles were so large as easily to admit a man's hand.

79. *Purpureos* : "dark-hued," and therefore probably funereal.

80. *Iterum salvete, recepti, &c.* "Again hail, ye ashes, rescued (by me) in vain ; hail, both thou soul and shade of my father." Probably, this address to the ashes of Anchises is intended as if to Anchises himself. The expression *recepti nequicquam cineres* refers to the circumstance of Æneas having rescued his father from the destruction of Troy, but that father's not having been permitted by the Fates to arrive in Italy.—81. *Animæque umbræque paternæ* : the plural for the singular. According to one of the old scholiasts, the *anima*,

or soul, ascends to the skies, the *umbra*, or shade, goes to the world of spirits.

89. *Colores*: the serpent, a frequent symbol in the mythology of the ancients, is a favourite object of description with Virgil. In Milton we find a passage in imitation of that in the text:

———— not with indented wave,  
 Prone on the ground, as since, but on his rear,  
 Circular base of rising folds that tower'd  
 Fold above fold, a surging maze his head  
 Crested aloft, and carbuncle his eyes;  
 With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect  
 Amidst his circling spires, that on the grass  
 Floated redundant. ————— Par. Lost, ix. 96. *seqq.*

91. *Serpens*: an adjective.

95. *Incertus, geniumne loci, &c.*: "uncertain whether to think that it is the tutelary deity of the spot, or an attendant of his parent." The ancients believed that there were genii appointed, some the protectors of cities and countries, others the guardians of particular spots, &c. — *Famulum*. The apotheosis of Anchises is now supposed to be complete: he has an attendant assigned him, as some other divinities have. Servius adds, "*Singula enim numina habent inferiores potestates ministras, ut Venus Adonim, Diana Virbium.*"

96. *Binas*. R. 28. — 97. *Nigrantes*. R. 8. — *Terga*. R. 21.

100. Before *quæ*, supply *ea copiâ*. — 102. *Ahena*. R. 24. 1.

105. *Phaëthontis equi*: "the horses of the Sun." The sun is here called *Phaëthon* in imitation of the Homeric expression, *ἥλιος φαέθων*, "the resplendent sun." Hence *Phaëthon* properly means, "the resplendent one." Virgil here blends together a poetic myth and a physical appearance. For *Aurora* is not fabled by the poets to be conveyed in the same chariot with *Phœbus*, and yet, since the sun is near his rising, and diffuses the very splendour which is designated by the term *Aurora*, the latter is said to come with, or to be borne in the same chariot as, the sun.

109. *Circo*: "the ring" (of spectators).

110. *Sacri tripodes*: either such as had been, or were intended to be, used in sacrifices. When tripods are said to have been given in a present, or as prizes, vases or large bowls supported on three feet are to be understood. All the most ancient representations of the sacred tripod exhibit it of the same general shape, together with three rings at the top to serve as handles. Anthon's cut represents two tripods:

the right-hand one shows the appearance of the oracular tripod at Delphi, having a flat round plate called *δλμος*, on which the Pythia seated herself to give responses, and on which at other times lay a wreath of bay.

113. *Tuba*. Obs. H.

114. *Pares*: "equally matched in point of speed;" the sizes of the vessels differed materially: cf. l. 118. The smaller vessels required fewer rowers, the larger ones a greater number (the Chimæra, for example, had three tiers of oars); and in order, therefore, to make them *pares*, a due proportion of rowers was to be assigned unto each.

116. *Remige*. R. 5.—*Pristin*: the Sea Monster.—*Chimæram*: the Chimæra. Ships so named from their figure heads.

117. *Mox Italus Mnestheus*. Virgil, in order to pay court to the noble families of the day, traces their origin to a Trojan source; but the etymologies by which this is sought to be established are absurd and far-fetched enough. Thus, for example, Mnestheus is made to come from *μνησθεὶς* "one who remembers," and therefore the Memmii are derived from this Trojan leader, because their family name contains the same root as *memor*, "mindful"!

119. *Urbis opus*: sc. *instar urbis opus*; cf. *valle theatri*, l. 288.—*Triplici versu*: "with a triple tier;" this applies to the rows of oars, reckoning horizontally from stem to stern, —120. *Terno ordine*: "in triple order;" this applies to the oars taken vertically; not, indeed, one immediately above the other, but rising obliquely. We have here another anachronism on the part of the poet. Triremes, or vessels with three banks of oars, were not known in the heroic times, but were invented by the Corinthians at a period long subsequent, as we are informed by Thucydides (i. 13). The Geganian family claimed descent from Gyas, the only one of the four commanders to whom Virgil does not assign Roman descendants.

121, 122. *Domus Sergia*: "the Sergian house."—*Centaur magnâ*: "In the large Centaur." *Centaurus* here, as being the name of a ship, is in the feminine gender, *navis* being feminine. Grammarians term this *synesis*; but there is no necessity whatever of our understanding *navi*, as some editors do.

126. *Cori*; written also *Cauri*.

127. *Tranquillo*: supply *tempore*. R. 24. 1.

129. *Ilce*. This was in winter. So an evergreen is selected, in Italy still called *Ilce*.—144—147. Obs. D.

145. *Corripuere*—*concussere*. R. 12.

156. *Habet* : "has it;" i. e. *priorem locum*.

160. *Gargite*, describes the sea agitated by the race.

162. *Mihi* : supply *dic*, dativus ethicus. R. 24. 1.—163. *Stringat, sine*, i. e. *sine ut stringat*.—*Palmula* : the blade of the oar, flat like the palm.—164. *Altum* : "the deep water;" i. e. further out.—168. *Propiora* : supply *loca littori*.

171. *Tuta* : "safe," from the rocks he had grazed before he doubled the goal.—174. *Socium* : because the loss of their helmsman would endanger them.—184. *Mnesthei* : Gr. dative.—*Superare*. R. 22.

199. *Subtrahiturque solum* : "and the sea is withdrawn from beneath them;" the galley moves so rapidly that the sea seems to withdraw from beneath her.—*Solum* : this term is applied to whatever is placed beneath, or that supports, another substance; as the air to birds, the sea to a ship.

203. *Interior* : "nearer in" (than Mnestheus).

205. *Murice*. This term properly means a species of shell-fish; here, however, a sharp point of rock on a level with the water, or a kind of coral-formation.

206. *Pependit* : "hung" (in air). "*Sublimis et suspensa nutavit, libravit se*."

207. *Consurgunt* : "arise in a body."—*Morantur* : this is a nautical term. We have preferred *trudes* to the common form *sudes*. The former is found in several good manuscripts. The *sudes* merely had their ends burned to a point, and were never shod with iron.

211. *Agmine* : (simultaneous action, or) stroke of the oars.

212. *Prona* : "the prone sea;" sc. *in quibus cursus pronus ac celer sine impedimento fit*. R. 34.

214. *Pumice* : "rock," carious like pumice.—*Nidi* : "nests;" implying *nestlings*. Obs. C. 4.—218. *Ultima (loca)* : the farthest (parts of the course; those around the *meta*).

229. *Hi* : Cloanthus and his crew, who deem the honour their own, and are indignant at the thoughts of losing.

237. *Voti reus* : is a person who has vowed anything under a condition, which being fulfilled renders him *damnatus voti*, or *votis*.

238. *Porriciam*. This is an old religious term, which the copyists have sometimes corrupted into *proiciam*. The latter, however, is an ill-omened term, since it sometimes carries with it the idea of contemning or neglecting, and would therefore, of course, not be employed.—*Liquentia* : "liquid," Obs. B. : from *liquo* -ēre : not *liqueo* -ēre.

240. *Phorci*: Phorcus, brother of Nereus. — *Panopea*: one of the Nereids. — 241. *Portunus*, or *Portumnus*: god of harbours. — 247. *Optare—ferre*: R. 22.

251. *Mæandro*: the Mæander was a river of Asia Minor, forming the common boundary between Caria and Lydia. It was remarkable for the winding nature of its course, and hence the name was used metaphorically for any winding whatsoever. — *Melibæa*: the shell-fish which yielded the purple dye were said to be found near an island bearing this name at the mouth of the River Orontes in Syria. They were also obtained at a seaport town of Thessaly, likewise called Melibæa.

252. *Puer*: Ganymede. — 267. *Aspera signis*: "*figuris eminentibus calata*." — 269. *Tænis*: "ribands;" to bind on the wreath. — 271. *Ordine debilis uno*: "weakened by a whole tier," i. e. a whole bank or row of oars. — 272. *Agebat*: "brought slowly up." Observe the force of the imperfect.

277. *Parte*: sc. the unwounded portion.

278. *Pars vulnere clauda retentat*, &c.: "the part maimed by the wound keeps it back knitting knot after knot, and entwining itself around its own members;" observe the force of the frequentative in *rextantem*.

288. *Valle theatri*: sc. *instar theatri*; cf. *urbis opus*, l. 119.

290. *Consessu*: the body of seated spectators.

298. *Acarnan*: an Acarnanian.

299. *Tegeææ*: Tegean. Tegea in Arcadia.

306. *Gnosia*. Obs. B. — 307. *Ferre for ferendam*: R. 22.

310. *Phaleris*: the *phalera* were ornaments attached to the harness of horses, especially about the head, and were often worn as pendants, so as to produce a terrific effect when shaken by the rapid motions of the steed. They were bestowed upon horsemen by the Roman commanders as a reward of bravery and merit. The proper form of the *phalera* seems to have been a boss, disc, or crescent of metal, and the plural is most commonly employed in speaking of these appendages, as they were generally given in pairs. The *phalera* were worn also by men. Compare lines 359. 458. book ix.

312. *Threiciis*. Obs. B.

316. *Corripiunt*: "seize upon;" sc. dash into. — *Spatia*: the race was a double one, that is, the competitors ran from the starting-point to the *meta*, and back again to the place of commencing. Hence the use of the plural, *spatia*, to denote the whole course both ways. In chariot-races, the contend-



ing parties had to run seven times around the *spatia circi*, a low wall in the middle of the circus; and here, again, the term *spatia* was applied to all these seven combined.—*Limen*: the place of starting; the *threshold*, as it were, of the race.—317. *Effusi, nimbo similes*: “poured forth, like the tempest.” *Nimbus*: the storm-cloud; taken here for the storm itself.—*Ultima signant*: supply *loca oculis*.

319. *Emicat*: “gleams forth” (in view).

323. *Quo deinde sub ipso*: “and next close after him.”—

325. *Spatia plura*: “more distances;” i. e. turns up and down the course.

326. *Ambiguum*: supply *eventum*.

328. *Lēvi* not *lēvi*.—330. *Fusus*: supply *sanguis*.

334. Observe the force of the plural in *amorum*, as denoting the reciprocal affection of two friends.—335. *Per lubrica*: “on the slippery place;” supply *loca*.—336. *Ille autem*: “he, on his part;” referring to Salius.—*Jacuit*: we would naturally expect the present here, but the perfect expresses better the celerity of his fall.—*Revolutus*: “rolled backward.”—337. *Emicat*: “springs forward.”—*Munere*: “through the kind aid.”—338. *Prima tenet*: “holds the first place,” i. e. is foremost in the race; supply *loca*.

340. *Cavea*: the word properly indicates the whole body of seats in the Roman theatre that were occupied by the commonalty. The equites sat in front of these, and the senate in front of the equites. Hence *prima ora patrum*, literally, “the foremost faces of the fathers.”

346. *Subiit*: “succeeded to.”—*Frustra—si primi*: if Salius’ claim were admitted, Diore coming in third would be in vain; cf. 308.

349. “No one moves the prize (of any one of the three) from its order.”

358. *Olli* for *illi*. Obs. C. 2.

359. *Didymaonis artes*: “the skilful workmanship of Didymaon.” Observe the force of the plural in *artes*, and compare the remark of La Cerda: “*In voce artes observo excellentiam clypei: numerus enim multitudinis indicat laudem non vulgarem; quasi in eo efformando omnes artes consumerit, et pœne exhausserit Didymaon.*” Of Didymaon as an artist nothing is known. The name is probably an imaginary one.—360. *Neptuni sacro*, &c.: “taken down by the Greeks from the sacred door-post of Neptune.” The reference appears to be to some votive shield, Trojan of course, which had been carried off by the Greeks in the sack of Troy, but had come

back again into the hands of Æneas, through Helenus, who had given them this, among other presents, at parting. Forbiger and Thiel, however, make *Danaïs* here not the ablative, but the "dative of disadvantage," and suppose the shield to have been a Grecian one, taken by Æneas himself from some Grecian temple in the course of his wanderings. *Danaïs*: by the Greeks at the sack of Troy. We may suppose it was returned to Æneas, among other presents, by Helenus.

364. *Evinctis*: "with hands bound firmly" (with the *cestus*).

366. *Auro*: it was customary to gild the horns of oxen, and bind them with fillets, for prizes as well as sacrifices.

371. *Hector*. Virgil here seems to credit the account of a two months' truce between the Greeks and Trojans at the death of Hector, and of games being celebrated.

373. *Veniens*: "as coming."—*Ferebat*: "used to boast" of it; equivalent to *qui se venientem ferebat*. The Bebrycians, the primitive settlers of Bithynia, were famous for their skill in boxing. Amycus was one of their ancient kings, and was slain in a boxing-match by Pollux. The meaning of the text, therefore, merely is, that Butes boasted of his belonging to a nation famed for pugilism, or, in other words, of his own acquaintance with the art.

384. Join *quo* with *usque*: "to what time?" "how long?" Observe *decet*, not *oportet*.

385. *Ducere dona jube*: "order me to lead away the prizes." He stands ready with his hand on the horn of the steer, waiting for the order to lead it away as his own.—*Ore fremebant*: "raised a loud cry" (of assent).—386. *Reddique viro*, &c.: "and expressed the wish that the promised (prizes) be given to him." Obs. C. 7. *Jubeo* has here its primitive meaning, "to desire," "to express one's wish," as opposed to *vetare*, "to forbid." Compare *Crombie's Gymnasium*, vol. i. p. 122.

387. *Gravis*: R. 34.

391. *Nobis*: R. 25. 2.—*Deus ille*: *Erys*, a pugilist: *Deus*, because son of Venus, or meaning *ἑὸς, δῖος, præclarus*.

403. *Tergo* for *tergore*: literally, "to bring his hand to the fight, and to bind his arms with the hard hide."—406. *Longeque recusat*: "refuses far;" i. e. shrinks far away.

408. *Vinclorum*: the *cestus* was one long thong to pass many times round.—412. cf. 391.

415. *Æmula*: "envious" (of youth).

416. *Cū bat* not *cūnebat*.—422. *Lacertos*: "the arm;"

strictly, from the elbow to the shoulder.—423. *Exiit*: supply *veste*.—436. *Crebra*: R. 2. and 34.

438. *Exit*, i. e. *evitat*: *exit* was a common term with gladiators. *Heyne*.—451. *Cælo*: R. 19.—457. *Ille*: R. 25, 3.

466. *Alias*: "other;" sc. than you expected.—481. *Examiniſque tremens procumbit*: "and, trembling, falls lifeless." *Tremens* is meant to indicate a sudden convulsion or quivering, the immediate precursor of death.—*Bos*. To end an hexameter with a monosyllable is not proper, unless some particular end is sought to be gained by this, as in the present instance, to make the sound an echo to the sense, the heavy fall of the animal being well expressed by the closing cadence of the line.

482. *Super*: "standing over it;" the full expression would be, *stans super cæso tauro*.

488. *Trajecto*: "passed through" (the mast).

489. *Quò*: "at which."

491. *Secundo*: compare the expression, "to second."—500. R. 26, 2.

513. *Contenta*: "on the stretch."

514. *Fratrem*: sc. Pandarus. He invokes his brother Pandarus as a hero, or deified person, on account of his pre-eminent skill with the bow. Servius says that Pandarus was worshipped as a hero by the Lycians.

520. *Contendit*: "discharged."—522. *Magnoque futurum augurio*: "and one about to prove of high portent."—523. *Docuit post exitus ingens, &c.*: "the great event subsequently proved this, and fear-inspiring soothsayers interpreted the omen too late." The arrow taking fire in the air typified and preceded the burning of the ships, which was the *exitus ingens*; and the soothsayers applied the prodigy too late, namely, not until after the event itself had taken place. The wars waged at a later period in Sicily, between the Carthaginians, Sicilians, and Romans, or the war between Æneas and Turnus, some have supposed to be intended.

527. *Refixa*: "loosened" from the sky.—528. *Transcurret*: "shoot across."

528. *Crinem*: implying, a train of light. *Crinis* is commonly applied to the long train of a comet; here, however, to the track of a shooting star.

534. *Te exsortes ducere honores*: "that thou shouldst enjoy honours superior to the rest;" literally, "that thou draw honours out of lot," i. e., not having them by lot. The poet, having the idea of lot in mind, employs *ducere*, "to draw,"

in the sense of *accipere*, "to receive."—*Exsortes*. Equivalent to *extra sortem*, or, in other words, *præcipuas* or *extradinaras*. The poet may allude to a Grecian custom of dividing plunder. Certain captives, or valuable articles of plunder, were at once assigned to individuals distinguished by rank or by valour, and were not included in the general mass divided by lot. Compare book ix. line 271.

536. *Impressum signis*: "with figures in relief."

537. *In*: sc. *in numero magnorum munerum*.

541. *Prælato*: "ranked before" (his own).

543. *Qui—rupit*: sc. *Mnestheus*.

544. *Qui fixit*: sc. *Hippocoon*.

547. The poet now introduces us to a mock-engagement performed by the Trojan boys on horseback. This species of exercise was in general repute among the Romans, and was called *Ludus* or *Lusus Trojanus*. It was frequently exhibited by Augustus, until it was discontinued in consequence of the complaint of Asinius Pollio, whose grandson *Æserninus* had the misfortune to break his leg while he was performing his part in it. (*Sueton. Vit. Aug. 43.*) Virgil, in order to pay his court to Augustus, represents this military exercise as of Trojan origin.

556. *Tonsâ*: the *corona tonsa*.—*Tonsâ coma pressa coronâ*: "the hair was pressed by a garland of leaves." The *corona tonsa*, or *tonsilis*, was made of leaves only, stripped from the bough, and was so called in contradistinction to the *corona nexilis*, in which the whole branch was inserted.—*Coma*. This term must not be taken here very strictly. The garland, in fact, as would appear from line 678., was placed around a helmet worn by each boy, and in this sense only can here be said to rest upon the brow.

557. *Præfixa*: "pointed." Virgil, in describing the equipments of the Trojan boys on this occasion, merely gives us those which he had himself seen in his own day at such exhibitions. Augustus gave the Roman boys who performed the *Ludus Trojanus* a helmet and two spears each. So, again, Suetonius informs us (*Vit. Aug. 43*), that the same emperor bestowed a golden *torques* on the young *Asprenas*, who had been injured by a fall on one of these occasions.—558. *Leves*: "polished;" not *lèves*.—*It pectore summo*, &c.: "a pliant circular chain of twisted gold goes from the upper part of the breast over the neck," i. e. hangs down from the neck on the breast. The poet here describes the *torques*, an ornament or kind of chain, of gold, twisted spirally, and

bent into a circular form, which was worn around the neck. Anthon's woodcut exhibits a *torques* found in Brecknockshire, and now preserved in the British Museum. The same woodcut contains a section of this *torques* of the size of the original. It shows four equidistant radiations from a common centre. This *torques* is four feet and a half in length.

560. *Vagantur* : "pass up and down" (to keep order).

562. *Agmine partito* : "in a distinct band."—*Magistris* : masters (of the evolutions).—*Paribus* : sc. *pariter armatis*.

564. *Polite*. *Polites* has already been mentioned in book ii. line 526, &c., as having been slain by Pyrrhus, in the presence of his father Priam.—565. *Auctura Italos* : "destined in after days to increase the Italians," i. e. to augment the population of Italy by his own race of descendants: for, as Servius informs us, quoting from the Origines of Cato, he separated subsequently from Æneas, in Italy, and founded the city of Politorium, named by him after his father *Polites*.—*Thracius* : Thrace was famous for its horses.

566. *Vestigia primi alba pedis* : "the white footsteps of his first foot;" in prose, "showing white forefeet as he stepped along." Hypall. R. 26.

568. *Alter Atys* : "a second (leader is) *Atys*."—*Attii Latini* : "the Latin *Attii*," i. e. the Roman family of the *Attii*.—569. *Pueroque puer dilectus Iulo* : "and a boy beloved by the boy Iulus." Here the poet designs another compliment to his patron, in allusion to the subsequent union between the families thus derived from Trojans. M. Attius Balbus married Julia, sister to M. Julius Cæsar; their daughter Attia married C. Octavius; she was mother of C. Octavius, whom Julius Cæsar adopted, and who was afterwards named Augustus.

575. *Pavidos* : *pavor* literally means palpitation. Exam. *pavor, metus, timor, formido, horror*.

580. *Discurrere* : Oba. *dis*.—*Pares* : supply *ordine terni*; "in three parties;" they broke up (or resolved) (*solvere*) the whole line (*agmina*) into bands (*chori*).

581. *Diductis* : "drawn apart from each other."—*Agmina* : pl. poetically. R. 6.—*Vocati* : sc. *à ducibus*. "At the word of command."—582. *Convertère vias* : "they wheeled about."—*Infestaque tela tulere* : "presented their weapons at each other."—583. *Cursus* : "charges."—*Recursum* : "retreats."

584. *Adversi (facti) spatii* : (coming) opposite each other by (taking) circuits. *Spatia* : "the race-course;"

hence any circuitous turn.—*Alternosque orbibus orbés impediunt*: “and they involve (or form inextricably) circles one within another.”

588. *Altâ*: remember *Ida*. Obs. D.

591. *Quâ—fulleret*. R. 29.—593. *Terunt*. Cf. 589.

594. *Delphinum similes*: “like dolphins,” i. e. to the movements or habits of dolphins. *Similis* takes the dative of external resemblance, but the genitive of resemblance in nature, habit, or internal constitution. *Delphinum* is the genitive plural of *delphin*.

595. *Carpathium*. R. 24. 1.

602. *Trojaque nunc pueri*, &c.: “and the sport is now called Troy, the boys (themselves) are called the Trojan band.” Equivalent to *ludicrum illud nunc dicitur Troja, pueri id ludentes dicuntur Trojanum agmen*. The verb with which *pueri* agrees is therefore understood.

603. Join *hâc* with *tenuis*. Tmesis. R. 30.

604. *Mutata fidem*: “changed her faith”—became treacherous.—607. *Eunti*: to Iris on her course; for *ei*. Obs. C. 7.—608. *Movens*: supply *amicus*. Cf. *Æn.* i. 25.

609. *Illâ—virgo*: “she, the maiden.” The pronoun *illâ*, is often, like the Homeric *ἷ* and *αὐτός*, so placed in the early part of a sentence as to indicate obscurely the subject, which is itself brought in after an interval of some words. Compare Wagner, *Quæst. Virg.* xxi. 7.

613. *Secretâ*: “apart from the men;” as ancient custom required.

619. *Vestem*: cf. i. 404. *Et—que—que*. Obs. C. 5.

621. *Fuissent*: subjunct. of the cause. So also (624.) *traxerit*.

628. *Sidera*: by which they steered.

639. *Mora*: supply *sit*.—*Quatuor*: sc. the four commanders elect one each.

646. *Rhætela*: sc. *Trojana*. *Rhæteum*, a promontory of *Troas*.

652. *Inferret*: cf. *inferiâ*.

654. *Malignis*. Compare the explanation of Heyne: *Torvis, transversis, quales alias animi maligni signum esse solent*. See R. 34.—656. *Præsentis terræ*: Sicily.—*Vocantis regna*: Italy.

658. *Secuit arcum*: “cut (through the air and formed) a bow.”—660. *Focis penetralibus*: “from the fires inside the houses (near them).”—661. *Frondem*. R. 5.

665. *Ipsi*: “those at the games.”—666. *Respiciant*:

"they look back," being in land, at the fire which is on the shore.

669. *Castra* : cf. *Æn.* iii. 519.

679. *Excussaue pectore*, &c. : Juno, the cause of their fury, was dislodged from their breasts ; in allusion to the prophesying priestesses, who recovered themselves when they had dislodged the spirit by which they had been possessed.

681. *Udo* : "though wetted."

687. *Exosus* (supply *es*) : has an active meaning.

688. *Pietas* : "compassion."

694. *Sine more* : sc. *miris modis*. Since *è more* means, according to custom, or in an ordinary way, *sine more* means in an extraordinary way.

695. *Ardua (loca)*. — 697. *Super* for *desuper*.

704. *Tum senior Nautes*. There was a Nautian family among the Romans which derived its origin from Nautes, or Nautias, a priest of Minerva. This Nautes, the same, probably, with the one mentioned in the text, had saved, it was said, the Palladium from the sack of Troy, and was, therefore, intrusted with the care of it by Æneas. The Nautian family still enjoyed this privilege in the reign of Augustus.

710. *Quidquid erit* : "whatever shall befall us, every visitation of fortune is to be surmounted by patiently enduring it." Compare Horace (*Od.* xxiv. 1. 19.) : *Leuius fit patientia, quidquid corrigere est nefas*.

711. *Divinæ* : Dardanus was descended from Jupiter ; Acestes also from the river god Crimisus.

718. *Urbem*. *Ægesta* or *Segesta*. — 720. *Diducitur* : "is distracted." — 722. *Facies* : "the form."

736. *Nigrarum pecudum* : "of black sheep." Victims of a black colour were accustomed to be offered to the gods of the lower world.

738. *Jamque vale* — *sævus* — *Oriens* : cruel ; because at sunrise, ghosts must disappear.

"But soft ! methinks I scent the morning air :

Brief let me be."

*Hamlet*, i. 5.

— *Torquet medios Nox humida cursus* : cf. ii. 9., and G. i. line 250. "Humid night is now turning in the middle of her course." Literally, "turns her middle course." Night, having ascended to the meridian in her chariot, is now beginning to move along her downward course.

744. *Pergameumque Larem*, &c. : "and, suppliant, worships his Trojan household-god, and the shrine of hoary

Vesta, with the sacred meal and a full censer." By the *penetralia Vestæ* are here meant the Penates in the shrine of Vesta.

745. *Acerrâ*: in making Æneas burn incense, Virgil follows the custom of his own time rather than heroic verity. Incense, according to Pliny, was unknown in heroic times. Anthon's woodcut gives the form of an ancient censer. It is taken from a bas-relief in the museum of the Capitol. Its form is that of a massy chest, of which the length is rather greater than the width. It is raised about a foot from the ground on four feet with wings at the angles.

750. *Transcribunt*. On such an occasion, this is the Roman technical term: *transcripti in colonias deducebantur*. Cicero alludes to the tradition that Æneas founded the town of Segesta, and coins of the Segestani are preserved, bearing the impress of Æneas with Anchises on his shoulders.

755. *Aratro*. We have here a reference to another custom on the part of the Romans, who, when they were about to build a city, first marked out the limits of it, by drawing a furrow with a plough, which they held obliquely, so as to make all the clods fall inward, and lifted up the plough over those spaces where they intended to have the gates, which thence were called *portæ*, as is said, from *porto*, "to lift" or "carry." The furrow marked out the circuit of the walls.

758. *Patribus*: *senatu lecto et convocato*. Heyne.

760. *Idaliæ*: cf. i. 680. Eryx was next in height to Ætna.

762. *Dies novem*: the Anchisæum, or chapel sacred to the manes of Anchises, and which was erected near his tomb (as may be inferred from the word *sacerdos additur*, &c.); was consecrated by a solemn nine days' feast. The *Inferiæ* of Anchises, and a nine days' feast connected with them, were afterward introduced as an annual solemnity into the cities of Latium, as appears from Ovid (*Fast.* ii. 543. *seq.*).

773. *Ex ordine*: "deinceps;" cf. καθεξῆς.

774. *Tonsæ foliis olivæ*: "with leaves of the plucked olive;" i. e. with leaves plucked from the olive, and formed into a chaplet. Consult note on line 556. Anthon's cut, from a medal of Lepidus, represents an olive crown.

775. *Stans procul in prorâ*. Ceremonies of this kind were usually performed at the stern of the vessel, where the images of the tutelary deities were placed. On the present occasion, however, the prow is selected, since they were leaving the harbour.



786. *Traxse* for *traxisse*.

788. *Sciat* : subjunc. ; "perhaps *she* knows (though I do not)."

791. *Nequidquam* : because Neptune allayed the storm. —

797. *Tibi*. R. 25. 2.

803. *Xanthum Simoëntaque testor* : "I call Xanthus and Simois to witness." These were two rivers that ran near Troy, and were witnesses, of course, to the truth of his statement. Virgil has here in view the narrative of Homer, in the twentieth and twenty-first books of the Iliad. It is there stated, that Æneas, having engaged in conflict with Achilles, was only saved from destruction by the interposition of Neptune. The Grecian hero thereupon turned his wrath against the main body of the Trojans, made a dreadful slaughter of them, and choked up the stream of the Xanthus with their dead bodies. This led to the well-known contest between himself and the river god.

811. *Perjura*. Read of the faithless Laomedon.

813. *Portus* : meaning Cumæ. — 814. *Unus* : sc. Palinurus. — 823. *Senior* : "existing from of old." — *Palæmon* : son of Ino. Melite and the others are Nereids.

829. *Attolli* : because masts were taken down in port. — *Intendi* : "the yard-arms to be stretched with sails."

830. *Una omnes fecere pedem* : "they all tacked together." The *pedes* were the ropes attached to the two lower corners of a square sail. They ran from the ends of the sail to the sides of the vessel towards the stern, where they were fastened with rings, attached to the outer side of the bulwarks. When the wind was directly astern, the vessel was said *currere utroque pede* ; but when she had to keep tacking, she was said *currere uno pede*, or *facere pedem*, the term *pes*, in the singular, being then applied to that one of the two ropes which is drawn in when the vessel tacks. — *Pariterque sinistros*, &c. : "and at one and the same time they let go the sheets on the left, now (again) on the right." More literally, "they loosened the left sails, now the right." As the vessel tacked, the sail, of course, must fill, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and while one sheet would be kept taught, the other would be loosened, so as to allow the sail to swing round.

831. *Und ardua torquent*, &c. : "together they turn and turn back the lofty end of the sail-yards." The ends of the square-sail yards were called *cornus*, probably because horns



stern was drawn up and fixed on the shore, the prow turned towards the sea. The prow, consequently, remained in the deeper water, and therefore the anchor is thrown out to attach it to the ground.—*Pelago*. R. 19.—*Dente tenaci*: “with tenacious tooth,” sc. fluke. Cf. *morsu*, i. 169.

4. *Fundabat*: “firmly held.”—*Et litora curva*, &c.: “and the bending sterns line the shores.” The collected ships, with their *aplustria*, or stern ornaments, adorn the shores, as it were, with a fringe or border (*prætexta*). Anthon’s woodcuts represent the form and position of the *aplustre*.

8. *Rapit* is equivalent here to *cursu rapit*, or, in other words, to *rapido cursu perlustrat*. Thus the steed is said *campum rapere*; the ship, *aquora rapere*; and the racer, *spatia corripere*.

9. *Arces quibus altus Apollo*, &c.: “the towers over which Apollo presides on high.” R. 34. Alluding to the temple of Apollo, on the summit of a rocky hill, on which hill stood also the citadel and town of Cumæ. Apollo, therefore, presided, as *πολιούχος*, over temple, citadel, and town.

10. *Horrendæque procul*, &c.: “and the spacious cave, the retired abode of the Sibyl, venerated from afar.” This cave was a large chamber, hewn in the solid rock, on which the temple and citadel stood.—*Sibyllæ*: read of Sibylla.

11. *Mentem*: *mens*, the mind; *animus*, the feelings. *Mens* denotes the understanding, the intelligent part of the mind; *animus*, the sentient part, as affected by external impressions, and agitated by passions.

12. *Delias vates*: Apollo, the god of prophecy, is called “Delian,” from his natal isle of Delos.

13. *Triviæ*: read of Diana.—*Lucos*. R. 5.—14. Read of Dædalus; Minos; Cl. Diet.

16. *Enavit*: cf. *velivolum mare*; *remigio alarum*.—*Gelidas ad Arctos*. The route of Dædalus was not directly towards Sicily. He first winged his way to the remote north, and visited, in his route, the amber islands, or Electrides, at the mouth of the Eridanus.—*Arctos*: the two constellations of the Greater and Smaller Bear, near the north pole.

17. *Chalcidicâ*: cf. l. 2.

20. *In foribus, letum Androgeo*: “on the gates (was sculptured) the death of Androgeos.” The poet now proceeds to describe the carved or sculptured work on the temple gates, where was delineated the whole story of Minos, his son Androgeos, the Minotaur, and Dædalus. See Cl. Diet.—

*Androgeo* : the Attic genitive of *Androgeos*, i. e. 'Ἀνδρόγεος genitive of 'Ἀνδρόγεος.

21. *Cecropida* : the Athenians ; so called from Cecrops the earliest king of Attica.—*Septena* : "by sevens;" seven youths, and seven maidens, yearly.

23. *Elata mari* : "raised above the sea." — *Respondet* "corresponds;" sc. completes the scene.

24. *Hic* : the scene of that part of the sculpture now referred to is laid in Crete ; so that *hic* means, in fact, "here is the island of Crete."—*Crudelis* : because a cruel infliction on the part of Venus.—*Suppōsta* for *supposita*. Observe the force of *sub*.

25. *Pasiphaë* : "and Pasiphaë, substituted by guile." Read of Pasiphaë ; Minotaur.

27. *Error* : "maze" (of the labyrinth of the Minotaur).

28. *Reginæ* : Ariadne. — 30. *Vestigia* : of Theseus. Cf. Dict.

31. *Sineret* : supply *si*. R. 24. 4.—*Dolor* : the grief of Dædalus for the loss of Icarus.—*Haberes* : i. e. *magna partesses*.

36. *Deiphobe* : the name of the Sibyl. — *Glauci* : R. 24. 1.—42. *Euboicæ* : cf. 2.

45. *Poscere* : R. 22., for *poscendi*. — 48. *Anhelum* : supply *est*.

51. *Cessas in vota precesque* ? "Dost thou delay with thy vows and prayers?" Observe the elegant use of the preposition *in*. In prose it would be *cessas ad vota faciendæ*.

57. *Direxti* : by syncope, for *direxisti*.

60. *Massylûm gentes* : the Massylians take the place of the Carthaginians, the latter alone having in reality been reached, the former lying farther to the west. So, again, the Syrtæ are mentioned in place of the immediate coast of Carthage, although the former had been unvisited, and lay far to the south-east.

63. *Jam* : "by this time." Having punished enough.

68. *Agitataque numina Trojæ* : "and the penates of Troy long tossed to and fro (upon the waves)."

69. *Tum Phæbo et Triviæ* : an allusion to the temple of Apollo erected by Augustus on the Palatine Hill ; so that Æneas fulfils this part of the vow through the agency of his illustrious descendant.

70. *Festosque dies*, &c. : "and (will establish) festal days (called) after the name of Phœbus." Supply *institutam* from the previous clause, and observe the zeugma that takes place

in this verb, the idea of *building* a temple being connected with that of *establishing* festal days.—*De nomine Phœbi*: the allusion is to the *Ludi Apollinares*, or games in honour of Apollo, instituted at Rome during the second Punic war, after the battle of Cannæ.

71. *Magna penetralia*: the Sibylline books were first kept in a stone chest under ground, in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. When the temple was burned, B.C. 82, these books perished in the fire. A new collection was then made, and, on the rebuilding of the temple, were deposited in the same place that the former had occupied. In the reign of Augustus, however, they were placed in two gilt cases at the base of Apollo's statue, in the temple of that god on the Palatine Hill. It is to this latter temple that Virgil here properly alludes.

72. *Sortes*: it is thought that the Sibylline predictions possessed by the Romans were written on palm leaves. Their nature being such, Niebuhr supposes that they were referred to in the same way as eastern nations refer to the Koran and to Hafiz: they did not search for a passage and apply it, but probably only shuffled the palm leaves, and then drew one. This will serve to explain the use of *sortes* by the poet, in the sense of "predictions."

73. *Lectos viros*: originally but two persons were intrusted with the charge of the Sibylline books; then ten; and at last fifteen.

75. *Foliis*: cf. 72.

79. *Tanto magis ille fatigat*, &c.: "so much the more does he weary her foaming lips, subduing her fierce heart, and, by a direct exertion of his power, moulds her to his will." The god, subduing the prophetess to his will, is compared to a rider mastering a spirited steed. As the horse-man distresses and wearies with the bit, so Apollo *fatigat os rabidum*. The same metaphor is continued in the words *fingitque premendo; sicut equus, frenis pressus, compressus; coercitus*. Heyne.

81. *Domus*: i. e. the cave.

82. *Per auras*: "through the (outer) air;" i. e. to the Trojans outside.

84—97. Observe the concise, emphatic, vivid, and truly oracular style of these lines.

88. *Simois*: instead of Simois and Xanthus, Numicus and Tiber; instead of Achilles, Turnus; instead of Helen, Lavinia.

90. *Nec Teucris addita Juno*, &c. : "nor shall Juno, opposed to the Trojans (as their constant scourge), be anywhere absent (from them)." — *Dea* : the nymph Venilia.

97. *Graiâ* : the city of Evander, an Arcadian; cf. viii. 51.

99. *Horrendas ambages* : "her fearful mysteries;" i. e. her fearful and mysterious predictions. — *Remugit* : "sends forth low moanings."

100. *Ea frena furenti*, &c. : "such reins Apollo shakes over her as she rages, and keeps turning the goads deep in her breast." Obs. C. 7.

105. *Præcepi* : "I have anticipated."

107. *Et tenebrosa palus* : "and the gloomy lake (formed) from the overflowing Acheron." This lake, between Cumæ and Misenum, must be distinguished from the Avernian lake. Real and fabulous geography are here intermingled. The lake in question was believed to be one of the avenues of approach to the lower world.

121. *Fratrem* : Castor; on whose death Pollux shared with him his immortality; living by turns one day in the world above, another in the world below.

123. *Et mi* : meaning, "why may not I have the same privilege?"

126. *Averno*. R. 19.

132. *Cocytus*. Read of Cocytus, Pluto, Avernus, Styx.

140. *Operta* : (loca).

141. *Auricomos* : cf. *coma*; used metaphorically for foliage.

145. *Rite* : "in due form;" cf. 147.

149. *Jacet exanimus* : alluding to the death of Misennus, mentioned at line 162, *seqq.* — 150. *Totamque incestat* : "and pollutes the whole fleet with death." The presence of a corpse was always thought to have a polluting effect.

157. *Ingreditur* : "enters on his expedition."

160. *Serebant*, with *inter sese*, is equal to *disserebant*. R. 11. — 165. *Ære*. Obs. C. 4.

167. *Lituo* : this instrument was long, and curved at the end. From the similarity of form, the original staff received the same appellation. Virgil indulges in an anachronism here, in making Misenus acquainted with the *lituus*, since both the *lituus* and *tuba* were unknown in Homeric times. He has merely, however, followed in this the custom of the tragic writers. Anthon has a woodcut of a *lituus* taken from Fabretti.

177. *Aram sepulchri* : cf. *valle theatri*, and *urbis opus*; "an altar-shaped funeral pile." This means nothing more,

in fact, than an ordinary funeral pile. The pile was built in the form of an altar, with four equal sides, whence the language of the text. Ovid, in like manner, calls it *funeris ara*. R. 17. 2.—185. *Ipse suo*, like *secum*.

188. Observe the tense: *ostendat* implies some degree of probability; not so *ostenderet*.

191. *Cælo*, for *de cælo*. R. 24. 3.

193. Inquire what birds were sacred to Venus, Jupiter, Juno, Minerva and Mars, respectively.

195. *Vestigia pressit*: in taking auguries the observer either stood still or sat down. *Servius*.

199. *Prodire*. Historic inf., like *prodibant*.

204. *Discolor*: because the branch was yellow, the tree green.

205. *Quale solet silvis*, &c.: "just as in the woods the mistletoe, which its own tree produces not, is wont to bloom with new foliage amid the winter cold, and to encircle the tapering trunks with its yellow shoots." The mistletoe is a parasitical plant, twining itself around various trees, and growing at their expense; for the roots insinuate their fibres into the woody substance of these trees, and the plant lives entirely on their sap since its own stem and leaves are incapable of absorbing moisture.—*Brumali frigore*: "the mistletoe blooms in the winter season."

206. *Quod non sua seminat arbos*: the seeds from which the mistletoe springs are deposited on trees by birds, especially by the large or missel thrush, with whom its berries are a favourite food.—*Sua arbos*: "the tree around which it twines."

207. *Et croceo fætu*: the leaves of the mistletoe are green in winter, but its stalk and shoots are of a yellow or saffron hue. Hence the golden twig amid the green leaves of the tree is compared to the winter garb assumed by the mistletoe.

209. *Bractea*: the metallic leaf.—211. *Cunctantem*: sc. *lentum*, *tenacem*.

213. *Ingrato*, because senseless. Obs. C. 1.

215. *Cui frondibus atris*: "its sides they intertwine with boughs of dark foliage," i. e. with boughs of yew, pine, and such other trees as are suited, by their sombre foliage, for funeral solemnities. The sides of the funeral pile, among the Romans, were, by a law of the twelve tables, to be left rough and unpolished. They were frequently, however, as in the present instance, covered with dark leaves.

216. *Et ferales ante cupressos*: by *cupressos* in the text,

we must understand merely logs of cypress, placed on the front part of the pile. These, while burning, would counteract by their odour the unpleasant effluvia from the dead body. The cypress, too, on another account, is a fit tree for funeral solemnities, since, when once cut, it never grows again.

219. *Frigentis*: "of him lying cold in death." Pliny remarks that the washing of the corpse with warm water, the subsequent anointing of it, the keeping of it eight days in the house before burning, and the bidding farewell in a loud tone of voice at the funeral pile, were all, in reality, so many precautions against premature interment, where a party was not actually dead, but only in a state of suspended animation.—221. *Purpureasque super*: His best attire is now thrown over the deceased.

222. *Ingenti subiere feretro*: "went under the huge bier," i. e. carried the bier to the funeral pile, and placed it thereon.

223. *Et subjectam more parentum, &c.*: "and with averted look, after the manner of their fathers, they held the torch placed beneath;" i. e. they applied a lighted torch to the base of the pile. Literally, "turned away as to their face." This turning away of the face was done "*ominis causâ*," and the act of firing the pile was performed by the nearest relation.

224. *Facem*: on ancient monuments, the torch appears to be formed of wooden staves or twigs, either bound by a rope drawn round them in a spiral form, or surrounded by circular bands at equal distances. Both kinds are seen in Anthon's woodcut. The inside of the torch may be supposed to have been filled with flax, tow, or other vegetable fibres, the whole being abundantly impregnated with pitch, rosin, wax, oil, and other inflammable substances.

226. *Collapsi*: cf. II. ix. 212.

228. *Cudo aëno*: "in a brazen urn." Brazen, or rather bronze, funeral urns were not so frequently employed as those of marble, alabaster, or baked clay. Still, however, they are sometimes found even in modern times. The funeral urns were most commonly square or round. Those preserved at the present day have usually an inscription or epitaph upon them, beginning with the letters D. M. S. or only D. M., that is, *Dis Manibus Sacrum*, followed by the name of the deceased, with the length of his life, &c. The woodcut given in Anthon, p. 486., is a representation of a sepulchral urn now in the British Museum. It is of an upright rectangular form, richly ornamented with foliage, and



supported at the sides with pilasters. It is inscribed to the memory of Cossutia Prima. The height is twenty-one inches, and the width at the base fourteen inches six-eighths. Below the inscription an infant genius is represented driving a car drawn by four horses.

229. *Socios circumtulit undâ* : i. e. *tulit undam circa socios* ; cf. *circumdare oppidum castris*.

233. *Suaque arma viro* : "and places thereon for the man the instruments of his calling, both an oar and a trumpet." He was both oarsman and trumpeter. In Homeric times the warriors themselves handled the oar. The implements of a person's calling were in early times placed upon his tomb, as in the present case. As, however, they were liable to injury from exposure, the custom afterward arose of representing them in stone or marble.—It may not be amiss, before leaving this part of the poem, to enumerate briefly the different steps taken in the interment of the dead, as they are alluded to in the text: 1. the corpse is washed with warm water, and then anointed. 2. A dirge is sung. 3. The body is laid upon the bier. 4. The most valuable raiment of the deceased is placed upon the corpse. 5. The bier is then placed upon the top of the funeral pile. 6. This funeral pile, which has meanwhile been erecting, is of an altar-shape, and is constructed of resinous woods, oak, cypress logs, &c. 7. The pile is set fire to by the nearest relative, whose face is turned away at the time. 8. When the flames begin to rise, various perfumes are thrown into the fire, pieces of the flesh of victims, bowls of oil, ornaments, vestments, and other things supposed to be agreeable to the deceased. 9. The pile being burned down, the embers are soaked with wine, and the bones and ashes of the deceased are gathered by the nearest relatives and placed in an urn. 10. All present are then thrice sprinkled by a priest with lustral water from a branch of olive (for which bay was often substituted). 11. All then bade farewell to the deceased, by repeating the word *vale* thrice.

234. *Misenus* : read of Cape Miseno.

237. *Spelunca* : probably Virgil had in view some well-known cave connected with popular superstitions.

238. *Tuta* : from *tueor*.

242. A spurious line ; very like *Saxa vocant Itali*. *Æn. i.* 109.—*Aornon* : from *â*, not, and *ôρνις*, a bird.

244. *Invergit*. *Invergo* properly means "to bend," and here describes the bending or inverting of the cup as the contents

were poured out. This inverting of the cup was customary in sacrifices to the gods below.

245. *Et summas carpens*, &c. : "And plucking the highest hairs between the horns." These were plucked out, or cut off, and thrown into the fire as primitiæ.

246. *Libamina prima* : "as the first offerings," i. e. the first part of the intended sacrifice.

247. *Cælo Ereboque potentem* : "the same goddess was Luna in the sky, Diana on earth, and Hecate or Proserpine in the world below.

250. *Matri* : "Night."—*Sorori* : "Tellus."—251. Cf. Od. xi. 30. ; a barren cow was a customary offering to Proserpine.

252. *Nocturnas inchoat aras* : "he erects nocturnal altars," i. e. he erects altars, and offers a sacrifice thereon during the night season. This time was purposely selected, inasmuch as the offering was to a god of the lower world. *Inchoare*, according to Servius, is a religious term equivalent to *facere*, or *erigere*.

253. *Solida viscera* : "entire carcasses," i. e. holocausts or whole burnt-offerings. *Viscera* means *quidque sub coris est*.—254. *Fundensque* : "pouring also."—*Ardentibus extis* : "upon the burning victims." *Extæ* is here taken, like *viscera* above, for the carcasses of the victims, or, in other words, for the victims themselves.—258. *Procul ! O procul !* the solemn preamble of the mysteries.

269. Read Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, ii. 6.

270. *Incertam lunam* : Clouds floating through the sky, and shrouding at intervals the brightness of the moon.—*Luce malignâ* : compare the explanation of Heyne : "*Lux maligna, parca, infirma, ac tenuis*."

273. *Vestibulum* : the *vestibulum* did not properly form part of the house, but was a vacant space before the door, forming a court, which was surrounded on three sides by the house, and was open on the fourth to the street. The two sides of the house joined the street, but the middle part of it, where the door was placed, was at some little distance from the street. We see from this the general meaning of *vestibulum* in the present passage, as applied to the open space in front of the entrance to the lower world.

274. *Luctus* : before the entrance to Orcus are grouped, according to the poet, all the ills and calamities that infest human life, and make us wish for the grave as a place of final refuge.—*Ultrices Curæ* : "the stings of conscience."

Remorse. — 275. *Tristisque Senectus* : old age is here described as sorrowing over the recollections of the past, and sighing for days gone by.

276. *Metus* : "despondency." The continual apprehension of evil. — *Malesuada* : "that persuades to crime." — *Turpis Egestas* : "loathsome want."

278. *Consanguineus Leti* : "own brother of death." Compare Hom. II. xiv. 231 : *Τῆνος κασιγνήτος Θανάδου*. Hesiod makes Death and Sleep the sons of Night. Theog. 756. — *Et mala mentis Gaudia* : "and the sinful joys of the mind," i. e. the criminal lusts of the heart. — 279. *Adverso in limine* : "on the very threshold itself, as it confronts the view," i. e. in the very entrance itself.

287. *Belua* : Hydra.

289. *Tricorporis* : "the shade of the three-bodied Geryon."

296. *Voragine* : derived from *voro*. — 304. *Cruda* : *ἐκδυ γῆρας*.

324. *Di cuius jurare* : "Whose divinity the gods fear to swear by, and to deceive." This alludes to the Styx, not the Cocytus. If a god swore by the Styx, and broke his oath, he was deprived of nectar and ambrosia, and of all heavenly privileges, for ten whole years.

325. *Inops inhumatæque* : "needy and unburied," i. e. consists of those who were too poor to leave behind them the means of interment, and who have therefore been deprived of the same, as well as of those who have, from the nature of their death (shipwreck, for example, or any other accident), been without the rites of burial. 335. *Vectos*. R. 9. 1.

338. *Libyco* : i. e. from Carthage.

339. *Mediis in undis* : not into, but (which is) in the midst of the waves, i. e. far from land.

345. *Canebat* : cf. iii. 92., and v. 814. — 347. *Cortina* : cf. iii. 92. *Maria*. Supply *per*. R. 24. 3

363. *Quod* : "therefore." Supply *ob* or *propter*. R. 24. 3.

365. *Eripe me* : "rescue me." He is referring specially to his uninterred remains; and it is to this calamity of his being without the rites of burial that he alludes in the words *his malis*. So, again, in *mihi*.

366. *Terram injice* : "cast earth upon me," i. e. bury me. In ordinary cases, casting three handfuls of earth upon a corpse was equivalent to the rites of interment, and this pious duty was enjoined upon every passing traveller, who might meet with a dead body lying exposed. Here, however, Palinurus requests more formal and solemn rites. —

*Portusque require Velinos*: "and seek (for that purpose) the Velian harbour," i. e. the harbour of Velia, a city of Lucania near the promontory of Palinurus. Here his corpse was to be found. Virgil has been charged with an anachronism in this passage, because the city of Velia was founded at a period long subsequent to the Trojan war.

373. *Tam dira cupido*: "so impious a desire."

374. *Amnemque severum*: "and the gloomy river of the Furies." The Furies are here named for the deities of the lower world generally; just as if the poet had called it the river of Proserpina, of Hecate, &c.

375. *Ripam*: cf. 316.; the shades of the unburied were not allowed even to draw near to the bank on their own side of the stream. If they did, Charon drove them back. Compare line 316.

379. *Prodigiis cælestibus*: "by prodigies from on high." One of these was a pestilence, and the Lucanians were told by an oracle that, in order to be relieved from it, they must appease the manes of Palinurus. A tomb was accordingly erected to his memory, and the promontory where he swam to shore was called, after his name, *Promontorium Palinurum*, now *Capo di Palinuro*.—*Piabunt*: sc. *pia reddent, piorum in jura te restituant*.

380. *Mittent*: "render offerings," cf. *πέμψω ἱερὰ*.

382. *Parumper*: "for a little while," i. e. soon to return.

395. *Tartareum*: Cerberus.—*Ille*: Hercules.

397. *Hi*: Theseus and Pirithous.

398. *Amphrysia*: the Sibyl. To Apollo the epithet more strictly applies. Cl. Dict.

402. *Servet limen*: "remain within." The sense is, "we are not come to touch either Cerberus or Proserpine."—*Patru*: as Proserpine was daughter of Jupiter, Pluto's brother, and Ceres.

412. *Laxatque foros*. Literally "clears the gangways." *Fori* has various meanings as applied to a vessel, namely, the deck, or decks, the hatches, gangways. The leading idea, as shown by the root (*fero*), is a passage of communication from one part of the vessel to another.

414. *Sutis*: "of sewed hide;" covered wicker-work.

430. *Hos juxta*, &c. Leaving the place where the souls of infants abide, he comes to the quarter where dwell the spirits of those who have been unjustly condemned to death.—*Falso damnati crimine mortis*. "Are those who have been condemned to death by a false accusation." No funeral

honours were bestowed on persons condemned to death; but if the sentence were unjust, they might be deemed exceptions to the rule, and equally favoured with the most innocent.

431. *Sine sorte*. The expression *sine sorte* contains an allusion to Roman customs. The prætor, or any other judge appointed to preside at a trial, especially one of a criminal nature, selected by lot a certain number of *judices selecti*, or *assessores*, who sat with him, heard the cause, and aided him with their advice. Hence *sine sorte* means, in fact, "without a regular trial."

432. *Quæstor*: "inquisitor." The term *Quæstor* properly means one appointed to preside at some special inquiry, and who becomes, therefore, as far as this matter is concerned, a supreme judge. Minos receives his special appointment from the Fates, and the urn which he shakes contains the lots from which the names of the associate judges are to be drawn.

*Silentium concilium*. The "*turba forensis*," or crowd of auditors, is meant, more especially that portion of them who are to be tried before the tribunal.

435. *Insontes*: sc. not from remorse.—*Projectere*: observe the preposition *pro*.

436. *Quam vellent æthere in alto*, &c. Imitated from the remarkable declaration of Achilles in the *Odyssey* (ii. 488, *seqq.*), that he would rather be a rustic, labouring for hire under a needy master, than rule over the world of the dead.

440. So far Æneas has seen those prematurely dead, next "the fields of mourning."

449. *Revoluta*. "Changed again by fate to the original form." For the common names in the preceding lines see Cl. Dict.

451. *Quam*: governed not by *juxta*, but by *affatus est*, in spite of *demisit lacrymas* coming between.

456. *Nuncius*: "tidings;" alluding to the flames of the funeral pile he saw at sea.

462. *Senta situ*. Covered with the mould (of ages).

463. *Quivi*. *Quæo* is weaker than *possum*, and denotes mere possibility under existing circumstances.

468. *Lenibat*. Old form for *leniebat*. Compare *polibant* (*Æn.* viii. 436.).

470. *Incepto*: "by his discourse (thus) begun."

471. *Marpesa* was a mountain of Paros. *Stet.* C. 8.

481. *Ad superos*. "Among those in the world above," i. e. among the living. *Ad* for *apud*.

*Belloque caduci.* "And who had fallen in war." *Caduci* is equivalent here to the Greek *νεκρώτες*, a usage which Virgil appears to have first introduced, and which many subsequent writers adopted. See Obs. C. 2.

484. *Sacrum* : i. e. a priest of.

505. *Rhateo* : cf. iii. 108. — 506. *Ter voce* : cf. iii. 68.

507. *Nomen et arma locum servant.* "Thy name (engraved on the tomb) and thy arms (fixed up thereon) preserve the place (in remembrance). — *Te* : i. e. your body.

510. *Funeris.* Obs. C. 4. Cf. ix. 491.

511. *Lacana* : Helen, afterwards married to Deiphobus.

513. *Ut supremam* : cf. ii. 25 and 248.

516. *Gravis* : cf. *gravis Marte.* Æn. i. 274.

517. *Chorum* : a dance (in honour of Bacchus).

*Euantes orgia.* Equivalent to *euando orgia celebrantes*, i. e. "celebrating the orgies with wild gesticulations and cries." *Euari* answers to the Greek *εὐδῶν*. The root of both verbs is *εὐα*, a cry of the Bacchantes, of kindred origin with the ejaculation *εὐα*.

524. *Capiti* : like a warrior with his sword under his head.

529. *Æolides* : Ulysses, implying his descent from Sisyphus the robber, the son of Æolus.

535. *Hæc vice* : cf. *ὡς ἐνέειν ἀνελόγητα*.

539. *Nox ruit* : no mortal could remain below more than one day. Aurora (preceding the sun) had then reached the midheavens, so the day was declining.

545. *Numerum* : sc. I will complete (by returning to) the number (of the departed.).

555. *Succinctus* : means holding up the robe *under* or around the waist by a cincture.

564. *Præfecit* : the sibyl, as priestess of Hecate, presided over the Avernian groves.

567. *Castigatque auditque dolos.* "And punishes, and (for that purpose) hears the story of their crimes." We have here a construction precisely similar to that in book ii. 351 : "*Moriamur et in media arma ruamus.*" The passage, when paraphrased, will stand as follows : "Rhadamanthus inflicts punishment on the guilty ; ay, and before inflicting, gives a patient hearing to their case, and compels each one to make a full disclosure of all his offences. — 568. *Quæ piacula* : what (crimes requiring) atonement. — *Furto* : concealment (from mortal eye).

574. *Cernis* : here the sibyl addresses Æneas.

582. *Alcidas.* Otus and Ephialtes.

588. *Urbem*. Salmonia in Elis, founded by Salmoneus, destroyed by lightning.

595. *Alumnus*. Virgil considers Tityos the son of Jupiter and Elara. According to a legend that Jupiter, fearing the anger of Juno, concealed Elara beneath the earth, where she gave birth to Tityos, who is hence called Earth's foster-child.

596. *Jugerum*: a common Roman land measure, 240 feet by 120; therefore not an acre, though commonly so translated. 599. *Rimatur*. Obsc. K. cf. G. i. 384.

602. Before *quos* supply *quid memorem eos*.

603. *Genialis torus*. The expression *genialis torus* is elsewhere applied to the nuptial bed; here, however, it denotes the banqueting couch. Both the bedsteads and festal couches of the Romans were high, and the latter were always elevated above the level of the table. These high beds and couches were entered by means of steps placed beside them. The body of the bedstead or couch was sometimes made of metal, and sometimes of costly kinds of wood, or veneered with tortoise-shell or ivory. The feet (*fulcra*) were frequently of silver or gold.

605. *Accubat* is here used in accordance with the Roman custom of reclining at meals.—*Maxima*: supply *natu*. Compare Euripides, *Iph. in T.*, 963: *πρόσειπ' ἤκειρ ἦν Ἐπύρων*.

609. *Clienti*: "the relation."

617. *Districti*: give the force of *dis—diversus*.

621. *Dominum*. The term *dominus* had an odious sound to Roman ears, from its being commonly employed to designate a master or proprietor of slaves. Hence Augustus is said to have always refused assuming it: *Domini appellationem, ut maledictum et opprobrium, semper exhorruit*. (Sueton., *Vit. Aug.* 53.)—622. *Fixit leges pretio*, &c. We have here an allusion to the Roman custom of fixing up the laws, engraved on tables of brass, in public places, more especially in temples, in order that all might read and become acquainted with them; and of unfixing or taking them down when abrogated. Compare Servius: *Fixit autem ideo, quia incisæ in æreis tabulis affigebantur parietibus*." Wagner places a semicolon after *imposuit* and *refixit*, so as to refer to two different instances of criminality, in different individuals; and some think that Virgil has Curio and Marc Antony in view. Others, who retain the ordinary punctuation, make the passage refer to Marc Antony alone. It is more than probable, however, that the allusion is merely a general one.

630. *Educta* : "drawn from (made in) the forges of the Cyclops;" i. e. stupendous.

632. *Dona* : the golden branch.

637. "The offering to the goddess;" i. e. by placing the branch in the porch.

640. Construe "an atmosphere more free and of resplendent brightness."

645. *Sacerdos*. This term embraces the idea of both priest and bard, but more particularly the latter. Orpheus is said to have introduced certain mystic rites and religious dogmas, all of which were imparted through the medium of verse. In this sense, therefore, and in this alone, was he a priest as well as bard.—*Longâ cum veste* : the attire of a citharædus or minstrel.

646. *Obloquitur* : "he accompanies."—*Numeris* : (with words) "in measure."—*Septem* : "the seven differences of sounds;" i. e. the different tones of the seven strings. The verb *obloqui* has the same construction here that we commonly find in Latin compound words: thus, we can either say *obducere rem rei*, or *obducere rem re*; and *obstrepit res rei*, or *obstrepit res re*.

659. *Eridani* : Eridanus perhaps by ancient legend had its source in the lower world.

660. *Passi* : supply *eorum qui sunt*; and after *quique*, *erant*.—664. *Merendo* : for *benè promerendo*.

667. *Musæum ante omnes*. Because conspicuous not only as a bard, but also as a benefactor of the human race in establishing mysteries, one of the most powerful means of early culture.

670. *Illius ergo* : "on his account." When *ergo* is thus employed, the noun always precedes in the genitive.

691. *Tempora dinumerans* : give the force of *dî*.

713. *Anima*. The poet now enters, in the person of Anchises, upon certain philosophical dogmas, founded upon the tenets of the Pythagorean school, with some additions borrowed from the Platonic system. The substance of these doctrines is simply this: after the soul is freed from the chains of the body, it passes into the regions of the dead, where it remains, undergoing purgations of one kind or other, till it is sent back to this world to be the inhabitant of some other body, brutal or human; and after suffering in this way successive purgations, and animating in turn different bodies, it is finally received into the heavens, and returns to and becomes merged in the great Essence, or Soul of the world, of which it was originally an emanation. Moreover, before



each of these several departures to the upper world to inhabit some new frame, the spirits drink of the waters of Lethe, in order to forget whatever has happened to them in their previous state of being.

714. *Debentur*. Anchises here speaks of such as were destined to return to other bodies; for some were excepted from that transmigration, those especially who, on account of their virtues, were admitted at once to their reward, without any farther trial, and translated to the skies. In the number of these was Anchises, whose soul, therefore, was already in the heavens; for Æneas, according to the popular belief, only conversed with his image, or *simulacrum*, in the shades.

719. *Ad cælum*. The expression *ad cælum* is here equivalent merely to *ad superas auras*, relation being had at the same time to the position of the speaker in the world below. The same idea is implied in *sublimes*.

723. *Suscipit*: "takes up" (the conversation).

724—727. *Principio cælum*, &c.: "in the first place, a spirit within nourishes the sky, and earth, and liquid plains (of ocean), and the bright orb of the moon, and the Titanian stars; and a principle of intelligence, diffused through every part, actuates the whole mass, and blends itself with the mighty frame of the universe." The poet is here describing what the Stoics called the "Soul of the Universe," or *anima mundi*, namely, a spirit or essence gifted with intelligence, and pervading and animating matter, and all things formed out of matter. The human soul is an emanation from this great principle, proceeding from it as a spark from the parent fire.

725. *Titaniaque astra*. The sun and stars are here meant, but more particularly the former.

726. *Spiritus*. The terms *spiritus* and *mens* combined are like the *ψυχή* and *νοῦς* of the Greek schools. The former denotes the great living, the latter the great intellectual principle, and both united constitute the *anima mundi*.

729. *Marmoreo sub æquore*: "beneath its sparkling surface;" "*resplendens à sole*." Heyne. Compare the Homeric *ἄλα μαρμαρέην*.

731. *Seminibus*: by seeds are meant emanations from the *anima mundi*, which vivify our mortal frames and form the souls of men.—*Quantum non noxia*: "so far forth as our corrupt corporeal natures do not retard them, and our earth-born limbs and perishable members dull not (their keen edge)." The meaning is, that these emanations that take up

their abode within us are constantly struggling with our gross corporeal propensities, and cannot fully exercise their peculiar influence because more or less retarded by our passions and evil propensities.

733. *Hinc metuunt*. The meaning is, that from the contaminating influence of the body arise our passions and emotions, and everything that disturbs the placid course of our lives.

734. *Neque respiciunt*: sc. they are so degraded by their slavery to the body while confined within its dark prison-house, that they forget their heavenly origin. The poet, it will be remembered, is still speaking of the *semina*, or divine emanations, that constitute the souls of men.

739. *Veterum*: "inveterate."

743. *Quisque suos patimur Manes*: "we endure each (the punishment imposed on) his own Manes." R. 14.

747. *Æthereum sensum*: "the ætherial spirit."—*Auræ simplicis ignem*: "the fiery energy of the simple essence." *Auræ*: Obs. C. 2.

748. *Rotam*: sc. *orbem*: the wheel (of time).

750. *Convexa* is here specially applied to the arched surface of the upper world, forming the vaulted roof of the world below.

760. *Purâ hastâ*. A spear without any iron head, not intended, of course, for battle, but merely as a badge of sovereignty, and answering the purpose of a sceptre. Among the Romans of a later day, a spear of this kind was bestowed as a reward by generals upon their soldiers, more especially for saving the life of a citizen.

762. *Italo commixtus sanguine*. His mother Lavinia was an Italian princess.

763. *Albanum nomen*. Silvius became a common cognomen for the kings of Alba, after the time of the first Silvius. Thus Livy remarks: "*Mansit Silvius postea omnibus cognomen, qui Albæ regnârunt*."—*Postuma*: posthumous; therefore *serum*.

765. *Silvis*: observe the name Silvius.

770. *Si unquam*: Silvius was long kept out of the throne by his guardian.

772. *Civili quercu*. The civic crown was the peculiar symbol of peace, and of everything connected with the preservation of existence. It is here worn by the founders of cities, and among the Romans was bestowed on him who had saved the life of a citizen in battle. This crown was com-

posed of oak leaves, because, says Servius, by the fruit of the oak, in early times, human life was sustained.

773. *Hi* : supply *condent* or *imponent*, as in next line ; these places were Latin colonies. Alba Longa sent out thirty colonies into Latium and the vicinity.

778. *Assaraci* : i. e. *Trojani*.

781. *Hujus* : Romulus, the founder.

785. *Turrita* : " turret-crowned." Cybele was represented with a crown of towers.—*Deum partu* : because mother of the gods.

789. *Hic Cæsar* : here (is Julius) Cæsar.

692. *Divi genus* : the descendant of a god, nephew and adopted son of the deified Julius Cæsar.—794. *Garamantas* : in the interior of Africa. Two kings from India sent an embassy to Augustus while in Syria.

795. *Jacet extra sidera tellus*, &c. : " that land lies beyond the stars, beyond the pathway of the year and the sun," &c. The reference is not to the country of either the Garamantes or the Indi, but to the land lying beyond these, in the remote south or southeast, unto which Augustus is to carry the glory of the Roman arms. Virgil probably had in view the country of Æthiopia, since this region had been partially overrun by the Roman troops under C. Petronius, in retaliation for an inroad made by the Æthiopians into Egypt under their queen Candace.—*Sidera*. The constellations of the zodiac are really meant.—796. *Anni solisque vias*. The path along which the sun is supposed to move in describing the circuit of the year ; an amplification, consequently, of the idea contained in *sidera*.

798. *Hujus*. The basis of the compliment appears in Suetonius (*Vit. Aug.*, 94.), where it is stated that a few months before the birth of Augustus, a prodigy occurred at Rome, by which it was indicated that " Nature was bringing forth a king for the Roman people," *Regem populo Romano naturam parturire*.—*Caspia regna*. Alluding in particular to the Parthians, whose territories to the north bordered on the southern shores of the Caspian. The alarm here ascribed to them contains an indirect allusion to one of the most glorious events of the reign of Augustus, namely, his compelling the Parthians, by the terror of his name, to restore the standards taken by them on the overthrow of Crassus.

800. *Septemgemini Nili* : " of the sevenfold Nile ;" alluding to its seven mouths.—*Turbant* : " are filled with alarm : " more literally, " are in a troubled state." This poetic trouble.

of the mouths of the Nile is an allusion to the alarm that pervaded Egypt, when about to fall under the power of Augustus after the battle of Actium.—With *turbant* supply *scæ*.

803. *Olivæ* : *Numa nullum gessit bellum*.

810. *Cures* was Numa's birth-place.

814. *Tullus* : Hostilius.

815. *Jactantior*. In the old poem Ancus bore the epithet of "the good;" and as he is related to have parcelled out conquered lands among the people, this may have been the ground of the epithet. This same circumstance may, on the other hand, have induced the more aristocratic Virgil, from an ignorance of his true motives, to charge him with vanity and courting popular favour.

817. *Tarquinius* : Priscus and Superbus.

818. *Receptos* : "rescued (from the grasp of a tyrant)." Brutus is here called "the avenger," as having avenged both the wrongs of Lucretia and the cause of freedom.—*Fascesque receptos*. The fasces are here the badge of the highest authority, which passed from the hands of the kings into those of the consuls.

819. *Savasque secures* : "and the unrelenting axes." Each bundle of fasces contained at first an axe, the fasces or rods for scourging, and the axe for beheading. The axes are here called "unrelenting," because by them his own sons were beheaded. R. 34.

820. *Natosque pater, &c.* When the two sons of Brutus were found guilty of plotting against the state, the father, as consul, not only ordered them to be put to death, but himself looked on and saw the sentence put into execution.—*Novæ bella moventes* : "exciting fresh wars," i. e. conspiring for the restoration of the Tarquins.

824. *Decios* : one of the Decii devoted himself in a war with the Latins; a second, his son, did the same against the Etrurians and Gauls; and a descendant, in the war with Pyrrhus. — *Drususque*. M. Livius Salinator Drusus, distinguished for his warlike services in the second Punic contest; and M. Livius Drusus, tribune of the commons in the time of the Gracchi. The Drusi were an illustrious branch of the Claudian house, and to it belonged Tiberius, and Livia, the wife of Augustus. One of the sons of Livia, the brother of Tiberius, distinguished himself by his victories over the Germans.

825. *Torquatium* : "and Torquatus, unnatural with the axe." Alluding to Titus Manlius Torquatus, a Roman com-

mander, who put his son to death for disobedience of orders. — *Camillum* : and Camillus bringing back the standards (from the foe)," i. e. recovering the standards lost in the battle with the Gauls at the river Allia. Camillus defeated the Gallic invaders of his country, and compelled them to raise the siege of the Capitol.

830. *Socer* : Julius Cæsar. — *Gener* : Pompey. By the "*aggeres Alpini*" are meant the Alps ; by the *arx Monæci*, a promontory formed by the Maritime Alps, where they project into the Sinus Ligusticus, or Gulf of Genoa. On the promontory was a temple of Hercules Monæcus, and near it a harbour, now Monaco. According to Virgil, Cæsar passed into Italy by crossing the Alps near this promontory. This, however, was not true, since he followed a different route, and the poet, therefore, would merely seem to have mentioned the *arx Monæci* by a kind of poetic licence, that he might connect the name of Hercules with that of Julius Cæsar.

831. *Eois* : Pompey's forces were from the Eastern provinces of the empire.

836. *Ille* : Mummius, the destroyer of Corinth. — *Capitolia* : a triumphal procession ended by passing up the *Via Sacra* to the Capitol.

837. *Achivis*. Virgil, as will readily appear, does not follow any certain order in his historical allusions. He would seem to have mentioned Mummius in this passage, not because he was in any respect more conspicuous than others of the Roman commanders, but because the name of this general affords the poet an opportunity of alluding to the overthrow of the *Achivi*, since Mummius, by the overthrow of Corinth, broke up the *Achaean* league. To the ears of a Trojan, this triumph over the descendants of his country's bitterest foes, by one of his own posterity, would be peculiarly pleasing.

838. *Argos*. Alluding, in all probability, to L. Æmilius Paullus, the conqueror of Perseus, the last king of Macedonia. With the subjugation of this kingdom all Greece fell under the Roman sway. Hence the poet says, in strong language, of this commander, *Eruet ille Argos, Agamemnoniasque Mycenæ*, in place of *totam Græciam subiget*.

839. *Æaciden* : Perseus, a descendant of Achilles ; from whom the royal line of Macedonia claimed descent.

840. *Temerata*. Alluding to the violation of Minerva's temple by the brutality of Ajax, son of Oïleus. R. 6.

841. *Cato*: the Censor; not of Utica. — *Cossus*. Aulus Cornelius Cossus, famed for having been one of the very small number who, in the course of Roman history, offered up the *spolia opima*. The *spolia opima* were those which one commander took from the commander opposed to him, or to quote the words of Livy (iv. 20), "*quæ dux duci detraxit*." Romulus offered the first; Cossus, the second (A.U.C. 317); and M. Marcellus (A.U.C. 532), the third. There were no other instances besides these.

842. *Gracchi*: Sempronius Gracchus distinguished in the second Punic war: also his sons Caius and Tiberius.

843. *Scipiadæ*. The elder Scipio conquered Carthage, the younger destroyed it.—*Fabrician*: "powerful with humble means;" by his independence of character and integrity, he was above the bribes of Pyrrhus.

844. *Serranæ*: Serranus. "*Serentem invenerunt dati honores Serranum, unde cognomen*." Pliny. Obs. C. 4.

845. *Fessum*: weary with following out the glories of the line.

846. *Restituis*: as did Fabius Cunctator against Hannibal.

847. *Alii*. Greece may surpass us in the Arts and Sciences.

855. *Aspice ut insignis*, &c. The individual here meant is M. Claudius Marcellus, the celebrated antagonist of Hannibal. The name and praises of this leader naturally serve to introduce, a few lines farther on, the mention of the young Marcellus, the nephew of Augustus.—*Tumultus*: alluding to the inroad of the Galli Insubres.

858. *Rebellem*. The Galli Insubres had made war anew after a peace had been concluded with them.

859. *Tertia*: viz. the third who offered the *spolia opima*.

*Quirino*. Referring to Romulus. There is a difficulty here. The *spolia opima*, according to the institution of Romulus, were to be offered up to Jupiter Feretrius. Either, therefore, the religious feelings of a later age connected Romulus with Jove in this very rare consecration, or else we must seek a key to the difficulty in the remark of Servius, who states that, by a law of Numa, *spolia opima* of the first class were to be consecrated to Jove; of the second, to Mars; and of the third, to *Quirinus* or Romulus. The *opima spolia* of the first class were those taken when a pitched battle had been fought. Now, as the contest between Marcellus and the Gauls was not one of this kind, we may in this way account for the arms of the Gallic king being consecrated to Romulus. (Consult Heyne, *ad loc.*)

860. *Und* : i. e. with Marcellus.

861. *Juvenem*. The allusion is to the young Marcellus, the son of Octavia, sister of Augustus, and, consequently, nephew of that emperor. Augustus gave him his daughter Julia in marriage, and intended him for his successor ; but he died at the early age of eighteen, universally regretted on account of the excellence of his private character. Augustus had frequently entreated Virgil to be allowed a perusal of the *Æneid* while the composition of the poem was going on, and the latter had as often, through modesty, declined. Prevailed on, at length, however, by these importunities, the poet recited to him the sixth book, in presence of Octavia, the mother of young Marcellus, a short time after the decease of the latter. In prospect, very probably, of this recitation, he had inserted the beautiful eulogium which we are here considering, and in which he alludes to the premature death of the beloved youth. But he had skilfully suppressed the name of Marcellus till he came to the line "*Tu Marcellus eris*," &c., when the widowed mother swooned away. No one can even now, at this late day, read them unmoved. Virgil is said to have received from the afflicted parent 10,000 sesterces (*dena sestertia*) for each verse of this celebrated passage.

865. *Quantum instar in ipso!* "What nobleness of mien in himself!" Heyne. "*Instar semper aliquam magnitudinem indicat apud optimos scriptores.*" (*Clav. Cic. s. v.*)

872. *Mavortia*. Alluding to the Campus Martius, where the obsequies of Marcellus were celebrated.—874. *Tumulum* : the mausoleum of Augustus, on the banks of the Tiber.

876. *In tantum spe tollet* : "shall raise the Latin fathers so high in hope," sc. excite such high hopes in the Roman nation. The common form of expression would be *in tantam spem tollet avos* : *spe* is here the simple ablative. Compare the Greek ἐλπίσιν ἐπαίρειν.

883. *Tu Marcellus eris* : "thou shalt be a Marcellus (worthy of the noble stock, cf. 855.), if you can only escape the doom of early death."

890. *Viro* : for *ei*. Obs. C. 7.

893. *Geminæ Somni portæ*. This fiction is borrowed from the nineteenth book of Homer's *Odyssey*, line 562. *seqq.*, and probably was of still earlier origin.—*Fertur* : "Is said to be."—*Cornea*. With our improvements in the arts, horn seems a rude material ; but the inventor of the fable knew none more transparent, of which he could imagine gates to be composed.—*Veris umbris* : "unto true visions of the night," i. e.

to carry branches of olive (a tree sacred to Minerva, and the symbol of peace), with fillets of fine wool or other materials appended thereto; wool, however, was commonly preferred. These branches being carried in the hand, and the fillets or *vittæ* hanging down over the hands of the bearers, the expression *manus velata*, "hands covered or veiled," arose among the poets, and hence, also, the term *velaments* became applied to the "*rami vittati*" themselves. Compare the Greek expression in the *Œdipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles (line 3.), *ἰκτηρίοις κλάδοισιν ἐξοστεμμένοι*, and the Greek usage in the case of the verb *στέφειν*.

158. *Moliturque locum*. "And builds upon the spot." Equivalent to *tectaque in loco molitur*.

159. *Castrorum*: this place is said afterwards to have been *Troja* and *Castrum Trojæ*.

165. *Cursuque ictuque lacessunt*: "challenge each other to race or box."

167. *Ingentes*: alluding to the gigantic stature ascribed to heroic times. Cf. G. i. 497.

173. *Fasces*. The fasces, or badges of Roman consular authority, are taken for the emblems of kingly power. The Romans derived the fasces from Vetulonia, a city of Etruria; and they would seem to have been common to several of the early nations of Italy. As to lower the fasces was deemed a mark of respect from an inferior to a superior magistrate, so here "to raise" them is a type of kingly sway. Consult, as regards the fasces, note on line 818. book vi.

174. *Templum*: "this hallowed structure was a senate-house unto them." The building is called *templum*, not because it was actually one, but from its venerable character, and the religious associations connected with it. The idea in the text is a Roman one, the *curiæ* being all sacred structures. Read of *Curia* and *Senatus* in Adam's *Antiquities*. — *Ariete*. Put for any victim.

178. *Cedro*: statues of wood were earlier than stone. —

179. *Vitisator*: "the vine-planter;" the first planter of the vine in Italy.

183. *In postibus*. The *Donaria* offered to the gods were suspended not only from the *antæ*, but likewise from the door-posts and lintels of their temples; as well as of palaces, which, like the present, partook of the sanctity of temples. — *Cristæ capitum*: "helmet-crests." — *Et portarum ingentis claustra*: "and massive bars of city-gates."

187. *Quirinali*: "with his Quirinal wand." Janus was



called *Quirinus* (meaning the defender and combatant) before Romulus.

188. *Parvâ succinctus trabeâ.* The *trabea* was a toga ornamented with purple horizontal stripes (*trabes*). Servius, in his comments on the present passage, mentions three kinds of *trabea*: one wholly of purple, which was sacred to the gods; another of purple and white; and another of purple and saffron, which belonged to augurs. The purple and white *trabea* was a royal robe, and is the one referred to in the text. It was worn by the Latin and early Roman kings, and is especially assigned by the poets to Romulus. It was also worn by the consuls in public solemnities, such as opening the temple of Janus. — *Succinctus.* Referring to the mode of wearing the toga, in order to gird it up and make it shorter. It consisted in forming a part of the toga itself into a girdle, by drawing its outer edge round the body, and tying it in a knot in front. Read of the Ancile, the Salii, and the feasts of Mars Gradivus, in Adam's Antiquities.

189. *Conjux*: this line proves that *conjux* means not always "wife."

192. *Patriâque sede.* "And the throne of his fathers."

204. *Haud vincolo nec legibus*: sc. living in conformity with the pattern of justice and piety established by Saturn in the Golden Age.

208. *Threïciamque Samon*: Samothrace, an island in the Ægean, off the coast of Thrace. There was another Samos, off the coast of Ionia. It was said that Dardanus, on leaving Italy, passed first to Samothrace, and there learnt the mysteries which he afterwards introduced into Troy.

209. *Corythi*: iii. 170. Corythus was the founder of Cortona in Italy.

217. *Quæ maxima quondam*: sc. a kingdom once most powerful in the East.

222. For the construction, the words *quanta—terit* depend upon *audivit*, which, with all down to *iniqui*, may be taken first. Before *audivit* understand *is*, implied in *si quem—si quem*.

223. *Tempestas.* Alluding to the Trojan war, and the invasion of Asia by the Greeks, headed by a prince of the royal house of Mycenæ.

224. *Concurrerit.* Literally, "rushed together (to the conflict)."

225. *Tellus extrema.* The poet probably had in view some such spot as "*Ultima Thule*," though the express mention of it by name would have been unpoetical in this place.

between the Centaurs and Lapithæ, which ended in an open and bloody conflict. With regard to the expression *perdere gentem*, &c., it must either be regarded as poetical exaggeration, since, according to the common account, the Lapithæ proved victorious over the Centaurs, or else Virgil follows some other version of the fable. — *Lapithûm*. Contracted for *Lapitharum*.

305. *Concessit in iras*: read the story of Æneas, his neglect of Diana, and the Calydonian boar hunt.

307. *Quod scelus merentem*, i. e. *ob quod scelus pœnam merentem*; again, *pœnam merentem* is strictly for *pœnam dare merentem*.

311. *Potui*: "could," i. e. endured; *in eum locum me demisi ut omnia auderem*. Heyne.

314. *Immota*: "unalterably;" i. R. 34. and 2.

319. Cf. iv. 166. — 320. *Cisseis*: a female patronymic, Hecuba, daughter of Cisseus. She dreamed she was delivered of a torch before she gave birth to Paris, who caused the fire of Troy. Read of Hecuba. — *Nec face tantum*. Construe "nor did the daughter of Cisseus alone, pregnant with a torch, give birth to nuptial fires; her own offspring, too, shall prove the same to Venus, and a second Paris, and a firebrand deadly to Troy again rising from its fall."

322. *Recidiva*: cf. iv. 344. — 329. See R. 26.

333. *Ambire*: "to circumvent." Equivalent, literally, to the vulgar English phrase, "to get around." — *Obsidere*: "to get possession of." From *obsideo*. — *Unanimos*: "hitherto of one soul." — *Atque odiis versare domos*: "and embroil whole families with bitter hatred."

339. *Crimina*. Obs. K.

343. *Amata*: wife of Latinus, and aunt of Turnus. — 363. Paris was a shepherd on Ida in Phrygia.

367. *Gente*: cf. *paribus auspiciis*, 256.

372. *Mediæ*: the heart of Greece; Mycenæ was the earlier capital of Argolis. Amata's argument is this: the oracle requires (*dicere divos*) a son-in-law from a foreign nation. Turnus is doubly such; as prince of the Rutuli, and of Grecian race besides.

376. *Monstris*: "phantoms." Observe the root, *φαυς*, *monstro*.

385. *Simulato*: under pretence of celebrating the orgies of Bacchus. — 388. *Tædas*: cf. iv. 18.

389. *Εὐοὶ Βακχε! fremens*: "shouting forth (from time to time), All hail! O Bacchus!" *Εὐοὶ*, in Greek, *εὐεὶ*, was

*ramum innectit olivæ*: "then she binds around (her head) a branch of olive," i. e. an olive crown. In Virgil, olive crowns are used for a double purpose: to decorate victors, and to fit a person for the performance of sacred rites; for this tree was regarded as peculiarly auspicious, and a symbol of peace. It forms, therefore, on the present occasion, part of the costume of the pretended priestess. (Compare *Wagner, ad Georg. iii. 21.*) For a cut representing an olive crown from a medal of Lepidus, see Anthon, page 596.

419. *Sacerdos*: Juno had a temple at Ardea. The order is, *anus sacerdos Junonis templique*.

423. This line, and 425., hint at the aid Turnus had lent Latinus in his wars with the Tyrrheni.

440. *Verique effæta*: R. 17., "grown barren of truth." *Effæta veri*, cf. *effæta frugum*. — *Victa situ*, cf. *senta situ*. *Æn. vi. 462.* Each of these is a metaphor taken from a field.

442. *Vatem*: cf. *κακόμαντιν*.

451. *Verberaque insonuit*: "and sounded her lash." R. 8. The Furies are generally represented with a scourge, with which to punish the wicked in Tartarus. It probably was supposed to resemble the whip used for punishing slaves, which was a dreadful instrument, knotted with bones or heavy indented circles of bronze, or terminated by hooks, in which latter case it was aptly denominated a scorpion. Hence we sometimes read of the scorpion-lash of the Furies.

470. *Se satis*: that he was coming, a match for both parties. — 482. *Bello*. R. 18.

503. *Lacertus*: (strictly) the arm above the elbow; *brachium*, the arm below.

512. *Stabuli*: "of the rustic dwelling."

513. *Pastorale signum*. The custom then prevailed, as now, of summoning the inhabitants of the neighbouring country with a horn, when their presence was suddenly needed.

514. *Intendit*: "strains."

516. *Trivia lacus*: the lake of Diana, near Aricia, now *Lago di Nemi*.

517. *Nar*. The waters of the Nar, now *Nera*, were of a whitish hue, on account of their sulphureous character, and Eustace still applies to the modern stream the epithet of "milky." Servius says that *nar* meant "sulphur" in the language of the Sabines. The Nar separated Umbria from the Sabine territory, and emptied into the Tiber after receiving

the waters of the Velinus.—*Fontesque Velini*. The Velinus, now *Velino*, was in the Sabine country, and one of the tributaries of the Nar.

525. *Sed ferro ancipiti decernunt*: "but they contend with the doubtful steel;" sc. with equality of arms and doubtful conflict. R. 34.

538. *Redibant*: sc. from pasture.

540. *Æquo Marte*: "in equal conflict," i. e. with equal fortune, neither side as yet proving superior to the other.

541. *Potens*: in possession of (or having achieved) what she promised. Cf. *voti compos*.

559. *Super* — *est*. R. 30.

563. *Italiæ medio*: "in the centre of Italy," i. e. at equal distance between the two seas, namely, the Adriatic and the Tyrrhenian or Lower Sea. The spot referred to was in the country of the Hirpini.

565. *Amsancti valles*: "the vale of Amsanctus." The ancient Latins believed that they saw here one of the entrances to the lower world, and therefore called the spot *Amsanctus*, from *am* and *sanctus*, equivalent to *ab omni parte sanctus*. The vale of Amsanctus is at the present day the valley of *Fricento*, and the name of the neighbouring village *Mufiti* is derived from the ancient term *Mephitis*.

570. *Pestiferas*: the spot is to this day unwholesome.

577. *Medioque in crimine*: "and in the midst of their charges against the Trojans."

581. *Thiasis*. Thiasus was the name of a Bacchanalian dance.

584. *Perverso numine*: "under an adverse influence." Equivalent to *infesto numine*.

601. *Hesperio*: "Hesperian," sc. a land lying to the west of Greece. So, also, we find *Hesperia Italia*. The term *Hesperia*, indeed, though in reality only an adjective, became at length, by long use, converted into a second appellation for Italy itself.—The custom of opening the gates of Janus in war, and closing them in time of peace, was only established in the reign of Numa. In assigning to it here, however, a more ancient origin, the poet avails himself of his usual privilege; and this fiction of his has a twofold object in view, to impart, namely, additional interest to the poem, and to flatter the pride of the Romans.

604. *Getis*. This mention of the Getæ points to the boundaries of the Roman Empire along the Danube. The other names have a similar reference to the eastern frontier. A striking

idea is thus formed of the greatness of the Roman Empire. The Getæ were conquered in the reign of Augustus, A. U. C. 726, by the proconsul Licinius Crassus.

605. *Hyrcanis Arabisve* (from *Arabi*, not *Arabes*). Augustus, in A. U. C. 732, made great preparations against the Parthians (among whom the Hyrcani, Arabians, and Indi are here loosely numbered by the poet), and it is to these preparations that Virgil alludes in the text. — *Tendere ad Indos*: "to direct their march against the Indi." The Indi are here confounded with the Parthians.

606. *Auroramque sequi*: "to pursue the morning," i. e. to penetrate to the utmost bounds of the East. — *Parthosque reposcere signa*. No event in the whole reign of Augustus was deemed more glorious than the recovery of the Roman standards from the Parthians, and it was frequently made a subject of eulogy with the poets of the day. Coins were also struck in commemoration of it.

607. *Belli portæ*. Read of Janus.

608. *Religione sacræ*, &c. "Awe-inspiring by reason of religious associations, and the dread of cruel Mars."

612. *Quirinali*: "Romulean," cf. 188. — *Cinctuque Gabino*. The "Gabine cincture" was a peculiar mode of wearing the toga. It consisted in forming a part of the toga itself into a girdle, by drawing its outer edge round the body, and tying it in a knot in front, and at the same time covering the head with another portion of the garment.

624. *Pars arduus*. See R. 14.

630. *Atina*, &c. Antemnæ, Tibur, and Crustumerium, in the Sabine, Atina in the Volscian, Ardea in the Rutulian country.

637. *Tessera*: *tessera* meant, 1st, any thing square; 2d, a counter-pass; 3d, a pass-word, agreed upon in every battle to discover friend from foe.

639. *Auroque trilecem*. Consult note on book iii. l. 467.

640. *Induitur*. R. 9.

645. *Et meministis*. The Muses were daughters of Memory.

652. *Agyllinâ*. Agylla was afterwards Cære.

655. *Palmâ*: sc. having won in a chariot-race.

657. *Insigne paternum*: cf. Eur. Phœn. 1142.

662. *Geryone extincto*. Read of Hercules, Tiryns, Geryon.

664. *Sævosque dolones*: "and cruel pikes." The *dolo* was a very long pole, with a short iron head.

666. *Ipsè*, nom. to *subibat*.

668. *Indutus*. It is not necessary to consider *indutus* a

plural noun. Probably Virgil (as he never corrected the *Æneid*) forgot he was using the passive form, which would require *caput*, and carelessly put *capiti*, suitable only to the active.

671. *Tiburti*: Catillus, Coras, and Tiburtus, sons of Amphiaraus, migrated from Greece, and founded Tibur.

675. *Homolen Othrymque*. Mountains of Thessaly, where the Centaurs were born.

682. *Altum*. Because Præneste stood on the brow of a lofty hill.

682. *Arva Gabinae Junonis*. Referring to Gabii and its territory. Juno was particularly worshipped at Gabii, and her rites came to Italy with the Pelasgi.

684. *Hernica saxa*. The Hernici are said to have derived their name from the rocky nature of their country, *herna*, in the Sabine language, signifying a rock. — *Anagnia*: a river of the Hernici. — 685. *Amasenus*: a river of the Volscian country. Obs. F. 3.

689. *Vestigia nuda sinistri*. R. 26. The left foot advanced was protected by the shield, and therefore needed no covering. This fashion of protecting merely one foot or leg is frequently seen on ancient monuments.

690. *Pero*. This was a low boot of untanned hide, worn by ploughmen, shepherds, &c. It had a strong sole, and was adapted to the foot with great exactness. It was also called *πηλοπάτις* on account of its adaptation for walking through clay or mire. This convenient clothing for the foot, however, was not confined exclusively to the laborious and the poor.

695. *Fescenninas*: cf. Fescennia, now *Galese* in Etruria.

696. *Soractis*: Soracte in Etruria. — *Flavinium* and *Capena* were towns, and *Ciminus* a lake. — *Æquosque Faliscos*: the Falisci Æqui, called Æqui, says Niebuhr, because a branch of the Æqui. Müller, comparing the name *Æquimelium*, says, because situated in a plain.

708. *Claudia — tribus et gens*. Virgil here alludes to the origin only of the Claudian name. Niebuhr.

710. *Prisci*. The Cures were called *prisci*, to distinguish them from the Romans of a later day.

711. *Ereti*: a city of the Sabines.

712. *Velini*: so delightful as to be termed *Tempe* and *Rosei Campi*. — *Nomentum*: a town of the Sabines.

713. *Tetrica*: a rocky mountain of the Sabine territory, now Monte S. Giovanni. *Severus* was another of the Sabine

mountains. *Casperia*, *Foruli*, *Fabaris*, *Nursia*, were towns; and *Himella* a river, of the Sabine country.

716. *Hortinæ classes*: "And the classes of *Horta*," i. e., the forces draughted from the different classes. The arrangement here alluded to is similar to that made by Servius Tullius of the Roman people. — *Populique Latini*: "And the Latin communities," i. e. the Latin colonies established in the territory of the Sabines.

717. *Infauftum*. Allia is so termed from the total defeat of the Romans by Brennus on its banks.

719. The setting of Orion, at the close of winter, was accompanied by heavy storms.

723. *Agamemnonius*: of Agamemnon's line only, not his son. Cf. ix. 417.

726. *Massica*: supply *loca*.

727. *Aurunci*. These Aurunci dwelt in Campania, on the side of the Liris, where stood Suessa Aurunca. On the other side dwelt other Aurunci, who sent allies to Turnus. — *Sidicina* and *Cales*, towns; and *Volturnus*, a river of Campania.

729. *Saticulus*: a town of Samnium.

730. *Oscorum*: the Osci were a people in the southern parts of ancient Italy, believed to be the same as the Ausones or Aurunci. — The *aclys*, a kind of dart, not either a Greek or Roman weapon.

731. *Catra*: a small round shield. From Tacitus (*Agricola*, 36.), and other ancient writers, we may identify the *catra* with the Highland target, of which many specimens of great antiquity yet remain. With *enses* supply *sunt illis*.

734. *Æbale*: no more is known of *Æbalus* than this passage supplies.

735. The Teleboans originally occupied the *Taphiæ* islands between Leucadia and Acarnania. From these they settled in Capree, on the coast of Campania.

738. *Sarrastes*: a people of Campania, on the river *Sarnus*.

739, 740. These four towns are in Campania.

741. *Teutonico*: Teutones was a general name for the nations of northern Europe; especially of Germany. *Cateias*: the *Cateia* is supposed to have been like the *Aclys*; cf. 730.

747. *Æquicola*. The *Æqui*, or *Æquicoli* (*Nersæ*, their chief city) dwelt on both sides of the Anio.

## NOTES ON

750. *Marrubia*. The *Marrubii* were a branch of Marsi, on the eastern shore of Lake Fucinus.
754. *Cantuque manuque*. By the voice and motion of the hand, jugglers in India command serpents at the present day.
759. *Angitia*: sister of Circe. Her grove lay near Fucinus.
762. *Virhina*: a name derived from *vir, bis*, "a man twice."
- Hippolytus was so called from being brought back to life.
763. *Egeria*: the fountain and grove here meant were near the city Aricia. The Egeria connected with Numa's name lay near the Porta Capena of Rome.
764. *Pinguis et placabilis*: meaning that it had frequent victims, and perhaps because it did not require human victims.
765. *Noxera*: Phædra, wife of Theseus.
769. *Pæonis*: medicinal; from *Παῖον*, the physician of the gods.
773. *Phæbigenam*: Æsculapius, son of Apollo.
794. *Argiva*: from Ardea, an Argive colony.
795. The Sicani occupied Central Italy before they migrated to Sicily.
796. *Sacrana acies*: a name given to some of the people of Ardea.—*Laticum* was a town of Latium.
799. *Circæum*: meaning the *Promontorium Circæum*; (vii. 10.—*Queis*: sc. *arva, queis arvis*. Terracina, a city called Anxur, from Jupiter Anxurus, who was worshipped there by Niebuhr.
801. *Satura Palus*: near Circæi; forming part of Pontine marshes, through which *Ufens* flowed.
816. *Ipsa*: in contradistinction to *crinem* and to equivalent almost to *tergo* or *tranco corporis*.

## NOTES ON THE ÆNEID.

## ÆNEID VIII.

1. *Ut belli signum*. Virgil makes Turnus disappear from the Laurentine citadel as the signal of war in fact, a Roman custom, which is here ascribed



anachronism, to an earlier people. On any sudden emergency two standards were displayed from the Roman Capitol: one red, to summon the infantry; and the other blue, for the cavalry.

9. *Ūrbem*: Argyripa; Diomede had settled in lower Italy.

16. *Ipsi*: hinting that Æneas, if successful against Turnus, would attack Diomede and other powers.

22. *Labris*. The lips or edge of the caldron taken for the entire vessel.

37. *Æternaque*: because a second Ilium is to be founded in Latium.

38. *Expectate*: sc. from the predictions of oracles.

43. *Littoreis ingens*. This had been predicted by Helenus. *Æn.* iii. 390.

51. *Arcades his oris*. The God now gives most singular directions, and yet in full accordance with what the Sibyl had predicted (book vi. 97.), namely, a union between the Trojans and a Grecian race. According to an old tradition, Evander, a Pelasgic chief, came, about sixty years after the fall of Troy, from Arcadia, where he had inhabited a city named Pallanteum, and settled in Italy on the eastern side of the Tiber, where he founded a city, called also Pallanteum, on the Palatine Hill, as it was subsequently termed. He and his Arcadian followers claimed descent from Pallas, son of Lycaon, and hence they are styled by Virgil "*genus a Pallante profectum*." With this race the god of the Tiber directs Æneas to form an alliance.

77. *Corniger*. The epithet *corniger* is given to rivers; because, in the works of ancient art, the river-gods were generally represented with either the visage or the horns of a bull, in allusion to the roar and impetuous movement of waters, especially when issuing from their parent source.

78. *Propius*: sc. establish your principles in a more immediate form; give me something more substantial than the dream alone.

84. *Tibi enim*: construe "which Æneas — for it was in honour of thee, of thee, mighty Juno — slays," &c.

90. *Rumore secundo*: meaning "with joyous shouts," sc. on the part of the rowers, encouraging one another at the oar; referring to the naval "celeusma," which regulated the movements of the men at the oars.

91. *Uncta*: supply *pice*.

110. *Rumpere sacra*: "to break off the sacred rites;" sc. to interrupt the solemnity by abruptly leaving the feast. This,

if done voluntarily, was regarded as an act of sacrilege; if by compulsion, an omen of evil augury.

130. *Ab stirpe*. The relationship was as follows: Hippodamia, daughter of Enomaus and Sterope, married Pelops, from whom the Atridae were descended. Sterope's mother was Maia, who was herself the mother of Mercury, and from Mercury Evander was said to have sprung.

135. *Ut Graii*: here Virgil forgets it is a Trojan who speaks.

143. *Legatos*: supply *per*, from the succeeding clause.

144. *Pangere* is equivalent here to *figere* or *facere*. Hence *pangere alicujus tentamentum* is the same as *aliquem tentare*, and this is equivalent here to *aliquem aggredi precibus*. Compare the Greek *πειράζειν τινός*. — *Objeci*: "have I exposed" (to danger).

146. *Daunia*. Daunus was an early king of the Rutuli.

150. *Fortia pectora*: "stout hearts."

151. *Rebus*: supply *gestis*, "in actual service."

157. *Nam memini*: "For I remember that Priam, son of Laomedon, when on his way to Salamis, for the purpose of visiting the realms of his sister Hesione, continuing his course onward, came to the cold regions of Arcadia," i.e. after having visited his sister at Salamis, he continued his journey and came to Arcadia, which lay to the west and south-west of that island, and in the centre of the Peloponnesus. Here Evander, at that time a young Arcadian prince, had an opportunity of seeing and becoming acquainted with him and Anchises.

159. *Protenus*. Observe the force of the adverb in expressing continuity of progress. — *Arcadiæ gelidos fines*. Modern travellers represent Arcadia as still a very cold country in winter. This is natural enough for so mountainous a region.

165. *Phenei*. Pheneos was a city in Arcadia.

183. *Perpetui tergo bovis*: "on the chine and expiatory entrails of an entire ox." The chine, *νῶρον*, *tergum*, was presented at the table of the principal persons. Its Homeric epithet, *διηνεκές* (*Il.* vii. 312.) seems here meant to be expressed by *perpetui*, as if the poet had said *perpetuo tergo*. — *Lustralibus*. So called because accustomed to be burned on the altar as a part of the sin-offering, or *lustratio*. It must be borne in mind, however, that Virgil, in using this epithet, follows the custom of later ages, since in Homeric times the entrails, as here represented, were served up at table.

184. *Postquam exempta fumes*. A close imitation of the

well-known Homeric line, ἀντὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔσθης ἔντο.

190. *Rupem*. Exam. *Rupes, Scopulus, Saxum, Lapis*. Riddle's Dictionary.

193. *Submota*: "withdrawn" (from view).

200. *Aliquando atas*: "Time at length."

213. *Moveret*: "was beginning to remove." A metaphor borrowed from military operations, as, for example, the breaking up of a camp, *castra movere*.

216. *Et colles clamore relinqui*: "and the hills were getting left behind (by them) with loud cries."

223. *Turbatumque oculis*: "and betraying his agitation by his look."

233. *Acuta silex*: "a sharp and flinty cliff." *Silex* is usually masculine.—*Præcis undique saxis*: "with the rocks cut away all around," sc. the cliff was steep. — 234. *Speluncæ dorso insurgens*. "Rising up as a back for the cave," i. e. it formed a back to the cavern, and at the same time rose to a great height.

236. *Ut prona jugo*: "as, bending forward with its top, it overhung the river on the left," i. e. it had the Tiber on its left, and hung over this stream. Hercules, therefore, placed himself on the right of the rock, and by a powerful effort tumbled it into the river. — 237. *Dexter in adversum nitens*. "Striving full against it on the right."

245. *Dis invisa*: "hated by the very gods." Compare the Homeric τὰ τε στυγέουσι θεοὶ περ. (*Il. xx. 65.*)

260. *In nodum* appears to be equivalent merely to *in similitudinem nodi*.

265. *Tuendo*: "with gazing upon." Put for *intuendo*.

269. *Primusque Potitius auctor*, &c. "And Potitius (was) the first observer, and the Pinarian house (were) the guardians of these rites sacred unto Hercules." The expression *primus auctor* is explained by the narrative of Livy (i. 7.), where it is said that the Potitii came to these rites when first established sooner than the Pinarii.

270. *Domus Pinaria*. The priesthood for these rites remained in the Pinarian and Potitian houses, although Livy speaks only of the latter, and Virgil of the former. The Potitian family continued till the censorship of Appius Claudius, A.U.C. 448.; the latter till a much later period, but the time of its extinction is not precisely ascertained.

273. *Tantarum in munere laudum*: "in honour of an exploit so glorious." "*In honorem tanti facinoris, quo de nobis*

*meruit Hercules.*" Heyne. Wagner, however, and some other editors, give *munere* here the force of *sacrificio*, i. e. "*in sacrificio Herculi ob egregium illud facinus instituta.*"

274. *Porgite.* Old form for *porrigite*.

275. *Date vina* : sc. make libations.

276. *Bicolor* : the upper and under side of the poplar leaf are of a different colour.

280. *Devero* : the (diurnal) hemisphere declining.

285. *Tum Salii.* The Salii appear to have been an early Italian priesthood, whom Numa subsequently restricted to the worship of Mars.

288. *Ferunt* : "tell of." Put for *referunt*.

289. *Monstra et angues.* Obs. C. 5., alluding to his crushing the snakes in his cradle.

294. *Cressia* : R. 6. meaning the boar of Crete.

298. *Typhoeus* : meaning only his shade in the world below. (Cf. vi. 287.) For the Hercules who was contemporary with Theseus could not have taken part in the wars of the gods and giants.

307. *Obsitus ævo.* Literally, "overgrown with age." Cf. *victa situ*, Virgil ; and *obsita virgultis loca*, Livy ; and *annis pannisque obsitus*, Terence.

310. *Facilesque oculos* : "his eyes quickly glancing."

311. *Capitur* : "is delighted."

314. *Indigenæ* : "native," analogous to *αὐτόχθονες*. The early Italians were termed by the Romans of a later day *Aborigines*, since no tradition existed of their having wandered into the land from foreign parts.

318. *Asper victu, venatus* : "hunting, a rugged source of sustenance." More literally, "rugged in the sustenance (it afforded)." "*Venatus qui asperum victum præbet*, i. e. *non nisi labore et molestiâ parandum.*" Heyne.

329. *Posuit* : "laid aside" (one name and took another from their conquerors).

332. *Albula* : was the old name of the Tiber.

341. *Et nobile Pallanteum* : "and that the Pallanteum would become ennobled." On its site, in after days, the Palatium was erected.

343. *Lupercal.* The Lupercal was a cave sacred to Pan, at the foot of the Palatine Hill. It was said to have been consecrated to the god by Evander.

344. *Parrhasio dictum Panos.* "According to the Arcadian custom, named after the Lycean Pan." The cave was called *Lupercal*, from *lupus*, just as, in Arcadia, Pan was styled

*Λυκαῖος*, from *λύκος*. This Greek etymology, however, is of no value. The appellation *Λυκαῖος* was given originally to Pan from Mount Lycæus in Arcadia. — *Parrhasio*. Equivalent to *Arcadico*. The name is derived from the Parrhasii, a people of Arcadia near the Laconian frontier.

345. *Argileti*. The Argiletum was here a grove, and the name was said to have been derived from *Argi letum*, i. e. the "death of Argus." Others, however, deduce the term from *argilla*, "clay," &c., a large quantity of which is found in that vicinity. At a later day, Argiletum was a street at Rome, which led from the Vicus Tuscus to the Forum Olitorium and Tiber.

346. *Testatur*. He calls the place to witness (the truth of what he related). Argus was an Argive and a guest of Evander, who conspired against that monarch, and was slain by his followers, though without his consent or knowledge.

347. *Tarpeiam*. An anachronism. It received its name in the days of Romulus. Obs. H.

353. *Ægida nigrantem*. According to ancient mythology, the ægis worn by Jupiter was the hide of the goat Amalthea, which had suckled him in his infancy. Anthon's woodcut represents Minerva with the ægis. It is from an antique in the museum at Naples.

361. *Carinis*: the Carinæ was a street at Rome, in a hollow between the Cælian, Esquiline, and Palatine hills. It contained some of the finest private houses, and was the residence of many of the principal Romans.

367. *Ingentem*. Compare note on book vi. 413.

368. *Libystidis*. For *Libycæ*, from the Greek *Λιβυστῆς*, gen. *ῖδος*.

392. *Ignea rima*: literally, "the chink of fire," is extremely graphic.—*Rupta*. Besides the idea of suddenness, this term conveys also that of a zigzag motion.

393. *Læta dolis, et formæ conscia*: "exulting in her wiles, and conscious of her charms."

395. *Causas ex alto*: meaning, "why use arguments so far-fetched?"—399. *Superesse*: the decrees of fate could only be deferred, not prevented.

402. *Electro*: says Pliny, was a compound metal, four parts gold to one of silver. It took the same name as amber, probably from some resemblance to what is called pale amber.

409. *Tenui: tenuem victum præbenti*.

421. *Stricturæ Chalybum*. "The (ignited) masses of iron." *Stricturæ* is here equivalent to *μύδοι*. — *Chalybum*. The

name of the people (*Chalybes*) is put for the metal for which their country was famous.

423. *Hoc*. Old form for *huc*.

425. *Brontesque, Stropesque, et . . . . Pyracmon*. These three names have each a meaning. The first is derived from *βροντή*, "thunder;" the second from *στεροπή*, "lightning;" the third from *πῦρ*, "fire," and *ἀκμῶν*, "an anvil."

426. *Informatum*: is a technical term, applied to the work of statuaries, painters, and other artists, when in progress and still unfinished. Compare line 447. — 427. *Quæ plurima*. An imitation of the Greek. The Latin prose form of expression would be *cujus generis plurima*.

429. *Tres imbris torti radios*. They had just added three shafts of hail, three of the rain-cloud, three of gleaming fire, and (three) of the storm-winged southern blast. The thunderbolt is here made to consist of twelve shafts or barbed darts, every three typifying some phenomenon that accompanies the thunder in the kingdom of nature. To these are then added the fearful gleamings, the loud uproar, the panic terrors, &c., that mark its path; sc. *coacti in grandinem*. Cf. ix. 671. *seqq.* — *Radios*. Equivalent to *cuspides*, or the Greek *ἀκτῖνας*.

434. *Quibus ille viros*: cf. in the Homeric *λαοσσόος*.

453. *Versantque*: frequentative, "and keep turning again and again."

460. *Pantheræ*: the *πάρδαλις* of the Greeks, the leopard, not the panther.

468. *Licito sermone*. "Unrestrained converse." Because they were now in private.

473. *Claudimur amni*: the Tiber is called "the Tuscan River," because forming a great part of the boundary of Etruria.

479. *Agylla* was also called *Cære*, and was of Pelasgic origin, having been founded at a very early period by Tyrrhenian Pelasgi. — *Lydia gens*: "the Lydian nation." The Tyrrhenian Pelasgi, who settled in, and civilised Etruria, were said to have come from the coast of Lydia. The poet merely speaks here of their founding Agylla, but the reference, of course, is simply to this as one of their settlements.

499. *Mæonia*: was an ancient name of Lydia; whence, through the Pelasgic Tyrrheni, were descended the Etrurians.

506. *Turchon*. This form is more in accordance with the usage of Virgil than *Tarcho*, as given in the common text.

The poet makes Greek names, having a Latin genitive, end in the nominative in *on*, with the single exception of Apollo. On the contrary, names of Italian origin end with him in *o*, as *Aluro*, *Epulo*, *Hisbo*, &c.—*Succedam castris*. Supply *precantes ut*.

510. The oracle required a foreign leader : so, Evander's son was of a Sabine mother.

516. *Et grave Martis opus* : cf. Homer, μέγ' ἔργον Ἀρης.

518. *Arcadas* : to say they were Arcadians marked only a distinguished origin : they could not be famous for cavalry, from the mountainous nature of their country. Obs. B.

520. *Defixique ora tenebant* : cf. *Æn.* ii. 1.

525. *Ruere*. Put for *corruere*.

542. *Et primum Herculeis*, &c. "And first he awakens the dormant altars with Herculean fires." Poetic, for "he awakens the slumbering fires on the altars sacred to Hercules." By "*Herculean fires*" are meant fires in honour of Hercules. The sacrifice to Hercules was offered at the *Ara Maxima*, on which the previous oblation was being made by Evander at the time of Æneas's arrival. After this another sacrifice is made *within* the dwelling, unto the Lares and Penates.—*Hesternumque Larem*, &c. : "and then, with joyous feelings, approaches the Lar of the previous day's worship, and the humble Penates (of his entertainer)," i. e., the Lar to whom he had made his offering on the previous day, when entering for the first time the dwelling of Evander.

546. *Parvosque Penates*. The epithet *parvos* has a peculiar reference to the humble abode of the monarch.

549. *Segnis* : i. e. *sine remigio*.

555. *Ad litora regis* : to Cære where Mezentius had been reigning.

556. *Propiusque periclo* : supply *negotium*, in apposition to *timor*, and see R. 13.

574. *Patrias preces* : "a father's prayers." *Patrias* for *paternas*.

576. *Venturus in unum* : for *conventurus*.

588. *Chlamyde et pictis* : "conspicuous in his chlamys and emblazoned armour." By *pictis armis* we must understand armour not only decorated with gold and silver ornaments, as Heyne remarks, but having also devices (*γραφαί*, *σημάτα*) painted upon the shield, &c.—*Conspectus* : here equivalent to *conspicuous*, or, *conspiciendus*.

594. *Quà proxima meta viarum* : i. e. *brevissimo itinere* : "where the end of their route was nearest."

600. *Pelusgos*. These Pelasgi, according to the common account, settled also in Cære, and left many traces of their language and customs behind them. (*Dion. Hal.* i. 20.)

607. *Curant*. This narration is completed in the tenth book, verse 148, *seqq.*

632. *Pueros*: Romulus and Remus.

635. *Sine more*: "without regard to law or right."

636. *Cavea* was that part of the theatre or circus which contained the audience. The rape of the Sabines is said to have taken place during the Consualia, in honour of Consus or Neptune.—*Circensibus*: supply *ludis*. R. 24. 1.

638. *Curibusque severis*: Cures, one of the Sabine towns, is here put for the whole nation. The epithet *severis* refers to the austere and rigid manners and moral discipline of the Sabine race.

639. *Idem*. Romulus and Tatius. — 641. *Cæsâ porcâ*: according to the Roman custom; cf. Livy, b. i. and *Æn.* xii. 170.

641. *Porcâ*: the feminine is here employed to avoid the less elegant masculine form, *porco*. Compare Quintilian (viii. 3. *med.*), "*Quædam non tam ratione quam sensu indicantur, ut illud: cæsâ jungebat fœdera porcâ. Fecit elegans fictio nominis; quod si fuisset porco, vile erat.*" Obs. C. 2.

642. Alluding to Mettius Fuffetius, who was torn asunder by being attached to two four-horse chariots.

643. *At tu*: sc. "Thou, O Alban, shouldst not have acted treacherously in battle towards the Romans."

650. *Pontem*: alluding to Horatius Cocles and the Sublian bridge.

651. *Clælia*: see Cl. Dict.

652. *In summo* (cf. *in medio*, 675.): "on the highest part;" sc. of the shield.—*Tarpeia*. The Tarpeian rock formed part of the Capitoline Mount; hence the epithet "Tarpeian" applied by the poet to the citadel, which stood on the latter.

654. *Romuleo*: alluding to the thatched cottage of Romulus on the Capitoline.

655. *Gallos in limine*: alluding to the story of the sacred geese having saved the Capitol.

660. *Virgatis lucent sagulis*: "they shine brightly on the view in their striped short cloaks;" these were striped in different colours, like the Scotch plaid. The *sagulum* was a smaller kind of *sagum*, which last was a kind of military cloak worn by the Romans as well as other nations. The *sagum* was open in front, and usually fastened across the



shoulders by a clasp. The form of the sagum worn by the northern nations of Europe may be seen in Anthon's cut from the column of Trajan, representing three Sarmatians with *saga*.—*Lactea colla*: "*Candidi pæne sunt Galli omnes.*" Ammianus, xv. 12.

661. Cf. v. 559.—662. *Gæsa*: the *gæsum* was a heavy weapon, the shaft being as thick as a man could grasp, and the iron head barbed, and of an extraordinary length compared with the shaft. The term itself is probably of Celtic origin, and was used by the Gauls wherever their ramifications extended. The Romans adopted the use of the *gæsum* from the Iberians.

663. *Salios*: cf. vii. 188. The *Salii* were an early Italian priesthood. See Adam.—*Lupercos*. The *Luperci* were the priests of the god *Lupercus*. Every year they celebrated a festival in honour of this deity, who was regarded as the god of fertility. This festival took place on the 15th of February, and during a part of it the *Luperci* ran, half naked, half covered with the skins of goats which they had sacrificed, through the streets of Rome. See Adam.

664. *Apices*. The *apex* was a cap worn by the *Flamines* and *Salii* at Rome. The essential part of the *apex*, to which alone the name properly belonged, was a pointed piece of olive-wood, the base of which was surrounded with a lock of wool. This was worn on the top of the head, and was held there either by fillets only, or, as was more commonly the case, by the aid of a cap, which fitted the head, and was also fastened by means of two strings or bands. The *Flamines* were forbidden by law to go into public, or even into the open air, without the *apex*. On ancient monuments we see it round as well as conical. From its various forms, as shown on bas-reliefs, and on coins of Roman emperors, who as priests were entitled to wear it, six have been selected for Anthon's woodcut.—*Ancilia*: cf. vii. 188.; and see Adam.

666. *Filentis*. The *pilentum* was a splendid four-wheeled carriage, furnished with soft cushions (though the word *molibus* here means easy in motion), which conveyed the Roman matrons in sacred processions, and in going to the *Circensian* and other games. This distinction was granted to them by the Senate, on account of their generosity in giving their gold and jewels, on a particular occasion, for the service of the state. (Compare *Liv.* v. 25.)

668. *Catilina*. See Cl. Dict.

670. *Catonem*: cf. vi. 434. How comes the suicide Cato

to be made lawgiver to the souls of the pious? The suicides condemned by Virgil were those who threw their lives away from mere impatience of existence. The Romans, alas! allowed suicide to be justified by certain motives, as patriotism or honour! As if selfishness, pride, abject cowardice (like that of a soldier breaking his word, throwing away his arms and deserting his post), and above all practical atheism, did not attach to every suicide not actually mad.

Reflect on the common causes of suicide — disappointed pride, ambition or covetousness, those misfortunes which are the result of unchristian conduct — how rarely, if ever, loss of relatives, bodily pain or any natural visitation of God. What suicides are mentioned in Holy Scripture?

671. *Hæc inter*: in this shield of Æneas, Virgil places the sea in the middle, representing the Mediterranean. Homer describes Oceanus as the great world stream (according to geographers of those days) running round the border of the shield of Achilles.

673. *Argento clari delphines*: "bright dolphins of silver." Equivalent to *delphines argentei*. Obs. C. 4.—*In orbem æquora verrebant*, &c. "Swept the seas in circular course with their tails, and cleaved the swelling tide."

676. *Cernere erat*. An imitation of the Greek idiom, where *ἦν* is employed with somewhat of the force of *ἔστιν*.—*Instructo Marte*. Equivalent, in fact, to *classibus instructis*.

677. *Leucaten*: the Sinus Ambracius in which the battle between Antony and Octavianus was fought, lay to the north of Leucate, in the island of Leucadia. *Fervère* and *effulgère* from the old forms *fervo* and *effulgo*.

679. *Cum patribus*. This is stated to make it appear that Augustus was defending the cause of the Republic formally entrusted to him.—*Magnis Dis*. Cf. iii. 12.

681. *Patrium sidus*: sc. *Julium sidus*. *Aperitur* is properly applied to the rising of a star. Not long after the assassination of Julius Cæsar the famous star or comet appeared, and was visible for seven nights, beginning to appear each night one hour before sun-set. According to the popular belief this star was the soul of Cæsar received into the sky. Hence Augustus caused a star to be affixed to the head of Cæsar's statues, and he himself wore one on his helmet at the battle of Actium.

682. *Agrippa*: the famous M. Vipsanius Agrippa, to whose tactics Augustus was chiefly indebted for the victory at Actium.

683. Augustus had rewarded Agrippa with a *corona rostrata* of gold.

685. *Hinc ope barbaricâ*: Antony, besides the Roman legions, which had suffered much in the wars with the Armenians, Medes, and Parthians, brought a large number of Eastern auxiliaries with him. These troops, having been collected from different nations, must have had very different kinds of arms; hence *ope barbaricâ*, and *variis armis*.—*Antoni*: Antony, who had been recently successful against the Parthians.

686. *Littore rubro*: the Indian ocean, *not* the Red Sea.—

687. *Bactra*: Bactra was the farthest city of the East, that was subject to Antony.

688. *Sequiturque nefas!* Cleopatra is meant. A union between a Roman and a foreigner was not regarded as a lawful marriage, but simply as a living together. Hence the foul disgrace which such a union brought with it to Antony. Equally disgraceful was it to come to the battle accompanied by a female, and one, too, unto whom, although she was a foreigner, he had promised, if victorious, the full dominion of the Roman world.

693. *Tantâ mole*: ancient writers speak of the great size of Antony's ships.

694. *Stuppea flamma*: the poet here alludes to what was technically called a *malleolus*. The term denoted a hammer, the transverse head of which was formed for holding pitch and tow, which, having been set on fire, was projected slowly, so that it might not be extinguished during its flight, upon houses and other buildings, in order to set them on fire, and which was, therefore, commonly used in sieges, and naval or other battles. Virgil is here historically correct, since a large number of Antony's vessels, which fought with obstinate bravery even after he had fled, were set on fire by missiles and destroyed.

695. *Novâ cæde*, scil. *incipiunt cæde rubescere*: "with the first slaughter:" *novum enim dicitur quod primum fit*. Wagner.

696. *Sistro*: the sistrum was an Egyptian instrument of music, used in certain ceremonies by that people, and especially in the worship of Isis. It was held in the right hand, and shaken, from which circumstance it derived its name, *σιστρον*, from *σειω*, "to shake." Its most common form is seen in Anthon's woodcut.

697. *Angues*: Cleopatra is represented as seated on the

battle. The serpents are represented behind her; as if she had not then contemplated self-destruction.

698. *Anubis*: this Egyptian deity was represented with the head of a dog.

701. *Celatus ferro*: "with iron figures in relief."—*Tristesque ex æthere Diræ*: "and the gloomy Furies (darting down) from the sky."

704. *Actius*: Apollo had a temple at Actium, on the promontory, whence *desuper*.

710. *Iapyge*: the wind Iapyx; blowing from the promontory Iapygium. The W. N. W. wind favourable to Cleopatra in her flight towards Egypt.

713. *Latebrosa que flumina*: "and sheltering waters." The reference appears to be especially to the numerous mouths of the Nile, and the intricate navigation.

714. *Triumpho*: Augustus's triumph lasted three days. Read Suetonius's Life of Augustus.

720. *Niveo*: the temple of the Palatine Apollo had a marble portico.

724. *Nomadum*: this refers to the Nomadic tribes of Africa: *discinctos* refers to the loose attire of a hot climate.

—725. *Lelegas Carasque*: these were nations of Asia Minor. The *Geloni* were Scythians and represented the Thracian tribes of Antony's army.

727. *Bicornis*: cf. 77.: alludes partly to the two arms of the river, Vahalis and Rhenus. See also Obs. A.—728. *Araxes*: the Araxes swept away a bridge, built over it by Alexander the Great. Servius says that Augustus succeeded in throwing another over it.

729. *Dona*. R. 6.

731. *Attollens humero*: for *ad humerum*, R. 19.; sc. he raises up the shield and throws it over his shoulder, by means of the strap attached to it.

## NOTES ON THE ÆNEID.

### ÆNEID IX.

5. *Thaumantias*: daughter of Thaumias.

10. *Corythi*: of Corythus founder of Cortona in Etruria.

20. *Discedere*: because Iris departing seemed to cleave

the air with a flash of light. — 21. *Palantes*: merely refers to the regular courses of the stars.

30. *Ceu, septem surgens*. According to the ancients, the Ganges, soon after leaving its sources in the Montes Emodi, flowed along in seven channels for a part of its course. — *Annibis* is equivalent to *alveis*. The force of the comparison lies in the silent flow of the river and the silent march of the mighty host.

70. *Aggeribus*: the vessels were drawn up ashore and guarded by a mound and trenches filled with water.

79. *Prisca fides facto*: "though the evidence is old the tradition has never ceased." — 82. *Berecynthia*: cf. vi. 785.

84. *Donito*: "under thy sway." Jupiter's mother had preserved him from Saturn; to her he was indebted for Olympus.

93. *Torget*: cf. vi. 798. — 94. *Quo*: "whither dost thou call the fates?" sc. what change in the order of events do you contemplate?

104. *Fratris*: Pluto. Jove ratifies his promise by an oath by the Styx, Cocytus, and other rivers; which oath no deity dared violate. — 108. *Matrem*. i. e. Deorum. — 112. "*Idæique chori*:" figures of the Corybantes, Curetes, and Idæi Dactyli were seen in the cloud. — 140. *Sed* introduces a supposed objection; *peccare* the answer.

148. *Mille*: a round number, alluding to the Grecian fleet against Troy.

151. *Palladii*: let them not fear that, like Ulysses and Diomedes, we steal away by night that on which their safety depends.

154. *Fazo*: old form of *fecero*. — 160. *Flammis*: meaning watch-fires. — 177. *Ida*: a nymph, mother of Nisus. — 194. *Si tibi*: Nisus would be satisfied with the glory of the deed, but bargained for a reward that he might give it to Euryalus.

203. *Sublatum*. An allusion to the Roman custom of fathers taking up children newly born, in token of acknowledging them.

214. *Solitâ*: implies the usual fickleness of Fortune. —

215. *Absenti* will be explained by *sepulcro*, if understood as a cenotaph. The ancient Greeks and Romans were accustomed to visit at stated periods the tombs of their relatives and friends, and to offer to them sacrifices and various gifts. These oblations were called *inferiæ*.

223. *Regem* : Ascanius. — 237. *Insiidiis* : going forth "by stealth" to Æneas.

282. *Tantum* : supply *promitto*. — 288. *Inque salutatam* : for *insalutatamque*.

298. *Nec partum gratia* : "nor does merely a slight return of gratitude await (her for having borne) such a son."

309. *Primorum* : from *primores*.

315. *Ante* : "before" (they reached the camp).

323. *Vasta dabo* : scil. *vastabo*.

377. *Tendere* : scil. *verbis* ; "advance" in the sense of "say."

448. *Domus Æneæ* : the Julian line.

449. *Pater* : "a Roman father." Augustus or one of his descendants equally deserving of the name. — 528. *Oras* : "the outlines;" literally, the edges of a garment. — *Evolvite* supports the metaphor. — 535. *Lampada* : some kind of fire vessel, not accurately known.

548. *Albâ* : "blank;" whereas the shields of distinguished warriors bore painted devices. — 562. *Magnâ muri*. The wall appears to have been a low one according to the custom of the heroic age.

566. *Martius* : the wolf sacred to Mars.

579. *Lævo lateri*. Which side had been protected until he threw his shield away from it.

582. *Ferrugine Iberâ* : alluding to the purple dye of Spain, which was of a darker colour than ordinary, and hence is termed by the poet *ferrugo*.

584. *Luco Matris* : "in the grove of (the Sicilian nymph) his mother." *Symæthus* was a river of Sicily.

585. *Pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Palici* : "where there is a rich and appeasing altar of the Palici." Literally, "of Palicus." As the Palici were two in number, there is some doubt whether we ought not to read *Palicûm* (for *Palicorum*): cf. vii. 764:

588. *Liquefacto* : "melted" in the air ; cf. *Lucr.* vi. 176.

599. *Bis* : as if the Latins were sure of the same success as the Greeks.

616. *Manicas* : "sleeves." — *Redimicula* : "ties;" ribands flowing from the head dress, or down the breast; properly a female ornament. — 618. Dindymus in Phrygia was the scene of the licentious rites of Cybele — *Ubi assuetis biforem* : "where for you, accustomed thereto, the pipe utters its two-fold note." The allusion is to a very simple instrument used at the festivals of Cybele, and having merely two openings or perforations.

619. *Tympana*. The tympanum was a small drum or timbrel carried in the hand. Of these, some resembled, in all respects, a modern tambourine with bells. Others presented a flat circular disk on the upper surface, and swelled out beneath, like a kettledrum.

631. *Intonuit lævum*. Thunder on the left was deemed a favourable omen among the Romans and an unfavourable one among the Greeks. This was owing to the different positions of the Roman and Greek soothsayers when they took their respective omens. The former faced the south, and, of course, had the eastern part of the heavens, the lucky quarter, on their left. The latter faced the north, and had the east on the right. The east was always deemed lucky, because the heavenly motions were supposed to commence there. When the Romans, therefore, use *lævus* in the sense of "unlucky," they speak after the Greek fashion.

639. *Urbem*: (New) Troy.

641. *Macte*: voc. of *Mactus*, *i. e.* *Magis auctus*.

642. Iulus was grandson of Venus (*Dis*), and ancestor of Cæsar and Augustus (*Deos*).

644. *Nec te Troja*. (New) Troy alone is not worthy to contain thee.

665. *Amentaque torquent*: "and whirl the straps of the javelins." They give the javelin a rotatory motion around its own axis, by means of the strap attached to it, before hurling the weapon at the foe. Cf. vii. 730.

673. *Silvestris*: "the forest nymph *Iæra*."—*Luco*, on *Ida*.—

680. *Athesin*: the river Adige.—686—689. These lines allude to the Rutilians.

697. *Thebanâ*: the city of Hypoplacian Thebe in Mysia is here meant.—699. *Stomacho*: "the throat." *Ad radices (linguæ) hærens, incipit stomachus*. Cicero.

705. *Contorta phalarica*: "the twisted phalarica," *i. e.* the phalarica, with its twisted ropes. The phalarica was the spear of the Saguntines, and was impelled by the aid of twisted ropes. It was large and ponderous, having a head of iron a cubit in length, and a ball of lead at its other end. It sometimes carried flaming pitch and tow. This missile was generally thrown from an engine; here, however, it is hurled from the hand of Turnus. It was chiefly employed in the defence of walls, and was hence called *hasta muralis*.

706. *Terga*: *tergora* is more common, from *tergus*.

710. *Euboico Baiarum*: Baiæ was near Cumæ, a colony from Chalcis in Eubœa; cf. vi. 2.

711. *Saxea pila*. Baiæ was a favourite residence of the rich and luxurious Romans, who constructed beautiful villas along all the shores of the Bay of Baiæ, or *Sinus Baianus*. These villas were commonly erected on artificial moles carried out to some distance from the land, for the sake of the sea-air and prospect; and in the construction of the moles, vast pillars of stonework were employed to give stability to the whole. These pillars (or *pila*) were formed of large masses of stone cemented together with pozzolana, which becomes hard under water, and were then sunk into the sea. The poet compares the fall of Bitias to the descent of one of these masses amid the waves.—*Ante constructam*. The preposition must be joined with *constructam*, as denoting that time had been previously spent on the work.

713. *Penitusque vadis illisa recumbit*: “and, dashed against the bottom, sinks deeply down” (into its bed).—*Vadis*. Used here for the bottom of the sea.

716. *Inarime*. Inarime was another name for the island Ænaria or Pithecusa, off the Campanian coast. Jupiter was fabled to have confined here the giant Typhoeus, having placed upon him an extinguished volcano, while, as he lay, his back was goaded by the rugged island-couch. In other words, he lay between the volcano and the bosom of the isle, just as Pindar makes him to have been confined between the base of Ætna and the bosom of Sicily.

734. *Immania membra*: cf. vii. 784., where it is said of Turnus, “*toto vertice supra est*.”

753. *Cruenta cerebro*. For *sanguine et cerebro conspersa*.

804. *Germanæ*: “to his sister.” Juno was both the wife and sister of Jove.

816. *Gurgite flavo*. Join *ille cum suo gurgite flavo*.

## NOTES ON THE ÆNEID.

### ÆNEID X.

5. *Considunt tectis bipatentibus*: “they take their places in the abode with its gates of double folds.”

8. *Abnueram bello*, &c. No such prohibition has been given



in the previous part of the poem; probably, this is one of those parts of the *Æneid* that Virgil would have revised.

13. *Exitium magnum*: "shall send mighty disaster and the opened Alps;" i. e. shall, under the guidance of Hannibal, open a way for her armies over the Alps, and threaten destruction to the towers of Rome.

14. *Res rapuisse*: "to plunder." An archaism for *rapere*.

24. *Inundant*: "overflow."

28. *Ætolis ab Arpis*: "from Ætolian Arpi." A city of Daunia, a district of Apulia, in Italy, founded by a body of Ætoliens under Diomede, after the Trojan war. Ambassadors had been sent thither by the Latins to request Diomede to take part in the war against Æneas. Cf. viii. 9. and x. 226.

29. *Mea vulnera*: "that there are more wounds for me." Venus had been wounded by Diomede at Troy in rescuing Æneas.

34. *Superi*. As, for example, Apollo in the island of Delos. Cf. iii. 94.—*Manes*. Those of Hector, cf. ii. 294; of Creusa, cf. ii. 780; and of Anchises, cf. v. 729.

35. *Vertere*: "to subvert."—*Nova condere fata*: "to establish a new order of the fates."

38. *Actam nubibus Irim*: alluding to Juno's having sent Iris to Turnus. Cf. ix. 2. *seqq.*

45. *Fumantia*: "the still smoking."

52. *Idaliæque domus*: "and the abode of Idalia;" i. e. and the Idalian grove. *Domus* nominative sing. and *Idaliæ* the sing. genitive.

54. *Inde*: "from him;" sc. from Ascanius and his race.

58. *Recidiva Pergama*. Cf. iv. 434.

59. *Insedisse*: "to have settled upon;" i. e. to have built a new city upon.

61. *Iterumque revolvere casus*: sc. even if the same evils await them as before, it will be some consolation to them to suffer in their native land.

67. *Esto, Cassandra impulsus furiis*. A bitter remark. Cassandra, the daughter of Priam, had predicted to Anchises that the Trojans would come to Hesperia, or the western land; cf. iii. 183, *seqq.* Juno makes these ravings, and these alone, the destinies that urged Æneas to the step.

70. *Summam belli*: "the chief management of the war."

71. *Tyrrhenam fidem*. Observe the zeugma in *agitare*. The expression *Tyrrhenam fidem* is equivalent to *Tyrrhenum fœdus*, sc. *solicitare Etruscos, ut fœdus incant.*

74. *Indignum est*: "it is a gross indignity" (it seems). Ironical.

79. *Pactas*. Alluding to Lavinia.—80. *Pacem orare manu*: ac. to come bearing in their hands fillets and suppliant boughs, as if suing for peace; and yet, at the same time, to be raising a shield in the front part of their vessels as a signal for naval combat.

81. *Tu potes Æneam*, &c. Cf. *Hom. Il. v. 315, seqq.*, where Venus rescues Æneas from the hands of Diomedes.—*Proque viro nebulam*, &c. Juno here ascribes to Venus what was done, in fact, by Neptune, who preserved him in this way from the power of Achilles. *Il. xx. 321, seqq.*

83. *Et potes in totidem*, &c. This again was the act of another divinity, cf. ix. 77, *seqq.*; but as it was done for the benefit of Venus and her son, it is here ascribed to her immediate agency.

84. *Aliquid Rutulos contra juisse*: "to have aided the Rutulians in any degree against" (him).

92. *Me duce Dardanius Spartam*, &c. Cf. "*Pudicitiam femina expugnare*," "*expugnare toros*." Virgil means *mulieris Spartanae pudicitiam expugnavit*." Wagner.

94. *Tum*. When the very first step was about to be taken, which afterward led to the war.

98. *Deprensa*: "intercepted."—99. *Prodentia*: "betokening."

102. *Et tremefacta solo tellus*: "and the earth trembled with its surface."

103. *Posuere*. Supply *se*. R. 8.

107. *Secat spem*: cf. *spem incidere*. *Spem longam rescare*. Hor.

108. *Fuat* for *sit*, from the old stem-form, *fuo*, *fuere*.

109. *Italûm obsidione*: more literally, "by a siege on the part of the Italians."

114. In all the speeches of the deities observe how admirably the antiquated language suits the grave majesty of such an assembly.

131. *Ignem*. These were thrown at the besiegers, and consisted of javelins with bundles of tow attached, and smeared over with pitch, tallow, and other combustible substances. Sometimes they struck a shield, and, becoming attached to it, compelled the wearer, by the fierceness of the flames, to throw aside this portion of his defensive armour, and leave his person exposed. Cf. Livy, xxi. 8.

136. *Oriciâ terebintho*. The turpentine tree abounded near Oricus in Epirus.

150. *Quidve petat*, &c. : "what he seeks, what he himself proposes." The particle *ve*, in such constructions as the present, has, according to Wagner, more of an interrogative than disjunctive force.

154. *Libera fati* : "freed from all restraint of the fates." The augurs had announced that the Tuscans were to be led to war against Mezentius by a foreigner. Cf. viii. 498.

155. *Gens Lydia* : sc. the Etrurians, of Lydian origin.

157. *Rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones*. The representation was either in carved work or painting. The lions are here called "Phrygian," because these animals were sacred to Cybele, the tutelary deity of Phrygia, and who was also worshipped on Mount Ida in Troas. The delineation of this mountain reminded the Trojans of their native country.

162. *Iter* is in apposition with *sidera*.

179. *Hos parere jubent*, &c. : "Pisa, Alphean in origin, (but) an Etrurian city in its territory, commands these to obey (him)." Pisa in Etruria was said to have been founded by a colony from Pisa in Elis, on the banks of the Alpheus, and hence "Alphean" here is the same as Elean.

187. *Cujus olorinæ surgent* : "from whose crest arise the plumes of a swan, memorial also of a father's (altered) form (love was the cause of evil unto you and yours)." — *Crimen* seems equivalent to *causa malorum*, the transformation of the father. Still the passage is obscure.

192. *Canentem molli plumâ* : "brought upon himself old age, whitening to the view with downy plumage, and left the earth, and followed the stars with his song;" sc. brought upon himself, or caused himself to be covered with, a white downy plumage, so that he appeared hoary with years.

200. *Qui muros matrisque*, &c. Virgil follows here the ordinary legend, according to which Mantua was founded by Ocnus, son of Manto the daughter of Tiresias, and was named by him after his mother. — *Mantis*. The genitive of *Manto*, a Greek form. — *Dives avis* : "rich in ancestors;" alluding to the mixed population of the place and territory.

202. *Gens illi triplex, populi sub gente quaterni* : "its race is threefold; under each division of the race there are four tribes." The three races here alluded to, which made up the combined population of Mantua, were the Greeks, the Etrurians, and the Umbri.

203. *Ipsa caput populis*. The chief city was Mantua, and among the Mantuans the Tuscans had the predominance.

304. *Fatigat*: "wearies the waves;" sc. by its resistance to their dashing.

307. *Retrahitque pedem*: sc. prevents them from getting a firm foothold.

311. *Omen pugnae*: "an omen of (the final fortune of) the fight." This relates to "*stravit Latinos*."

313. *Ærea suta*. Compare the explanation of Heyne; "*Thoracem sutilem ex ære, hoc est, ex æreis lamellis vel cate-nulis*." Cf. iii. 467. Observe *perque*, and next line *per* without *que*. Cf. Ecl. iv. 6.

314. *Squalentem*. Analogous, in some degree, to *horrentem*.

316. *Sacrum*. Children, who had been preserved by the Cæsarean operation, were consecrated to Apollo as the god of medicine.—*Casus evadere ferri*: sc. "because it was permitted him, while an infant, to escape the risk of the steel;" sc. to escape untimely death by the operator's knife.

318. *Sternentes agmina clavâ*. They were armed with a club, after the manner of Hercules, with whom they had come to Latium.—321. *Usque dum*: "as long as

325. *Dum sequeris*. He had through fond affection followed Clytius to the war.—326. *Securus*: "no longer solicitous about," i. e. forgetting in death.

333. *Suggere*: "supply abundantly."

334. *Steterunt*: "(of those) which once stood." They had been taken from the dead bodies of the Greeks on the plain of Troy. *Steterint* would mean, "since they (once) stood," &c. R. 29.

345. *Curibus*. Alluding to Cures, the old capital of the Sabines.—*Primævo corpore*: "in his youth."—*Clausus*. The leader of the Sabines in the army of Turnus. The name is introduced here through compliment to the Claudian family.

347. *Graviter pressâ*: "forcibly driven."—350. *Boreæ de gente supremâ*: "of the lofty race of Boreas." Wagner.

351. *Patria Ismara*: "their Ismarian native land." *Ismara* is here put for *Ismaria*. The reference is to Ismarus, a city and mountain of Thrace.

359. *Stant obnixi; omnia contrâ*. "*Omnia constanter obnuntur, nec quidquam cedit*." Wagner.

361. *Pede*. An old form of the dative.

362. *At parte ex aliâ*. As their horses could not find a firm foothold, the Arcadians dismounted, and fought like infantry; but, being unaccustomed to this mode of warfare, they gave ground.

364. *Acies inferre pedestres*: "to engage on foot"—  
366. *Quando*: "since."

370. *Devictaque bella*: "and the battles won by you."

377. *Maris magnâ claudit*: "the deep shuts us in with its vast barrier of sea." *Pontus* is here the main ocean; *mare*, on the other hand, the sea as opposed to the land, or the sea near the land.

378. *Trojam*. The Trojan encampment.

383. *Hastamque receptat*: "and (then) strives to recover the spear."

396. *Retractant*: "and try to grasp once more."

412. *Seque in sua colligit arma*: "and collects himself within the cover of his own arms."

414. *Strymonio*: unto or of "Strymonius."—415. *Elatum in jugulum*: "raised against the other's throat."

417. *Fata canens*: sc. predicting the destiny that awaited his son.—418. *Canentia lumina*: "his aged eyes." The reference is to the whitened eyelashes and eyebrow.

426. *Perterrita*; supply *esse*.—*Pugnae nodumque moramque*: "the knot and the stay of the fight."

439. *Soror alma*: the nymph Juturna. Cf. xii. 139.

449. *Spoliis opimis*. Cf. vi. 856.

466. *Genitor*: Jupiter. — *Natum*: Hercules. — *Irreparabile*: "irretrievable."

477. *Atque viam clypei*, &c.: "and having worked its way through the margin of the shield." This was thinner than the rest of the shield.

478. *Magno strinxit de corpore*: "it grazed a part of the great body of Turnus."

481. *Aspice num magè*. *Penetrabile*, though passive in form, is here active in sense.

484. *Vibranti ictu*: "with quivering stroke." — 486. *Rapit*: "tries to wrench out."

494. *Haud illi stabunt Æneia*, &c.: "his league of hospitality with Æneas shall cost him not a little."

496. *Rapiens immania pondera baltei*: "tearing away the belt's enormous weight, and the horrid story impressed thereon." The belt was adorned with a representation, in embossed work, of the Danaïdæ murdering their husbands on the bridal night.

518. *Quos educat Ufens*. For this use of the present, cf. ix. 266.—*Ufens*. Cf. vii. 745., and viii. 6.

519. *Inferius quos immolet*, &c. This design of the pious Æneas, and his subsequent execution of it (cf. xi. 81.) by

sending to be sacrificed the eight captives, are told without a word of disapprobation. Still Virgil is copying Homeric usage, and reminding us of an ancient, though barbarous custom.

522. *Ille astu subit* : "he adroitly stoops."—*Non hic vertitur* : "turns not upon this," i. e. on my death.

532. *Belli commercia Turnus*. Referring to the ransoming or exchange of prisoners.

533. *Jam tum Pallante peremto* : "the very moment Pallas was slain."

534. *Hoc sentit* : "so thinks."—536. *Applicat* : "plunges."

537. *Nec procul Hæmonides*, &c. ; supply *est* or *versatur*. Wagner. Heyne regards *Hæmonides* . . . *quem congressus*, as a change of construction from the nominative to the accusative.

541. *Ingenti umbrâ* : "with the deep shade of death."

543. *Instaurant acies* : "restore the fight."—544. *Veniens* : "who had come."

546. *Dejecerat*. The meaning is, Æneas, after encountering Cæculus and Umbro, proceeds to attack Anxur, whose left arm and the whole rim of his shield, he lops off with a blow. He *had* just done this, when Tarquiti� comes forth to meet him, incensed at the overthrow of Anxur. Lines 547, 548, and 549 are parenthetic.

550. *Exsultans contra* : "springing forth from the opposite ranks."

552. *Ille*. Referring to Æneas. — *Reductâ lorica*, &c. : "his spear having been (first) drawn back, (transfixes and thus) encumbers his corslet and the vast weight of his shield."

556. *Super* : for *insuper*.

557. *Istic*. Observe the force of *iste*, as appearing in the adverb derived from it.—*Non optima mater* : "no dearest mother." The fiendish character of this speech is only to be tolerated as being a picture of Homeric times.

581. *Non Diomedis equos*. The meaning is: thou seest arrayed against thee no Greeks from whom thou mayest escape, but those from whom thou shalt surely meet thy doom. Diomede and Achilles are named, because Æneas with difficulty escaped them at Troy.

593. *Vanæ umbræ*. Empty phantoms, seen by the steeds, and filling them with affright.—*Ipse rotis*, &c. Alluding ironically to the manner of his fall.

606. *Junonem interea*, &c. Æneas now must soon have

engaged with Turnus. This meeting, however, the order of things required should be still deferred for a season, and therefore the intervention of the gods has to be employed by the poet in imitation of Homer.

612. *Tristia dicta*. R. 3.

614. *Namque* : "why then." Cf. *Æn.* i.—*Quin possem* : "but I might have it in my power."

619. *Pilumnusque illi*, &c. : "for Pilumnus is his ancestor in the fourth degree." Cf. 76. and ix. 4. *Pilumnusque* is equivalent here to *nam Pilumnus*. Wagner.

628. *Quid si quæ voce gravaris*, &c. : "what if that favour which thou declinest to grant in express words, thou wast to extend unto me in heart and will?" Juno artfully puts this question to him under guise of sorrow."

630. *Aut ego veri vana feror* : "or I am carried away a visionary one in respect of the truth." R. 16.—*Quod ut, o potius* : "as far as which is concerned, O would that I may rather be the sport," &c.

641. *Morte obitâ quales*, &c. : "such forms as it is said flit about when death is passed." — *Aut quæ somnia* : supply *qualia sunt ea somnia, quæ*.

643. *Læta exultat* : "bounds joyous."—*Virum*. Turnus.

653. *Forte ratis celsi* : "it happened that there stood a vessel, connected with the brow of a lofty rock by means of ladders set out, and a platform prepared." The shore was high, and the ship was moored close to it, with a platform and ladders connecting the two, and by means of which the troops on board had been disembarked.

655. *Rex Osinius*. A prince or leading man from Clusium, under the orders, however, of Massicus. This latter would appear to have been the true sovereign or Lucumo of the place. Compare line 166.

658. *Exsuperatque moras* : "and surmounts all obstacles."

669. *Expendere* : supply *me*.—*Quemve* : equivalent to *qualem*.—672. *Quid manus, illa virum* : supply *dicet*.

673. *Quosne*. Equivalent here, in the beginning of a clause, to *eosne*.—*Et nunc* : "even now."

677.- *Volens* : equivalent to *ultra*.

688. *Dauni ad urbem*. Ardea his capital.

703. *Æqualem* : "the equal in age."—*Unâ quem nocte*, &c. : "whom, on one (and the same) night, Theano brought forth unto his sire Amycus, and the queen, the daughter of Cisseus, pregnant with a firebrand (brought forth) Paris (unto Priam)," i. e. on the same night that Hecuba bore Paris to Priam.

706. *Ignarum* : in a passive sense, and equivalent to *ignotum*.

707. *Ac velut ille*, &c. : "and as the boar, driven from the lofty mountains," &c. *Ille* is here peculiarly graphic. Obs. D.

709. *Palus Laurentia*. A marshy tract near Laurentum. The whole Laurentine territory, in fact, was more or less of this character, and, therefore, a favourite region for wild boars.

711. *Et inhorruit armos* : "and hath raised the bristles on its shoulders." Supply *est* with *virtus*. — *Irasci*. To be angry, sc. to contend with its rage. Cf. G. iii. 232.

720. *Graius homo*. Corythus was an old Pelasgic city. —

721. *Miscentem*. Cf. κλονέοντα. — *Vidit* : supply *Mezentius*.

722. *Et pactæ conjugis ostro* : "with the purple cloak (that had been woven by the hands) of his betrothed bride."

727. *Lavit*. The present, from the old stem-form *lavo*, -ère, of the third conjugation.

731. *Infracta* : equivalent to *fracta*.

733. *Cæcum vulnus* : sc. a wound in the back.

736. *Nixus et hastâ* : supply *ait*.

738. *Secuti* must be taken with *conclamant*, not with *pæana*.

751. *Processerat* : "had advanced in front of the foremost ranks."

754. *Longe fallente sagittâ*. Cf. ix. 572.

763. *Quam* : "such as." R. 24. — *Magnus Orion*, &c. Alluding to the giant size of the fabled Orion, and his wading through the midst of the seas. — *Medii per maxima Nerei*. Obs. C. 3.

774. *Voveo prædonis corpore raptis*. It was customary to vow, and consecrate in fulfilment of such vow, a trophy of victory unto some one of the gods. Mezentius, however, would seem from these words to vow a trophy to his own prowess, and to make that trophy a living one in the person of his own son.

786. *Sed vires haud pertulit* : "but it did not carry on its force; sc. it had spent its force."

791. *Mortis duræ* : "of thy hard fate;" sc. thy early death.

792. *Tanto operi*; sc. the filial piety of Lausus.

794. *Ille*. Mezentius. — *Et inutilis* : "both useless (for the fight)." Supply *pugnæ*. — *Inque ligatus* : a tmesis for *illigatusque*; supply *hastæ*.

797. *Jamque assurgentis dextrâ* : "when now in the very



*It lacrimans.* So, in Homer (*Il.* xvii. 426., *seqq.*), the horses of Achilles are represented weeping.

109. *Qui*: "in that you." R. 29.

124. *Orsa refert*: "speaks." Literally, "utters (words) begun."

- 126. *Justitiæ prius mirer*, &c.: "shall I admire (thee) more for thy justice, or for thy labours in war?" *Miror* here takes the genitive of that for which one is to be admired, in imitation of the Greek idiom.

131. *Saxaque subvectare*, &c.: "and to bear on our shoulders the stones of Troy;" i. e. the stones that shall go to form the city of New Troy.

133. *Bis senos pepigere dies*: "they concluded (an armistice) for twice six days." With *pepigere* supply *sedus*.—*Pace sequestrâ*: "during the continuance of the truce." In a litigation, *sequester* was the term usually applied to a person into whose hands the subject in controversy is, by consent, deposited: hence, to any intermediate act, as to the cessation of arms, during which the contending parties are in a state of security.—137. *Olentem cedrum*: "the scented juniper."

139. *Prænuntia*: "the harbinger."

144. *Discriminat*: "renders distinct."

155. *Prædulce decus primo certamine*: "the very sweet renown of the first conflict." More literally, "(acquired) in the first conflict."—*Primitiæ juvenis miseræ*! "ah, unhappy first-fruits of youthful valour!"

174. *Esset*: for *si esset Pallanti meo*: "if (my Pallas) had possessed." *Esset* for *fuisset*.

175. *Armis*: "from the war." For *ab armis*.

179. *Meritis vacat hic tibi*, &c.: "this office is alone reserved for thy merits and fortune." More literally, "this place is alone vacant:" *meritis tibi*, a double dative, another example of which occurs in book vi. line 474. *seqq.* Euander means that this is the only obligation which the merits of Æneas and fortune can bestow on him.

195. *Munera nota*: "well-known gifts." Well known, because consisting of articles which they themselves had possessed in life; such as their shields, spears, &c.

199. *In flammam jugulant*: the same as *jugulant et in flammam conjiciunt*.

201. *Busta*. The term *bustum* properly denotes the place where a body is burned. Here, however, it stands for the funeral pile itself.

205. *Avecta tollunt*: "take up and bear them away."

211. *Altum cinerem*, &c.: "they turned up on the hearths the deep ashes and intermingled bones," i. e. they separated the bones from the piles of ashes, and gathered the former together.—212. *Focis*: the allusion is to the place on which the pile had stood.—*Tepidoque onerabant aggere terræ*: "and covered (the remains) with a warm mound of earth," i. e. warm because the warm bones were placed in it.

220. *Ingravat hæc sævus Drances*: "the imbittered Drances aggravates all this."

226. *Super*, for *insuper*.—*Diomedis urbe*: *Argyripa*.

238. *Primus sceptris*: "first in command."

247. *Victor*: "having been (recently) victorious." He had joined his forces with those of Daunus, against the Messapians, and had received a portion of territory as the stipulated reward for this service.—*Gargani Iapygis arvis*: "in the fields of Iapygian Garganus." *Iapygis* is here put for *Iapygii*, and this for Apuli or "Apulian," Iapygia forming part of Apulia. The reference is to the country at the foot of Mount Garganus, a mountain promontory on the upper part of the coast.

260. *Minervæ sidus*. Poets represent the rise of tempests as influenced by the rising and setting of constellations. The Grecian fleet was dispersed and destroyed by a storm, excited by the wrath of Minerva.—262. *Protei adusque columnas*: "even unto the Columns of Proteus." Menelaus, according to the Homeric legend (*Od.* iv. 355), was carried, in the course of his wanderings, to the island of Pharos, on the coast of Egypt, where Proteus reigned. In consequence of the remote situation of this island, it is regarded as the farthest limit of the world in this quarter, and is here termed "*columnas*," just as the "Columns of Hercules" marked the farthest known land to the west.

264. *Regna Neoptolemi*. Compare book ii. line 263.

265. *Versosque Penates Idomenei*: "and the subverted penates of Idomeneus," i. e. the overthrow of his home and kingdom. Compare book iii. line 121.—*Locros*. A part of this nation, according to Servius, settled on the African coast, in the district of Pentapolis.

269. *Invidisse deos, patriis*, &c.: "(or shall I tell) how the gods envied (me) that I should be restored to my native altars, and should behold my beloved consort and beauteous Calydon?" i. e. how the envious gods forbade that I, &c. Virgil appears to have followed here an account different

from the common one. According to the latter, Diomede actually returned home, but soon departed again for a settlement in foreign lands, being disgusted at the bad conduct of his wife Ægialea during his absence at Troy. The poet seems also to have been forgetful in mentioning Calydon. Diomede should have been made to return to Argos, where he reigned, and whither Homer reconducts him (*Od.* iii. 180.), rather than to Ætolia, whence he derived his descent.

271. *Nunc etiam horribili*, &c. On the coast of Apulia are five islands, frequented by sea-birds, into which the companions of Diomede were said to have been transformed. Both they and the islands were called "Diomedean" (*Aves Diomedæ* — *Insulæ Diomedæ*).

276. *Cælestia corpora*. Alluding to his having wounded Venus, when the latter was rescuing her son Æneas from his fury. He also inflicted a wound on Mars.

277. *Veneris dextram*. He wounded Venus in the wrist.

285. *Duo*. According to the Greek form, *ambo* and *duo* are sometimes found as accusatives.

286. *Inachias*. This epithet contains a special reference to Argolis, and a general one to all Greece.

287. *Dardanius*, for *Dardanius*.

295. *Bello*, for *de bello*.

309. *Spes sibi quisque : sed, hæc*, &c. : "each one (now must be) a source of hope unto himself; and yet, how circumscribed this (hope) is, you all perceive." — *Cetera rerum*. "the rest of your affairs." Alluding to the army and the resources of the state generally.

331. *Primâ de gente* : "of the first rank." — *Pacis ramos*. Compare line 101. — 333. *Aurique eborisque talenta*, &c. : "both talents of gold and a seat of ivory." Grammarians call this involved construction a *chiasmus* (*χιασμός*), a term intended to denote something decussated, or placed crosswise, in form of the letter x.

334. *Régni insignia nostri*. The *scella curulis* and *trabeæ* were badges of authority among the Etrurians, Albans, and Romans, and are, therefore, correctly enough assigned to the Latins also. See Roman Ant. — *In medium* : "for the common good." Compare Georg. i. 127.

353. *Dici*. The term *mitti* refers to the gold, ivory, curule chair, &c., while *dici* indicates the offer of ships and territory.

358. *Ipsum*. Referring to Turnus. The expression *ipsam*

... *ipso* forms what grammarians term an *epanadiplosis*, which is defined as follows: "*Epanadiplosis est, quum idem verbum in eadem sententiâ et primum est et extremum. Latine dicitur inclusio.*"

365. *Et esse nil moror*: "and I am not at all concerned at being so."—*Supplex venio*. Ironical.—366. *Et pulsus abi*: "And, now that thou hast been defeated, abandon the contest."

369. *Dotalis regia*: "a palace as a dowry."—371. *Continuat*: "may fall to the lot of." Observe the irony in *scilicet*.

374. *Aspice contra*: "confront."

386. *Insignisque*: "And (since) thou deckest." Second person of *insignio*.

398. *Inclusus muris*. Compare book ix. line 672, *seq.*

399. *Capiti cane talia*, &c.: "infatuated fool that thou art, preach such things as these to the Dardan leader, and to the cause which thou favourest." The expression *rebus tuis* insinuates that Drances was a traitor.

403. *Nunc et Myrmidonum*, &c. Turnus seeks to make the dread entertained by Drances of the Trojans still more ridiculous, by supposing that the very Greeks who had conquered them are now afraid of their prowess. In this there is an allusion to the refusal of Diomedes to take part in the war.—*Amnis et Hadriacus*, &c.: "and the river Aufidus flees back from the Hadriatic waters." The Aufidus (now the *Ofanto*) ran through part of Apulia, and emptied into the Hadriatic at no great distance below the city of Arpi. Hence the sarcasm of Turnus, namely, that so great is the terror pervading Apulia in reference to the Trojans, as to cause their very rivers to retrograde in their course.

406. *Vel cum se pavidum*, &c.: "and then, again, this framer of wicked falsehood pretends that he is alarmed at my menaces, and through this fear (which he assumes) seeks to aggravate his charges against me." Quintilian cites this passage as an instance of Virgil's fondness for "*vetustas*," or antiquated diction; probably he alludes to the initial *vel cum*, which wears so abrupt an air, and where all that ought to follow the protasis is left to be supplied by the reader.

408. *Absiste moveri*: equivalent to *noli timere*.

416. *Fortunatus labrum*: a Græcism. So also *egregius animi*.

443. *Nec Drances potius*, &c.: "nor let Drances rather, if either this be the angry resolve of the gods, pay the

penalty (of such a combat) with his life; or, on the other hand, if this be an opportunity for valour and glory, let him bear away (that prize)." This is said ironically.

457. *Padusæ*. The Padusa was one of the channels of the Padus or Po. It formed several marshes, and abounded with swans.

459. *Arrepto tempore*: "having seized the opportunity." We have changed the punctuation, with Wagner, and applied these words to Turnus, who was delighted at the opportunity thus afforded him of breaking up the deliberations of the council, and leading forth his troops to the conflict.—461. *Illi armis in regna ruant*: "let yonder foe (meanwhile) rush with arms into your very kingdom," i. e. into the very heart of your kingdom; into your very capital.

463—471. *Armari*: "to arm themselves."—*Messapus*. The nominative for the vocative, by a Greek idiom. So, also, *Coras* for *Cora*. Compare, as regards *Coras*, book vii. line 672. — *Turresque capessat*: "and man the towers."—*Jusso*. Contracted for *jussero*. — *Magna incepta*: "his great designs (of peace)." — *Qui non acceperit*: "for not having received." R. 29.

473. *Præfodiunt portas*: "dig trenches in front of the gates."

482. *De limine*. In ancient times the worshippers offered up their prayers and oblations at the entrance of the temple, and did not enter the sacred structure.

491. *Præcipit hostem*: "anticipates the foe;" sc. the approach of the foe; believes that he has the foe already before him.

511. *Fidem*: "an assurance."

513. *Quaterent campos*: "to scour the plains."

517. *Collatis signis*: "in close conflict."

519. *Ducis et tu concipe curam*: "do thou also take upon thee the charge of a leader." Observe the force and position of *et*. Turnus wishes Camilla to share the command with him. (Compare line 510.)

536. *Nostris*. Camilla was armed in the same manner as Diana and her nymphs.—539. *Pulsus ob invidiam*, &c. The flight of Metabus with Camilla, and their living in exile, are related without a word which might imply her return. Yet it would appear that she afterward acts with Volscian troops, and is termed their queen. (Book xi. line 800.)—*Viresque superbas*: "and a too haughty exercise of authority." This

was, in fact, the cause of the odium (*invidiu*) excited against him.

544. *Juga longa solorum nemorum*: "long mountain-tracts, covered with lonely forests."

552. *Telum immane*. Here we see a species of anacoluthon, the construction changing after *cocto*.—554. *Libro et silvestri subers clausum*: "wrapped up in bark and wild cork," i. e. in the bark of a wild cork-tree.—*Habilem*: "in a position convenient to throw."—558. *Famulam*: "as a handmaid," i. e. as one consecrated to the service of the goddess.

565. *Victor*: "succeeding in the attempt."—*Trivia*. Diana again alludes to herself, where, in prose, we would have *mihi*. So *Dianæ* in line 537.

568. *Neque ipse manus feritate*, &c.: "nor would he, on account of his savage manners, have consented (so to live)." — *Manus dare*: "to yield to a conqueror," and then "to yield" in a general sense.

588. *Labere polo*: "glide downward from the heavens." —590. *Hæc cape*. When speaking, Diana gives unto Opis her own bow and arrow.

613. *Primique ruinam*, &c.: sc. they miss each other with their spears, and, consequently, dash their steeds one against the other.—616. *Aut tormento ponderis acti*: "or a heavy mass shot from an engine."—*Præcipitat*: supply *sese*.

622. *Mollia colla reflexunt*: "wheel about the flexile necks (of their horses)."

625. *Scopulos superjacet*: for *jacet se super scopulos*.—627. *Æstu revoluta resorbens saxa*: "sucking in again the stones rolled back with its tide."—*Vado labente*: "with its decreasing waters."

633. *Tum verò et gemitus*, &c. In the ardour of narrating, the verb is purposely dropped; supply *audiuntur*.

636. *Orsilochus*: a Trojan.—*Remuli*. Remulus was one of the Latins, not the individual mentioned in book ix. line 592.—640. *Catillus*. Commanding the Tiburtines. Iollas and Herminius, therefore, belong to the Trojans and Etrurians.

654. *Spicula fugientia*: "the arrows discharged by her as she flees." She discharges her arrows as she flees, after the Parthian fashion.

659. *Threiciæ*. This epithet is here applied to the Amazons, because the earliest poets call the regions lying to the north at one time Thrace, at another Scythia.

672. *Ruunt*: for *cadunt*.—674. *Incumbens*: "pressing on."

698. *Congeminat*: "she drives with redoubled blows."

701. *Fallere* : "to practise fraud." The Ligurians had a very bad reputation for fraud and treachery.

708. *Ferat fraudem* : "unto which one of us vainglorious boasting will bring (its proper) punishment." By *fraudem* is here meant punishment, or ill consequences resulting from an act, such being one of the earlier meanings of the term.

711. *Purâ parmâ* : "with her shield bearing no device." Cf. ix. 548.

714. *Ferratâ calce* : "with the iron-shod heel," i. e. with iron spur. The poet here speaks of the custom of his own times, the spur not having been known in the heroic ages.

721. *Sacer ales*. Because auguries were particularly taken from these birds, and hence that which offered an omen of the will of the gods was itself deemed sacred.

732. *Nunquam dolituri* : "never to be influenced by indignant feelings," i. e. destined ever to remain a spiritless race. They had borne the tyranny of Mezentius without avenging themselves, and now they turn their backs on a woman.

739. *Dum sacra secundus*, &c. : "until the augur, declaring favourable omens, announce the sacred rites (to have begun)," &c. On the diviner's announcing favourable auspices, the sacred banquet immediately began, and consisted of the remains of the *hostia* or victim.

759. *Mæonidæ* : "the Etrurians." In allusion to their fabled Lydian or Mæonian origin.

768. *Sacer Cybele*. Perhaps consecrated in early life to the worship of Cybele, as Camilla had been to that of Diana.

771. *Pellis æënis in plumam*, &c. : "a skin fastened with golden clasps, (and covered) with brazen scales, overlapping each other like feathers." The clasps brought the two ends together under the belly of the horse.

773. *Spicula Gortynia* : "Cretan arrows." Gortyna was one of the cities of Crete; hence, "Gortynian" for "Cretan." The Cretan arrows were among the best of antiquity. Their superiority is said to have been owing to their heavy make, which enabled them to fly against the wind. (Compare Plin. H. N. xiv. 65.—*Lycio cornu*. The Lycians, also; were famed for their skill in archery. Obs. B.

775. *Cassida*. The word in this form appears, also, in Propertius (iii. 2.). The more common form of the nominative is *cassis*. Helmets which had a metallic basis (*κρῆνη χαλκῆ*) were in Latin properly called *cassides*, although the terms *galea* and *cassis* are often confounded. — *Tum croceam chlamydemque* : "then, again, he had gathered into a knot,

with a clasp of yellow gold, both his saffron-hued chlamys and its rustling linen folds."

785—788. *Soractis*. Apollo had a celebrated temple on Mount Soracte, near Falerii, in Etruria.—*Primi*: "particularly;" i. e. in the first place.—*Pineus ardor acervo*: "the fire kept up from heaped pine-branches."—*Medium freti pietate*, &c. This was done by the Hirpi or Hirpii, a clan or collection of families, of no great numbers, who dwelt in the vicinity of Soracte.—*Multâ premimus vestigia prunâ*: "Press our footsteps (on the ground) amid many a burning coal," i. e. walk on burning coals.

870. *Disjectique duces*, &c.: "and the scattered leaders, and their squadrons abandoned by them." *Desolati* is equivalent here to *relicti a ducibus*.

892. *Monstrat*: "points out the way;" i. e. suggests this mode of defending the ramparts.—*Ut vidēre Camillam*; "even as they saw Camilla (to have done)," i. e. resolve to die for their country, even as they saw Camilla lose her life for Latium. This is the explanation of Wagner, and is certainly the best that can be offered. We must therefore construe *de muris* with *jaciunt*, and place a comma after *matres*.

894. *Ferrum imitantur*: they use these weapons in the absence of iron ones, and endeavour to make them equally effectual.

913. *Gurgite Hiberno*: "in the Iberian Sea," i. e. in the Western Ocean. As the sea on the coast of Spain lay westward of Italy, it was imagined that the sun sets in that sea.

## NOTES ON THE ÆNEID.

### ÆNEID XII.

1—7. *Infractos*: equivalent to *fractos*.—*Defecisse*: "have lost courage;" supply *animis*.—*Sua promissa nunc reposci*: "that the fulfilment of his promises is now again and again demanded of him." He had promised that the war should have a favourable issue, and that, if necessary, he would meet Æneas in single combat.

27. *Veterum procorum*: "of her old suitors;" "old" in comparison with Æneas, the new-comer.



31. *Genero* : supply *future*. Alluding to Æneas.

43. *Res varias* : "the vicissitudes."

51. *Nostro de vulnere* : "from the wound that I can inflict."

53. *Famineâ* : "collected by a woman's hand." Homer represents Venus as rescuing Æneas in a cloud from the fury of Diomedes.

54. *Novâ pugnae sorte* : sc. single combat.

72. *Omine tanto* : "with so inauspicious an omen," i. e. with these ill-omened tears.

120. *Velati limo* : "arrayed in the limus." The *limus* was a bandage or covering for the loins, and so called either from its crossing the thighs transversely, or from its having a transverse purple stripe, *limus* being the same in force as *obliquus*. It was worn by the officiating *papa* at sacrifices, and also by athletes, actors on the stage, &c.

138. *Sororem* : Juturna.

161. *Interea reges*. The clause is the same, in effect, as *interea reges vecti sunt curribus, et quidem primo loco Latinus vehitur*, &c.—*Ingenti mole*; the same as *ingenti corpore*, in its heroic sense. Cf. Æn. ii. 557.—163. *Aurati bis sex radii*, &c. Latinus is here represented as wearing the *corona radiata*.

164. *Solis avi specimen* : "an emblem of his ancestor the sun." Virgil had here in view some early legend, which made Faunus or some ancestor of Turnus to have sprung from Circe.—Heyne.

192. *Sacra Deosque dabo*. A main condition. The Latins are to receive the religious rites and the gods of the Trojans. Heyne refers this to the Trojan penates and the worship of Vesta. Niebuhr sees in this passage an indication of the union of the Tyrrheni and Cæci.—*Socer arma Latinus*, &c. : "let my father-in-law Latinus continue to enjoy the control of arms; let my father-in-law (continue to exercise) his accustomed sway." *Arma* is here equivalent to *jus belli*, or the power of making war and peace.—*Solemne*. The same here as *solitum*, and therefore *integrum*. Latinus is to retain all his power undiminished.

197. *Hæc eadem*, &c. : "these same things I swear, O Æneas, by the earth, the sea, the stars," &c. Latinus here names the old Pelasgic deities, worshipped in the earliest religion of Italy.—*Terram*, &c. Equivalent to *per Terram*, *per Mare*, &c.—*Vinque deum infernam* : "and the powerful divinities of the lower world."

206—214. *Ut sceptrum hoc, &c.* An imitation of Homer, II. i. 234. *seq.* — *Matre*: “its parent tree.” — *Posuitque comas, &c.*: “and has laid aside its foliage and boughs through the steel.” — *Inclisit*: “has bound.” — *Rite sacratas*. Cf. 172. *seq.* — *In flammam jugulant*. Equivalent to *in flammam projiciunt jugulatas*.

229. *Pro cunctis talibus*: “for all who are such;” *sc.* when all are men of valour equal to Turnus.

233. *Alterni si congregiamur*: “if every second man of us engage;” *sc.* the Rutulians and Latins are twice as numerous.

260. *Accipio*. Supply *omen* or *augurium*.

263. *Penitus profundo*: “far into the ocean.

267. *Cornus stridula*: “the whizzing cornel-shaft.”

269. *Cunei*: “the rows (of spectators).” The term *cunei* properly means the rows of seats in a theatre, arranged in a wedgelike form.

274. *Laterum juncturas*. The two ends of the belt fastened in front by a clasp or buckle.

281. *Agyllini*. Cf. *Æn.* viii. 478. *seq.* — *Pictis armis*. Bacchylides, as quoted by Servius, states that the Arcadians used to have the images of the gods painted on their shields. The poet, therefore, may be alluding here to a national custom.

291. *Adverso proterret equo*: “drives back, in alarm, with his horse facing him;” *sc.* he causes the horse to back among the altars.

296. *Hoc habet*. Supply *vulnus*. An exclamation used by the spectators at gladiatorial combats when either of the contending parties received a wound.

304. *Podalirius*. A Trojan.

312. *Nudato capite*. This is in accordance with the piety of the hero, who did not wish, by assuming his helmet on this occasion, to appear to be taking up arms and participating in the violation of the league.

317. *Turnum debent mihi*: *sc.* have pledged to me that the combat shall take place.

327. *Manibus*: “with his own hands.” He is here represented as mounting the chariot alone, without his charioteer; but at line 469, his charioteer, Metiscus, is mentioned. Wagner regards this, therefore, as one of the passages that would have been altered by Virgil, had he lived to revise his poem.

330. *Raptas*: “caught up by him;” *sc.* from his own car.

351. *Tydides*. As he was approaching the Grecian camp for the purpose of exploring it, he encountered Diomedes and Ulysses, who had been despatched to the Trojan camp on a similar errand, and he was put to death by the former. —352. *Nec aspirat*: "nor does he (now any longer) aspire."

364. *Sternacis equi*: "of his fiercely-plunging steed." Compare Servius: "*Sternacis equi, ferocis, qui facile sternit sedentem*."—*Edoni*, for *Thracii*. The Edones were a people of Thrace, on the left bank of the Strymon.

370. *Adverso*: "meeting the breeze."

386. *Alternos gressus*. We may infer from this that the wound had been inflicted in one of his thighs, and had rendered the entire limb lame. R. 21.

393. *Suas artes*. The arts over which Apollo presided were,—1st. Prophecy. 2d. Music. 3d. Archery. 4th. The healing art.

406. *Horror*. Equivalent here to *terror*. Put, as Heyne remarks, "*horror pro causâ horrendi*."—*Cælum stare*: "the air stand thick," sc. filled.

419. *Panaceam*: the herb all-heal or panacea, of which Pliny enumerates several kinds.—*Quippe*: "as may well be imagined." More literally, "in very truth." Equivalent to the Greek particle *ὅτι*. Cf. *Æn.* i. 59.

436. *Fortunam*. Supply *pete*. He wishes his son a better fortune than his own.

451. *Abrupto sidere*: "the influence of some constellation having burst forth," sc. some stormy constellation having on a sudden exerted its influence.

457. *Densi cuneis, &c.*: "in close array they each gather themselves together unto the compact wedges," i. e. wedge-like battalions. By *cuneus*, in military language, is meant a body of soldiers, drawn up in the form of a wedge for the purpose of breaking through an enemy's line.

487. *Diversæ curæ*: contending cares.—492. *Se collegit in arma*: sc. "covered himself with his buckler."

507. *Crudum, for cruentum*. The root is the same in both words, *cruor crudus, crudus*.

516. *Hic*. Turnus.—*Apollinis agris*. Alluding to the territory around Patara, a Lycian city, sacred to Apollo.

518. *Lernæ*. This lake, though in the Argive territory, was near the confines of Arcadia.—*Nec nota potentum munera*: "nor were the employments of the powerful known at all unto him." He was a poor fisherman, content to follow his humble calling; nor did he sigh after the employments

which excite the cupidity and ambition of the more powerful, such as offices, dignities, &c.

524. *In æquora* : "over the plains." We have adopted here the interpretation of Wakefield, who refers, in defence of it, to ll. iv. 453. and *Æn.* ii. 305.

531. *Scopulo atque ingentis*, &c. "With a rock and the whirling of a mighty stone." A species of hendiadys.

548. *Conversæ* : "in this turned upon (each other).—*Tendunt*, for *contendunt*."

559. *Impune quietam* : "reposing unharmed." As the capital of Latinus, and the great source of opposition, it ought to have been the first to feel the "*pæna belli*."

565. *Jupiter hâc stat* : sc. Heaven is with us. He alludes to the violation of the league on the part of the Latins, and the consequent offence given to the gods.

570. *Scilicet expectem* : "am I forsooth to wait."

585. *Ipsunque trahunt*, &c. In order to fulfil the treaty, and surrender.

603. *Informis leti* : "of disgraceful death." The poet speaks of suicide here in accordance with the religious ideas of his own time, since Servius informs us that by the Pontifical Books persons who hanged themselves were deprived of the rites of sepulture. Perhaps, too, self-destruction by hanging was deemed disgraceful when compared with that by the sword, and was therefore left for women. Many instances of females thus ending their days occur in the ancient writers. Fabius Pictor, however, made *Amata* to have ended her days by voluntary starvation.

616. *Successu equorum* : "successu, *pugna puta*, sc. *equestris*, ob tarditatem utique, quod sponte intelligitur, equorum." Wagner.

617. *Cæcis terroribus* : "with alarming sounds, of which he knew not the cause."

634. *Nequidquam fallis* : "in vain dost thou seek to escape my observation." *Fallis* is here equivalent to the Greek *λανθάνεις*.

638—646. *Vidi oculos*, &c. Virgil has made no mention before of Turnus's having been an eye-witness to the death of Murranus. It is reserved for this place, in order to come in with more force. — *Superat* : "now survives." — *Ufens*. Slain by the Trojan Gyas. Compare line 460. — *Rebus* : "to our (fallen) affairs." — *Usque adeone mori miserum est*. This hemistich was quoted by Nero, when hesitating about putting himself to death. (*Sueton. Vit. Ner.* 47.)

664. *Deserto in gramine*: equivalent here to *extremo campo*. Heyne.

672. *Flammis inter tabulata*, &c.: "a spire of flames, after having rolled amid the different stories, was curling upward to the sky, and holding full possession of a tower."

680. *Ante*: "ante, ante quam morte patiar quidquid acerbi est."—*Furere furorem*. A construction of no unfrequent occurrence in both the Greek and Latin, as well as our own language. Compare *vivere vitam, currere cursum*.

686. *Proluit*: "has washed it away."—*Aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas*: "or time, gliding imperceptibly by, has by length of years loosened it (from its bed)." *Sublapsa*: "*Quis sensim subrepat vetustas*." Wagner.

699. *Præcipitatque moras omnes*: "and removes quickly every hinderance." Cf. viii. 443. — *Rumpit*: "interrupts." More literally, "breaks through," i. e. leaves unfinished.

703. *Pater Apenninus*. So called because the parent source or father of so many rivers, which take their rise among its eminences, and water the plains of Italy, emptying into the Tuscan Sea to the east, and the Adriatic to the west.

709. *Cernere*: for *decernere*.

715. *Silâ*. A large forest in the territory of the Bruttii. — *Taburno*. Mount Taburnus, between Campania, Samnium, and Apulia. It is now *Monte Taburo* in *Terra di Lavoro*.

725. *Duas æquato examine lances*: "a pair of equally-balanced scales." *Lanx* denotes the metallic dish, two of which were used in the *Libra*, and but one in the *Statera*, or steel-yard. — *Æquato examine*. Literally, "with balanced tongue." *Examen* means the tongue or needle of the scales. — 727. *Quem damnet labor*: ("In order to ascertain) which one the toilsome conflict is to doom," i. e. to destruction. — *Et quo vergat pondere letum*: "and in what direction death is to sink (downward) with its own weight." With *pondere* supply *suo*. The fates are not at Jupiter's discretion: he can but examine and inquire into futurity.

734. *Capulum ignotum*. He had struck the blow with the sword of Metiscus, not his own, and, therefore, the hilt remaining after the blow is termed "*ignotum*," sc. *alienum*.

743. *Incertos implicat orbes*: literally, "folds irregular circuits (one within the other)".

761. *Si quisquam adeat*. Heyne attempts to justify this conduct on the part of Æneas by regarding it as an imita-

tion of Homeric times, and he refers to the well-known conflict between Achilles and Hector, where the latter, when wounded, is pursued by the former.

769—773. *Votas vestes*. The vestments they had vowed to consecrate to him, if preserved from shipwreck. This was an ordinary custom.—*Nullo discrimine*. Literally, “with no (exercise of) discrimination,” i. e. as regarded its sacred character.—*Puro*. For *non impedito*.—*Stabat*. The spear stood fixed here, having been thrown at Turnus (line 711.). *Lentâ in radice*: “in the tough root.”

794. *Indigetem*. By *indigetes* are meant men deified, or worshipped as gods after death. Æneas was deified after death under the title of *Jupiter indiges*. (*Liv.* i. 2.)

804. *Infandum bellum*: “an unhallowed war.” Because originating in a violation of a solemn compact, namely, the truce between Æneas and Latinus.

811. *Digna indigna*: this is a proverbial expression, meaning, “all things, whether worthy or unworthy.” Compare “*æqua, iniqua* ;” and again, “*fanda, infanda*.” In order to complete the sense of this passage, we must supply “*nisi hoc ita se haberet*,” i. e. were this not so ; did I not know that such was thy will and pleasure.

817. *Una superstitio*: sc. an oath that forms the only solemn obligation that a deity dare not violate.

832. *Submitte*: “calm.”—*Me remitto*: “I yield (to thy prayer).”

844. *Fratris ab armis*: “from aiding her brother’s arms.”—*Dicuntur geminæ pestes*: “there are two pests called by name the Dire (sisters).” The allusion is to Allecto and Tisiphone, the Furies.

858. *Cydon*: “Cydonian,” i. e. Cretan. The Cydonians were the inhabitants of Cydon, a city of Crete, and stand here for the whole race. The Cretans were accustomed to poison their arrows.

862—877. *Collecta*: “shrunk up.”—*Importuna*: “of evil omen.”—*Fertque refertque se sonans*: “flies backward and forward screaming.”—*Novus torpor*: “an unusual numbness.”—*Diræ*: “of the dire sister.”—*Duræ mihi*: “for me a cruel one :” “*Duræ, immiti, quæ posset fratrem cernere tot laboribus subditum*.” Servius.—*Obscenæ volucres*: “ye birds of evil omen.”—*Verbera*: “the flappings.”—*Letalemque sonum*: “and your death-foreboding cry.”—*Fallunt*: “escape me.” She is no stranger to the mandates of Jove.

891. *Et contrahæ, quidquid, &c.*: “and collect whatever

## SELECT RULES.

The following Rules may be vindicated by the Authority of Zumpt, Dr. Kennedy, and the best grammarians.

In point of arrangement they cannot be supposed to be logically exact, because they were written as they occurred during the composition of the preceding notes to which they are supplementary.

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It is obvious that many kinds of construction convenient in prose writing are too wordy, and not sufficiently concise, for poetry; also that some tenses of verbs and some cases of nouns could with difficulty be introduced into hexameter verse at all: so, partly for convenience, or the necessities of language, and more frequently for the sake of effect, Virgil, like other poets, claims the privilege of deviating from the usage of prose writers in many particulars which it is important to observe.

*Rule 1.* Virgil employs one part of speech where prose would require another: (1.) a noun for a participle; as, *hinc populum latè regem for regnantem*; (2.) a participle for a noun, as *volantes for aves*; *natantes for pisces*.

*Rule 2.* Poets use a neuter adjective, either singular or plural, for an adverb; as *transversa tuentibus for transversè*; *alterna for alternatim*; *multa reluctante for multum*; *nocturnis in undis, for noctu in undis*; *lugubre rubent for lugubriter*; *mollia crura reponit (equus) for molliter crura reponit*.

*Rule 3.* The proper name of a country, or any other substantive with a termination like an adjective, is put for the regular adjective; as *Arcadius magister for Arcadicus*; *Asia prata for Asiana*; *gens Romula for Romulea*; *Dardana arma for Dardania*; and even *sibila ora for sibilantia*; and *magistra ars, magister* being used adjectively.

*Rule 4.* An adjective is used for a substantive; as, *clausum for locus oclusus* (G. iv. 303.); *convexum and convexa celi, for convexitas*; *culta, for agri culti*; *obscurum noctis for obscuritas*; *serenum for serenitas*.

*Rule 5.* The singular for the plural, and the plural for the

singular; this not only affords facility of expression (for many words can be used in the plural which could not occur in the singular without elision), but the use of the plural sometimes adds greater richness than the singular, and the singular greater distinctness than the plural. See also Obs. C. 5. on the use of the plural number. Thus we find *regna Priami* for *regnum*; *tua numina* for *numen*; *Capitolia ad alta* for *Capitolium*; *sibila colla tumens coluber* for *sibulum collum*.

Rule 6. Also *hostis habet muros* for *hostes*; *latè loca milite complet* for *militibus*; *assuetum malo Ligurem* for *malis*. So also *multâ cane*, *multâ fruge*, *plurima mortis imago*, and many other instances.

Rule 7. The nominative is used for the vocative; as, *adsis Bacchus lætitiæ dator* for *Bacche*; *sanguis meus* for *mî*; and *socer arma Latinus habeto* for *Latine*, *Æn.* xii. 192; and the vocative for the nominative; as *quibus Hector ab oris expectate venis*; *Dardaniâ stratus dextrâ, miserande jaceres*. This, however, may fall under Obs. F. 1.

Rule 8. An active verb, the pronoun (*se*) being understood, is used for a neuter verb; and also in a middle or reflective sense:

*Accingunt (se) omnes operi.* *Æn.* ii. 235.

*Insinuat (se) pavor.* *Æn.* ii. 229.

*Ne castris jungant (se).* *Æn.* x. 240.

*Infandum! sistunt (se) amnes.* *G.* i. 479.

*In glaciem vertère (se) lacunæ.* *G.* iii. 365.

*Volventibus (se) annis.* *Æn.* i. 234.

Also an intransitive verb is used transitively:

*Currimus æquor*, for *percurrimus*. *Æn.* iii. 191.

*Morientem nomine clamat*, for *vocat cum clamore*. *Æn.* iv. 674.

*Si te digna manet divini gloria ruris.* *G.* i. 168.

*Sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco.* *Æn.* iii. 648.

*Pars stupet innuptæ donum exitiale Minervæ.* *Æn.* ii. 32.

(*Ætna*) *prorumpit ad æthera nubem.* *Æn.* ii. 572.

Rule 9. A passive verb is sometimes used actively; as,

(*Labitur*) *Victor equus fontesque avertitur.* *G.* iii. 499.

*Pictis bellantur Amazones armis.* *Æn.* xi. 660.

This use of passives for actives, however, is chiefly with the participle; as,

(*Vestigia*) *haud tenuit titubata solo*, for *titubantia*. *Æn.* v. 332. and

(1.) The passive participle, though regularly a past participle, and expressing what is absolutely finished, is often



used by the poets as a present participle to express what is in course of being done, and sometimes in an active sense; as, *Quàm quibus in patriam ventosa per æquora vectis*, meaning not *who have been carried, but who are being carried*.

*Et tunc pectora palmis.* Æn. i. 480.

*Terque quaterque manu pectus percussa, and abscissa comas* (Æn. v. 513.), for *percutiens, abscindens*.

- (2.) Similar to this is the usage of participles as adjectives: *Et formidatus nautis* (Æn. iii. 275.), for *formidabilis*.

*rursus ne procos irrisa priores*

*Experiar* (Æn. iv. 534.) — for *irrisibilis, or irridenda*.

*Pictis conspectus in armis* (Æn. viii. 588.), for *conspiciuus*.

- (3.) Similar also is the usage of the participle future for participle present; as,

*Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus annos.* Æn. i. 269.

Cf. 234.

*Volvenda dies en! attulit ultro.* Æn. ix. 7.

And, as Wagner interprets it,

*Dum hæc Dardanio Æneæ miranda videntur* (sc. *dum videt et miratur*). Æn. i. 494.

- (4.) Poets also use participles for finite verbs; as,

*Submersas obrue puppes* (Æn. i. 69.), for *submerge et obrue*.

*Veste tegens*, for *et veste texi*. Æn. ix. 486.

*Agnoscut — turbati subito Æneadæ*, for *eâque re turbantur*. Æn. ix. 734.

*Linquentem terras et sidera voce sequentem*, for *liquisse et secutum esse*. Æn. x. 189.

*Convenere toris jussi discumbere*, for *et jussi sunt*. Æn. i. 708.

Other instances are Æn. xii. 758. x. 856.; G. ii. 56.; Æn. iv. 620.; Æn. ix. 286 and 525.; G. ii. 133. and iii. 504.; Æn. vii. 787.

- (5.) In the following instances the participle is used after the Greek idiom, and not the idiom of Latin prose:

*fadusque precantur*,

*Infectum*, Æn. xii. 242.

*Quùm optaverit emptum*, Æn. x. 503

*fallitque furentem*

*Vipeream inspirans animam*. Æn. vii. 350.

*Gaudent perfusi sanguine fratrum*. G. ii. 510.

*Sensit delapsus in hostes*. Æn. ii. 377.

Like ἵσθητο ἐμπεσών.

Other instances are found in *Æn.* v. 665. x. 426. 500. xii. 6. 702. See also Prolepsis, R. 26. 2.

*Rule 10.* Deponents are used passively; as *dignatus*, *Æn.* iii. 475. *Exorsus* for *inceptus*, *Æn.* x. 111. *Oblitus*, *Ec.* ix. 53. *Remensus*, *Æn.* iii. 143. *Veneratus*, *Æn.* iii. 460.

*Rule 11.* The simple verb for its compound; as, *ferre* for *auferre*, *Ec.* ix. 57. *Ferre manum* for *conferre*, *Æn.* v. 402. *Laborare* for *elaborare*, *Æn.* i. 630. *Ruere* for *erueri*, *Æn.* xi. 211.

Thus, a neuter verb has an active meaning. See R. 8.

*Rule 12.* Poets use the perfect tense as a "tense of custom" in the sense of the Greek aorist; as, *Illum (imbrem) aëria fugere grues* (*G.* i. 374.), for *fugere solent*.

The perfect is also used to denote sudden and instantaneous effect.

*Rule 13.* A neuter adjective agreeing with *negotium*, is joined to a substantive, masculine or feminine; as, *triste lupus stabulis*. This is a Græcism, unusual in prose.

*Rule 14.* An adjective is often put in such number and gender, and a verb in such number, not as the noun expresses, but as the noun implies; as,

*Pars onerant mensas.* *G.* iv. 378.

*Quisque suos patimur manes.* *Æn.* vi. 743.

This construction is sometimes, though very rarely, found in prose.

*Rule 15.* An adjective or verb relating to several substantives sometimes agrees with the last; as, *sociis et rege recepto.* *Æn.* i. 553.

*Rule 16.* Adjectives denoting plenty, want, and many others, are commonly said to govern either a genitive or ablative case. However, the regular construction in prose is with an ablative. The use of the genitive is poetical, and a Græcism or imitation of Greek idiom\*; as, *abundans lactis, immunis belli, præsagus mali, securus amorum*.

The genitive *animi* is often used after adjectives of quality where prose writers would use *animo*, or omit the word entirely, for it is a pleonasm. This form is a Græcism,

\* Some adjectives, it is true, admit a genitive in prose on the best authority; such are (chiefly in imitation of the Greek compounds with *α*, or the ellipse of *ἰσμεν*), *compos*, *impos*, *particeps*, *expers*, *consors*, *exors*, *plenus*, *fertilis*, *indignus*, and a few others; but a far greater number of adjectives take a genitive with poets only, or are so used by Sallust and Tacitus, who imitated the style of Greek historians.

and is a substitute for ἄφρων, εὐφρων, and other compounds of φρήν; as,

*Maturus animi.* Æn. ix. 246.

*Præstans animi.* xii. 19.

Other instances are found in G. iii. 289. Æn. iv. 529. xi. 417.

**Rule 17.** Many verbs are followed by a genitive in poetry which in prose would require another construction; such are verbs of plenty, want, abstaining, desisting, ruling, also of mental emotion; but this last is a Græcism, ἐνεκα, or χάριν, "on account of," being understood; as,

*Explere animum ultricis flammæ,* in prose *flammâ.*

*Implere Bacchi,* for *Baccho.*

We may observe and compare the following passages, in which Virgil appears to use, in a way not quite regular, a genitive case of the quality:

*Valle theatri,* sc. *instar theatri.*

*Urbis opus,* sc. *instar urbis.*

**Rule 18.** Poets use the dative with many verbs, which in prose would require an accusative or ablative, with a preposition; as,

*Solus tibi certet Amyntas,* for *tecum.*

Also, an ablative is used where, in prose, an accusative and preposition; as,

*Jactatus æquore toto,* for *per æquor.*

**Rule 19.** Also poets use a dative after a verb of motion for an accusative with *ad* or *in*; as,

*It clamor cælo,* for *ad cælum.*

*Viam affectat Olympo,* for *ad Olympum.*

**Rule 20.** Poets use a dative with a passive verb, instead of an ablative with the preposition; as, *nec cernitur ulli,* for *ab ullo*; *nulla tuarum auditur nec visa sororum mihi,* for *à me.*

**Rule 21.** "The accusative of more exact definition," with an ellipsis of *secundum* (as grammarians say), after adjectives and verbs, properly a Greek form with an ellipse of *κατά*, is almost exclusively the characteristic of poetry; as,

*Vultum demissus.*

*Cressa genus Pholoë.*

*Flumina mutata suos cursus.*

And perhaps we may thus explain,

(*Lana*) *discet mentiri (κατά) varios colores.*

**Rule 22.** Poets use the infinitive instead of a gerund; as,

*Ætas Lucinam pati* (G. iii. 60.), for *patiendi.*

*Amor casus cognoscere nostros* (Æn. ii. 10.), for *cognoscendi*.

*Peritus cantare*, for *cantandi*.

*Fortis ferre mala*, for *in malis ferendis*.

*Digna negari*, for *negatu*.

*Dignus coli*, for *cultu*, or *qui colatur*.

The infinitive is also used substantively as in Greek: τὸ φιλεῖν, for φίλα.

**Rule 23.** Poets use, like the Greeks, a participle after verbs of sense, instead of the infinitive and pronoun; as,

*Sensit medios delapsus in hostes.* See R. 9. 5.

**Rule 24.** One of the chief characteristics of poetry is the free use of ellipsis requisite, as Horace says, "*Ut currat sententia nec se Impediat verbis lassas onerantibus aures*;" that the sentence may have a flow in it, and not lose its ease, simplicity, and perspicuity by the number of its words.

(1.) Common substantives, which are readily conjectured from the adjectives or other words in a sentence, are omitted; thus, *bidens* (*ovis*), *cærule* (*maria*), *cornipes* (*equus*), *merum* (*vinum*), and *Ajax Oilei* (*filius*), *Andromache Hectoris* (*uxor*). And even *vita* (*corpus*) *relinquit*. Also common verbs, which the occasion would imply, or which the speaker on emphasis of expression would naturally dispense with; as, *mene desistere victam*. (Is it possible that) I should desist, vanquished, &c.

(2.) Observe the following cases of ellipsis of parts of the verb *sum*:

*Apparet domus (quæ est) intus.* Æn. ii. 483.

*Neque enim ignari sumus (quæ) ante (fuerunt) malorum.*

Æn. i. 198.

*Inscius Æneas quæ sint ea flumina porro.* Æn. vi. 710.

(For *quæ sunt porro*, as in Greek, οἱ ποτὲς ποταμοί.)

(3.) The preposition *in* or *ad* is omitted before the accusative case of (not a city only, as in prose, but of) any place to which motion is directed; as,

*Devenire (in) locum.* Æn. i. 369.

*Iter est Italiam.* Æn. iii. 507.

The same ellipsis occurs of *in* or other preposition before the place where; as, (*in*) *fulvâ luctantur arenâ*; and even *Cretæ (in Cretâ) jussit considerare Apollo*.

*Avertere regem (ab) Italiâ.*

*Exterrita (de) lecto.*

(*Per*) *maria aspera juro.*

(*Ex*, or, *factus ex*) *ære cavo clypeus.*

*Simul (cum) his dictis,* Æn. v. 357.

(4.) Poets use an ellipsis of a correlative or other conjunction ; as,

*At simul poteris* (Ecl. iv. 26.) for *simul ac poteris*.

*Sineret dolor* for *si sineret*.

*Exultat (tanquam) Amazon*.

(5.) Other connecting words are sometimes left out, and some emphatically descriptive words thrown together without any verb, as if in hasty enumeration or detail of events, too striking to require the usual forms of speech ; as,

*Arma virum, tabulaeque et Trota gaza per undas.* Æn. i. 119.

So also the use of *sed enim*, in *sed enim — audierat*, Æn. i. 19. ; and *semper enim refice*, G. iii. 70. ; and in *Æole, namque tibi Divum*, &c. (Æn. i. 65.) is readily explained by understanding an ellipse of a few obvious words.

(6.) Another poetical ellipse is that of the antecedent to a relative ; as in

*Conveniunt (ii), quibus aut odium crudele tyranni.* Æn. i. 351.

Rule 25. Poets use "pleonasm" (1.) of a noun ; as, *ore loqui, ore effari, unde domo*. See also Rule 16. 1.

(2.) The datives *mihi, tibi, sibi*, are also elegantly added in a way peculiar to poetry, called *Dativus Ethicus* ; as,

*Incipiat jam tum MIHI taurus aratro.* G. i. 45.

*Ubi nunc NOBIS Deus ille magister.* Æn. v. 391.

(3.) *Ille* is also elegantly redundant in poetry.

*Ac velut ILLE canum.* Æn. x. 707.

*Ac velut ILLE, priusquam.* Æn. xi. 809.

See also Obs. D.

(4.) *Cum* is also redundant as a Greek idiom :

(*Fluvius*) *suo cum gurgite accepit venientem.* Æn. ix. 816.

Rule 26. Poets adopt what is termed the figure hypallage. One kind of hypallage is the interchange of two cases dependent on the same verb ; as,

*Animâ seduxerit artus.* Æn. iv. 385.

*Summo vestigia pulvere signent.* G. iii. 171.

Another kind of hypallage is when an epithet is applied, not to its proper object, but to some other in the sentence ; as,

*Ibant obscuri nocte per umbram ; obscurus* would be better applied in prose either to *nocte* or *umbram*,

So also

*Cæruleosque implexæ crinibus angues* for (κατὰ) *crines anguibus*. R. 26. 2.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE TESTS CONDUCTED AT THE BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS ON JANUARY 10, 1918.

THE 22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-105

SECRET  
REF ID: A66594

[illegible]

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

[illegible]

... for call; however, because of the (L. J. M.) - In  
order that the work might go on - for the work to go on,  
there would have to be a work - for the work to go on,  
there would have to be a work - for the work to go on,

2. IT IS YOUR DUTY TO COME. "BECAUSE YOU HAVE COME."  
 3. IT IS YOUR DUTY TO COME. "BECAUSE YOU HAVE COME."  
 4. IT IS YOUR DUTY TO COME. "BECAUSE YOU HAVE COME."  
 5. IT IS YOUR DUTY TO COME. "BECAUSE YOU HAVE COME."

2. The master cannot sue the servant for any loss or damage to the property of the master, unless the servant is guilty of fraud or negligence.

4. The undersigned hereby certifies that the information furnished herein is true, and that the undersigned is not a party to any conspiracy or other unlawful activity, and that the undersigned is not a member of any organization which is prohibited by law.

Thus, if the terms, "for having," "in order to," "for the purpose of," "for being," "because he, she," or "they," will usually be required when a subjunctive follows *put*, or the verbs *see*, *smell*, or *heard* *such*, *more*, or any relative word.

*Rule 19.* Another observation addressed to young ministers is, that though it is consistent with the Latin idiom to repeat a word for the sake of elevation, or in order to avoid the recurrence of *is* or *he*, (see Obs. C. 7.) this repetition is avoided by elegant Translators in English; as,

LIBAVIT honorem,

*Primaque*, LIBATO, summo tenuis attigit ore.

*Libato vino*, "the libation being made," equivalent to *tum* or *deinde*, but more poetic, because elevating. So again,  
*se JACTU dedit æquor in altum,*

*Quaque dedit.*

More elevating than *ibi*, or in *eâ parte*.

We admit that sometimes a word may be repeated in English with good effect; we would merely call attention to its being not always elegant in English when elegant in Latin. On this subject see Obs. C. 7.

*Rule 30.* The parts of a compound word are sometimes separated by the interposition of one or more words. This figure is called *Tmesis*; as,

*Inque salutatam* (*Æn.* ix. 288.) for *insalutatamque*.

*Jamque adeo super unus eram* for *supereram*. *Æn.* ii. 567.

*Rule 31.* The figure *Litotes* it is convenient (though not quite logical) to observe in this place, is said to be used "When more is meant than meets the ear." It is curious, also, to observe how strong is the impression made by certain words, of which the roots would imply an epithet comparatively weak; thus *impius* means more than *non pius*; a similar remark may be made of *illaudatus*, which may be compared with the English *infamous*; we may say the same of *inamabilis*, *immitis*, *infandum*, *illetabilis*, and many others.

*Rule 32.* *Fallo* seems to be sometimes used like the Greek *λανθάνω*; thus *falle faciem* (*Æn.* i. 684.), may mean *fallas simulans*, sc. *fallaciter simula faciem*, and *fallasque veneno* (l. 688.) may mean *fallas veneno afficiens*, sc. *fallaciter seu secretè affice veneno*. See also *Rule 8. 5.*

*Rule 33.* The verb *est* is often put impersonally with an infinitive by the poets, like the Greek *ἔστι* for *ἔξεστι*; as,

*Neque EST te fallere cuiquam.* G. iv. 447.

*Alumnum cernere ERAT.* *Æn.* vi. 595.

And here we may mention *huc ades* (*Ec.* ii. 45., and vii. 9.) as the imperative, whereas *adsis* is the usual form, as in G. i. 18.

*Rule 34.* A transfer of epithets (*epithetorum translatio*) is very frequent in poetry: this means, joining an epithet, or making an adjective agree, not with the noun to which it really belongs, but to some other word in the sentence; thus,

*Unco non alligat ancora morsu* (*Æn.* vii. 526.), sc. *ancora adunca*.

*Tyrrhæusque tubæ — clangor, sc. Tyrrhææ tubæ.*

*At non cæde viri tantâ, for tantâ. Æn. xii. 199.*

*Atque Ixionii vento rota constitit orbis (G. iv. 484.), sc. orbis rota Ixionia (constitit à vento vel vento sopito).*

*Hic gravis Entellum dictis castigat Acestes (Æn. v. 367.), sc. gravibus verbis, or graviter.*

*Aut gravis incumbens scopulis arentibus ætas (G. ii. 337.), sc. graviter incumbens ætas.*

*Adultibus irritus urget (Æn. v. 441.), sc. irritis, or nequicquam.*

The following instance will show the peculiar beauty to which this licence may conduce. The scholar will learn always to look for the cause of this or any other deviation which may occur:

*Limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in umbrâ. Æn. ii. 135.*

*Obscurus* adds much to the idea of concealment and darkness, as it is attached to the party concealed, and makes us fancy a man half visible among the reeds; but since the line contains both *noctem* and *umbrâ*, each of these words would have made the epithet, if added to the other, superfluous, and would have destroyed the effect.

Obviously, *insanum forum* (G. ii. 502.), *scelerata terra*, (Æn. iii. 60.), *sceleratum limen* (vi. 563.), *crudeles terræ* (Æn. iii. 44.), *litus avarum*, are put respectively for *insanorum*, *sceleratorum*, *crudelium*, and *avarorum*.

Less obvious instances are *infelix Creusæ simulacrum* (Æn. ii. 772.), *sc. infelicitis*, or *infelicitè amissæ*; *vates infelix* (Æn. iii. 246.), *sc. µατυρὶς κακῶν*.

Some of these adjectives are used quite adverbially; as,

*Premitt altum corde dolorem (Æn. i. 209.), sc. altè, or alto corde.*

*(errat) tempora circum*

*Crebra manus. Æn. v. 435. (sc. crebrò.)*

Rule 34. 2. Observe lastly epithets formed by anticipation, called by grammarians, from the Greek, *Prolepsis*; thus, in *Lapsa cadunt folia. Æn. vi. 309.*

*Nunc sollicitam timor anxius urget. Æn. ix. 89.*

Of these lines it has been remarked, "*uno quasi ictu auditores totam rem et faciendam et factam auribus suis percipiunt.*"

A more common kind of *prolepsis*, however, is coupling the anticipated effect in the same proposition with the cause; as,—



*Montes umbrantur opaci* (*Æn.* iii. 508.), *sc. et opaci fiunt.*

*Confusam eripuit mentem* (*Æn.* ii. 735.), *sc. confundendo eripiunt.*

*animumque labentem*

*Impulit.* (*Sc. labefecit et impulit.*)

In the same way we explain the disputed passage :

(*Indum*) *imbellem avertis* (*G.* ii. 171.), *sc. imbellem seu bello fractum reddis et avertis.*

So we may explain *procos irrisa priores Experiar* (*Æn.* iv. 535.), *sc. ut irridear*, "shall I try and be ridiculed;" *mene incepto desistere victam* (*Æn.* i. 37.), *sc. "shall I be vanquished and desist."*

# THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.  
IN TWO VOLUMES.  
THE FIRST VOLUME.  
CONTAINING THE HISTORY FROM THE FIRST  
SETTLEMENT TO THE YEAR 1700.  
LONDON: Printed by J. DODD, in Pall-mall.  
MDCCLXXII.

THE SECOND VOLUME.  
CONTAINING THE HISTORY FROM THE YEAR  
1700 TO THE PRESENT TIME.  
LONDON: Printed by J. DODD, in Pall-mall.  
MDCCLXXII.

## CRITICAL OBSERVATIONS.

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### OBSERVATION A.

#### *On Allusions to Works of Art.*

IN the city of Rome were many statues, gems, and other works of art, the subjects of which were the heathen gods and mythological characters. When the poets mention any of these characters, they naturally speak of them as standing in the posture, moving in the attitude, or dressed in the attire in which they were usually represented.

Thus, when Virgil makes Juno (*Æn.* i.), speak of herself, as, *quæ incedo regina*, "who move a queen;" that is, whose very gait shows high birth and station, it may not be too fanciful to refer to the majestic figure of Juno, gracefully moving, as represented in the statue of the Vatican Juno, found in the ruins of Lorum, and of which a woodcut is given in Anthon's Virgil.

Another instance of taking descriptions from such sources is found in

*taurino cornua vultu*

Eridanus. G. iv. 31.

And in other passages where rivers are mentioned as *tauriformis*, we may consider that there is an allusion to the bull's head and horns, a well-known emblem of a river and its branches on gems and works of art.

A third instance is in the description of Venus, *Æn.* i. 315—320.

In *Æn.* i. 456—493, if Virgil was not actually copying from some well-known work of art, he at least shows that such delineations and historical pictures or pieces of sculpture were known in his age and country.

It is not certain that the famous statue of Laocoon was in existence when Virgil wrote the fine description in *Æn.* ii. 200. Still there might have been other representations of the same subject.

The reader will observe that "Obs. A." usually implies that Virgil is alluding to works of art; but sometimes it is intended to call attention to some description, simile, or other evidence, that works of art were common in Virgil's time.

## OBSERVATION B.

*On Epithets.*

Some epithets are found in Virgil and other poets which convey no direct information, but enrich or enliven the narrative by allusion to the countries or characters famous for things of the same class as those the epithets are designed to illustrate; thus, when Virgil mentions *Tyrium ostrum*, Tyrian purple; *Cecropias apes* (G. iv. 177.), Cecropian, or Attic bees; *Ariusia vina*, Arvisian wine, the sense of the passage does not always require us to consider that the purple came from Tyre, the bees from Attica, or the wine from Arvisus, but mean only such as these several countries were famed for producing. Such epithets are indeed short episodes or little histories of their several objects, and are called *ornamental*, because they adorn the narrative, diverting the mind of the reader from the littleness of the subject, and causing it to dwell on the city of merchants, the land of Cecrops of old, the remote island of which Arvisus was a promontory, or any thing else the epithet may imply.

## OBSERVATION C.

*On Poetical Elevation.*

In the course of a long poem, and more especially in such poems as the *Georgics*, many parts, as Dr. Johnson remarked of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, "must be written for the sake of the rest" — "a palace must have passages; a poem must have transitions."

In other words, many topics must be introduced, and many matters detailed, to complete and add consistency to a long poem, which would be more properly the subjects of prose than poetry.

So Virgil was conscious of the difficulty of treating agricultural affairs poetically, and says, in the third *Georgic* (line 288.), that he "is well aware how arduous it is to sur-

mount the difficulty of such subjects in description, and to invest with suitable dignity an humble theme." This difficulty is obviated in a variety of ways. Where the poet's way lies through a dull region, he contrives to strew the flowers of poetry about his path by means of similes and metaphors, and by means of choice and elegant words, as well as episodes and illustrations, he entertains the reader as he goes along, as it were, by occasional deviations and excursions into fields of greater beauty.

In this remark it is not meant that a poet thinks much of metaphors, similes, or other figures of speech, still less that he intends mechanically to intersperse one here and another there in exact proportion; we would only state that he writes with as much beauty and ornament as his fancy suggests: and probably Virgil was usually satisfied with the general effect of what he wrote, and rarely stopped to consider how that effect was produced.

Still every effect has a cause; and it is highly improving to endeavour to trace out these causes and principles of poetical beauty, and connect them with their results. This has been the custom of critics, both of ancient and modern times, who have also agreed on certain technical terms to indicate the peculiar figures or forms of writing which are commonly found in poetry. These terms, such as metaphor, prosopopœia, and others, we here adopt, and, lest we should be said merely to burthen the memory with hard names, we purpose to explain the meaning and force of each, and thus open the mind to familiar principles of poetical criticism.

The following are the chief means of poetical elevation, we might also add of poetical ornament too; though that is more particularly mentioned in Obs. F.

C. 1. A METAPHOR, meaning, literally, "a borrowed expression," is a simile contained in a word; or, a simile with the word of comparison omitted: thus, speaking of a warrior, if we say, "*Medios in hostes furens prosiliit leo*," it is a metaphor; but "*Medios in hostes, veluti leo, furens prosiliit heros*," is a simile.

We have marked some instances of metaphor, as well as ornamental epithets in the following lines from "Pope's Rape of the Lock," which we would recommend the student to read with critical attention.

The following lines contain a poetical description of a game of cards :—

Spadillio first, unconquerable (1) lord, (1)  
 Led off two captive (2) trumps, and swept the board,  
 As many more Manilio forced to yield, (2)  
 And march'd a victor from the verdant field. (2)  
 Him Basto follow'd ; but his fate more hard,  
 Gain'd but one trump, and one plebeian (3) card.

[1. Ornamental epithets. 2. Metaphorical terms, borrowed from the art of war. 3. Also metaphorical ; so Virgil says *vulgus*, of bees and stags.]

From these passages it will be seen that by means of metaphors a poet increases the dignity or beauty of a common subject, by investing it with the terms, and thus communicating to it the interest of objects of a superior class. Another great use of metaphors is to make up for the deficiencies of language. For, since a metaphor is a brief simile, it often enables us to convey an idea more exactly, as well as more briefly than common words would permit.

Those metaphors are most common in Virgil which borrow the language of human feelings in speaking of irrational objects ; as,

*Herbæ sitiunt.* G. iv. 402.

*Pontem indignatus Araxes.* Æn. viii. 728.

C. 2. It is also for the purpose of elevation and adding dignity to the narrative, when Virgil uses the older forms of words instead of those in common use ; as, *gnatus* for *natus* : *vulgò* for *vulgo* : *olli* for *illi*. The same effect may be observed in Scripture language ; as in “ Bow down *thine* ear,” not “ *your*.”—“ The Lord *delivereth* them out of their troubles.”—“ *Thou requirest* truth in the inward parts,” not *you require*.

Elevation is also effected by occasionally pronouncing the termination *ed*, as in *loved*, *displeased*, and in many other words in reading Scripture.

We need hardly remark that the older forms of words are frequently preferred in English poetry. Also, that a great many words used in prose are too common and frigid ever to be admitted into poetry, and many words which add dignity to poetry would seem unnatural and affected in prose.

The same effect is produced by compound words ; and more particularly by words of foreign extraction, not only in Latin but in other languages : thus the Latin language is enriched by many words from the Greek, the English by

those of Latin derivation. Much judgment, however, is required in the use of foreign words. An English style, purely Saxon, would be deficient in elevation and variety; yet, if too many words of Latin origin are used the style will be frigid and heavy; compare for instance "vociferation that pervades the firmament" with "a cry that pierces the sky." And on the other hand compare, "A style made of words, every one of them Saxon, will have less power to keep the mind on the stretch, than if some words of another tongue are sometimes used;" and "A style composed of words entirely Saxon will have less power to command the attention than if some words of another language are occasionally introduced."

PERIPHRAISIS is a third mode of elevation and of relief and variety also (for which see Obs. F.).

Periphrasis is the expression of an idea circuitously instead of simply and directly. This, as we remarked in speaking of metaphor, evidently gives the poet a much greater choice of expressions, and, like ornamental epithets as well as metaphors, gives an opportunity of introducing brief episodes.

Periphrasis is of two kinds—periphrasis of words (for which see *Pleonasm*, Rule 25.), and periphrasis of idea; of this again part will be found included under Obs. C. 6. and Obs. F. 7, 8: here we will mention—

C. 3. METONYMY, which is the substitution of one word for another on account of some *external* connection between them; as cause for effect, material for the thing composed, and, what is yet more common, the guardian deity for the thing over which he presides; thus—

————— ruit arduus æther  
 ————— boumque labores

Diluit. G. i. 324.

Hæret lateri letalis arundo. Æn. iv. 73.

Bacchus (sc. the vine) amat colles. G. ii. 113.

Ceres (sc. the corn) medio succiditur æstu. G. ii. 279.

So also Mars implies war; Thetis, the sea; Vulcanus, fire; Neptunus, the sea, &c.

C. 4. Other instances of *Metonymy* are (a.) material for the thing; as æs for tuba, carina or nummus; pinus for navis; aurum for poculum; robur for fustis.

b. Effect for cause: fontes inducet umbrâ; sc. trees causing shade; Scipiadas, cladem Libya; sc. auctores cladis; tristis senectus; sc. tristes reddens.

c. Adjunct for subjunct, or thing connected for the chief cause ; as, *vestra si fistula* for pastoral verse ; for which *avena* and *arundo* are also used ; a salso are *tuba* for heroic poetry, *lyra*, *fides*, *cithara* for lyric, *soccus* for comedy, and *cothurnus* for tragedy. Because the fife, the reed, the lyre, the buskin, &c., are respectively connected with those subjects, and emblematic of them.

Similar to *Metonymy* is *SYNECDOCHE*, which is also a change of terms, though a change arising not from the *external*, but from the *internal* nature of the subjects : thus we find

a. A part for the whole, and the contrary : as *tectum* for *ædes*, *mania* for *urbs* ; *puppis*, *prora*, and *carina* for *navis*. So *Phthia*, *Mycenæ*, *Argi*, for the whole of Greece.

b. The genus for the species ; as *natantes* for *pisces*, *volantes* for *aves*, *quadrupedes* for *equi*.

c. The species for the genus ; as, *fons* for *aqua*, *lignum* for *arbor*.

It is evident that among the other advantages of the use of these figures it enables the poet to avoid the repetition of the same terms, and also, as in G. iii. 135—138., to treat some topics in a more agreeable way, by drawing the attention to the more pleasing ideas connected with them.

C. 5. Virgil also gives force and elevation by Polysyn deton, Hendiadys, and using the plural for the singular.

a. POLYSYNDETON means redundancy of Conjunctions ; as,  
Unâ Eurusque Notusque ruunt, creberque procellis  
Africus. *Æn.* i. 89.

omnia secum

Armentarius Afer agit, tectumque Laremque,  
Armaque, Amyclæumque canem Cressamque pharetram.  
G. iii. 344.

This has the force of distinct mention and emphatic enumeration ; especially in

*Sic* canibus catulos similes, *sic* matribus hædos,

Noram : *sic* parvis componere magna solebam. *Ecl.* i. 23.

To this principle we may refer such passages as G. iv. 336., where Virgil indulges in a kind of *exergasia*, by means of lengthened enumeration of individuals ; thus a prose writer would only have said,—

eam circum Milesia vellera nymphæ

Carpebant, hyali saturo fucata colore :

But the poet enumerates the nymphs —

Drymoque, Xanthoque, Ligeaque, Phyllodoceque, &c.



Observe also the exaggerating effect of—

Conjugiumque, domumque, patres, natosque videbit,  
where Æneas speaks indignantly of the happiness awaiting Helen though the cause of all the miseries of Troy.

b. HENDIADYS, is when two substantives are put together, instead of a substantive and adjective; as *pateris et auro* for *pateris aureis*; *molemque et montes*, for *molem montium*, or *montes ingentes*.

c. As to the use of the plural for the singular, the following extract from Longinus gives an opinion much the same as those of Aristotle, Cicero, Quintilian, &c.

“Nouns in the plural number impart additional grandeur to the style, and give it an air of pomp and splendour by the mere force of thronged numbers. So the words of Œdipus in Sophocles:—

‘Oh! nuptials, nuptials!’

You first produced, and since our fatal birth  
Have mix’d our blood and all our race confounded,  
Blended in horrid and incestuous bonds!

See! fathers, brothers, sons, a dire alliance!  
See! sisters, wives and mothers! all the names  
That e’er from lust or incest could arise.’

“For all these terms denote on the one side Œdipus only and on the other Jocasta; but, notwithstanding, the number spread out into *plurals* has, at the same time, given increased effect to their misfortunes also.

“Of the same kind is that expression of Plato concerning the Athenians: ‘For, no Pelopses, nor Cadmuses, nor Ægyptuses, nor Danauses dwell here with us, nor any of the many others of barbarous descent; but pure Grecians, unde-based by foreign mixture,’ &c.

“For, when names are thus made to signify collected numbers, the ideas they convey accord with the imposing effect with which they strike upon the ear. Yet we must not have recourse to this figure on all occasions, but only when the subject admits of enlargement, or multiplication, or hyperbole, or pathos.”—LONGINUS, c. xxiii.

C. 6. Poets attain elevation as well as variety by expressing times, seasons, or general facts, by familiar signs or circumstances nearly connected with them. Thus in Eclogue iv. 18., the goats returning with full udders to the milk pail—herds fearless of lions; and flowers growing without culture, represent an age of plenty.

One remarkable effect of this is not so much to relate, as to *show* the subjects to the reader, and to teach by pleasing pictures, as is further shown in Obs. D.

Another advantage is, that like metaphors and periphrasis of another kind, it allows the poet to introduce more beauties than would otherwise be consistent with his subject.

C. 7. To poetic elevation and the dignity of verse we must also refer the frequent use of *vir*, instead of the pronoun *is* or *ille*; as well as the use of a participle or epithet for the same purpose:—

Obstupui : miroque incensum pectus amore,  
Compellare *virum*, et casus cognoscere tantos.

Æn. iii. 299.

In prose *eum*.

Ultrò flens ipse videbar

Compellare *virum* (*eum*). Æn. ii. 279.

Cf. Æn. vi. 819. Æn. i. 440.

The following are instances of a participle being used to avoid this weakening effect of the pronoun:—

Et nunc Pristis habet, nunc *victam* præterit ingens

Centaurus — Æn. v. 156.

*victam* for *eam*: “passes and conquers it;” see Prolepsis. R. 26. 2.

Scilicet is superis labor est, ea cura *quietos*

Sollicitat — Æn. iv. 380.

for *eos*: see also Æn. i. 396.

We also find nouns repeated near together to avoid the pronoun; as,

Regem adit et regi memorat nomenque genusque.

Æn. x. 149.

*Regi* for *ei*.

Huic frater subit Alcanor, *fratremque* ruentem

Sustentat. Æn. x. 338.

Cf. Æn. x. 753; xii. 906. Also the following, where *ego* or *me* is avoided in a similar way. Æn. v. 194. 354.; xii. 645. See also R. 29. 2.

C. 8. A mode of poetical elevation similar to this is the superseding of the verb *sum* by a stronger word; as,

qualis equos Threissa fatigat

Harpalyce, volucremque fugâ prævertitur Eurum —

Æn. i. 317.

for *qualis est* Threissa quum fatigat or quæ fatigare gaudet.

Ærea cui gradibus *surgebant* limina —

for *erant*.

Mille meæ Siculis errant in montibus agnæ. Ecl. ii. 21.  
for *sunt mihi*.

This probably explains

Proximus ingreditur donis. Æn. v. 543.  
for *est*.

Cæruleæ cui terga notæ maculosus et auro  
Squamam incendebat fulgor — Æn. v. 88.  
for *inerat squamis*.

Tot linguæ, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures —  
for *sunt ei*.

So also *venio* and *sto* are put for *sum*.

An Deus immensæ venias maris — G. i. 29.  
for *futurus sis*.

C. 9. The last mode of poetical elevation is that of episodes or digressions from the narrative; such as the story of Aristæus in the Fourth Georgic. This serves for relief and variety also.

#### OBSERVATION D.

#### *On Graphic, or Vivid Description.*

Vivid expressions are what Aristotle calls the art of placing things before the eyes, and which Horace, after saying a poem should be like a picture, observes produce a more forcible and direct impression upon the feelings than if related in an ordinary way; because the reader has the pleasure of deducing and conveying the instruction to his own mind; everything in short by which the poet can present a picture to the mind's eye, and rather show than describe what he means to relate, is for many reasons accounted a great beauty in poetry. Indeed many descriptions in prose are termed poetical, from possessing this singular merit, which is one of the chief characteristics of poetry. Thus the history of Joseph and his brethren has been termed poetical, because when we read it we fancy we have before our eyes a scene drawn with all the art, care, and selection of a poet; and the effect appears such as to require all the graphic power of true poetry. Thus, when Melibæus bids farewell to his goats he says,

Non ego vos posthâc viridi projectus in antro  
Dumosa pendere procul de rupe videbo.

Virgil describes the exact appearance of goats feeding on the side of a rocky hill; for they seem *pendere*, to hang, or

be dangerously poised, especially *procul*, when seen at a distance, so that the rock, the thickets, and the goats can be comprehended at one view.

So Virgil expresses approach to the shore, by saying the rock *attollit* (*se*), rises or appears higher and higher; and drawing near to straits by *rarescent claustra Pelori*, the two shores grow distinct. *Æn.* iii. 411. So also *mare velivolum*; *feriunt mare*; *verrere æquora remis*; *assurgere remis*; *spumas ære secare*; *arare æquor*; *dare vela ventis*; and many other expressions convey exactly what the eye sees, and leave the mind to draw its own conclusions of rowing, setting sail, or whatever else these facts imply.

Without multiplying instances, the reader will understand that "Obs. D." always implies that attention must be paid to something peculiarly graphic in the word or passage to which it is affixed.

The use of the present tense in speaking of a past action sometimes gives an air of reality, and renders a description vivid; as if it were said, "Even now, methinks, I see the Romans fighting and the foe flying," &c.

#### OBSERVATION E.

##### *On Correct Translation.*

From the preceding observations it will appear that what a prose writer expresses, a poet will sometimes imply; the latter teaching by familiar and picturesque signs where the former would mention the thing signified. Thus those who construe (and I am sorry to say that some distinguished scholars fill their notes with such instances of false taste and judgment) *pendere*, "to walk on the edge of a precipice!" and other beauties in the same way, actually turn poetry into prose, by mistaking what is said for what they think (and often think erroneously) is implied.

If a poet writes nonsense (and this will very rarely be said of Virgil), no translator worthy of the name will try to turn it into sense. But if he writes sense, render it as it is, not as you think it should be; for beauties you overlook to-day you may appreciate to-morrow. Still, all youths must be cautioned that different masters, though quite of the same opinion about an author's meaning, may require a translation more or less literal, as a test of the application or comprehension of their respective pupils.

Above all, the scholar should distinguish between what logicians call the first intention of a word, and the second; that is, the meaning which a word had originally, and what often may be learnt from its derivation, and that which it indirectly implied; thus, "calamity" is the second intention or meaning of *calamitas*; its first being "a storm destroying (*calamos*) stalks of corn."

To observe this distinction is more particularly necessary in reading poetry, because poets commonly use words in their first intention, though the second may be more common in prose. This caution particularly applies to the mode of translating graphic words mentioned in Obs. D.

## OBSERVATION F.

*On Poetical Relief and Variety.*

The following are the chief modes of attaining relief and variety in poetry:—

Obs. F. 1. PROSOPOPEIA, or personification. This means representing human feelings, or abstract ideas as living agents; as,

*Furor arma ministrat.* Æn. i. 154.

F. 2. INTERROGATION, is also a means of ornament, giving relief and variety; as,

*Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,*

*Auri sacra fames?*

F. 3. APOSTROPHE; or, an address to some object beside the immediate and principal subject. Thus, irrational beings are addressed to add force or pathos, or, a person spoken of is addressed as if present, or to break the monotony of enumeration; thus,

*Trojaque nunc stares.* Æn. ii. 56.

*Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat.*

F. 4. EPIPHONEMA; or, exclamation used to express sudden emotion or weighty sentiment.

*Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ!* Æn. i. 11.

F. 5. APOSTOPESIS, called by Cicero *reticentia*, is a sudden breaking off from sudden emotion.

*Donec Chalchante ministro —*

*Sed quid hæc autem, &c.* Æn. ii. 100.

F. 6. EXERGASIA, or accumulation of phrases expressing the same idea; as

Quem si fata virum servant, si vescitur aurâ  
 Ætheriâ, neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris.

Æn. ii. 546.

F. 7. **CIRCUMLOCUTION**, as some critics express it, or a certain indirect mode of making an assertion, especially of the impossibility, continuance, or infinity of any matter, is another mode by which poets introduce many beauties to relieve, vary, and elevate their subjects; as,

To express impossibility :—

Antè leves ergo pascentur in æthere cervi,  
 Et freta destituent nudos in littore pisces :  
 Quàm nostro illius labatur pectore vultus. Ecl. i. 60.

To express continuance :—

Dum juga montis aper, fluvios dum piscis amabit,  
 Dumque thymo pascentur apes, dum rore cicadæ,  
 Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manebunt.  
 Ecl. v. 76.

To express number :—

Quem qui scire velit, Libyci velit æquoris idem  
 Discere, quàm multæ zephyro turbentur arenæ;  
 Aut, ubi navigiis violentior incidit Eurus;  
 Nôsse, quot Ionii veniant ad littora fluctus. G. ii. 105.

8. F. Comparison is a similar mode of introducing beauties for the purpose of relief and variety; this as well as Circumlocution produce nearly the effect of a short episode; as, in speaking of a fine horse :—

Talis Amyclæi domitus Pollucis habenis  
 Cyllarus; et quorum Graii meminere poetæ  
 Martis equi bijuges et magni currus Achillis. G. iii. 89.

Another very striking instance of relief is, —

Sed neque Medorum silvæ ditissima terra,  
 Nec pulcher Ganges, neque auro turbidus Hermus  
 Laudibus Italiæ certent; non Bactra neque Indi  
 Totaque thuriferis Panchaia pinguis arenis.  
 Hæc loca non tauri spirantes naribus ignem  
 Invertère —

Sometimes to a general description or enlargement of any idea, which might be included under Exergasia, Virgil adds particular interest by specifying some one individual object; thus,

Quo tota exterrita silvis  
 Diffugiunt armenta; furit mugitibus æther  
 Concussus, silvæque et sicci ripa Tanagri. G. iii. 149.

So also,

Sternitur infelix alieno vulnere cœlumque  
Adspicit, et dulces moriens reminiscitur *Argos*.

*Æn.* x. 781.

and in

quùm jam glandes atque arbuta sacræ  
Deficerent silvæ, et victum *Dodona* negaret. *G.* i. 148.

#### OBSERVATION G.

##### *On Poetical Phrases.*

The reader is recommended to attend to the frequent recurrence of certain poetical phrases in Virgil. These are, many of them, hyperbolic, and are only to be excused as the conventional language of poets; although unfortunately these are the very passages which young scholars are apt to imitate in versification. Dr. Bowyer, Coleridge's master, at Christ's Hospital, used, as that poet relates, very judiciously to keep a list of these phrases, all of which were understood to be under a ban, and not to be introduced into exercises; such are, *ordine longo*; *sidera cœli*; *jactat in auras*; *æstus ad auras*; *tollit ad auras*; *fulgentibus armis*.

#### OBSERVATION H.

##### *On Anachronisms.*

Virgil has committed some anachronisms, chiefly by assigning to heroic times matters of a later date.

In *Æn.* i. 427., Virgil represents Dido building a theatre in Carthage. Theatres were unknown in these days.

In *Æn.* iv. 215., Virgil represents Turnus as speaking of Paris as marked by all the effeminacy of the Phrygians. This character attached not to the ancient Trojans, but to the Asiatics of a later date; see also an allusion to Dido's chapel in memory of her husband, *Æn.* iv. 457. The mention of *tuba*, equally unknown in Homeric times, *Æn.* v. 760. *Festosque dies*, sc. *ludos Apollinares*, instituted, not before, but actually by Augustus, *Æn.* vi. 69. Examine also, among many other passages, *Æn.* vi. 366. 430. and 809. vii. 183. viii. 361. 626. x. 449. xi. 19. 83. 262. xii. 269.

## OBSERVATION I. (or J.)

*On the Use of Asyndeton.*

Of the figure **ASYNDETON**, the reverse of **Polysyndeton** (Obs. C. 5.), Longinus remarks: "A great help in attaining grandeur in writing is to dispense with conjunctions. For, sentences artfully divested of them drop smoothly down, and the periods seem poured along in such a way as almost to leave behind the speaker himself;" as, in

Ite,

Ferte citi flammas, date vela, impellite remos. *Æn.* ii.

Haste, haul my galleys out; pursue the foe;  
Bring flaming brands, set sail, and quickly row.

*Dryden's Translation.*

Omnibus exhaustos jam casibus, omnium egenos,  
Urbe, domo socias. *Æn.* i. 602.

The way to appreciate the force of **Asyndeton** is to try the above sentences with conjunctions inserted, "*Haste and haul my galleys out, and pursue the foe,*" &c. As Longinus remarks, "by smoothing the passage by means of copulatives, what was before overpoweringly, impetuously pathetic, falls tamely on the ear, and at once loses all its fire. To couple the limbs of racers is to deprive them of motion. So, the pathetic disdains to be fettered by copulatives and other additions; for they prevent its having free course and flying to the mark like a missile discharged from some engine." *C.* xxi.

## OBSERVATION K.

*On "Vox Prægnans."*

Some few words very full of meaning, called by critics *vox prægnans*, and difficult to translate both accurately and fully at the same time, are marked with this letter. The reader will consider that his attention is hereby drawn to a word which requires more than usual care and consideration; as, *Æn.* vii. 339.

Sere crimina belli:

*crimina* is *vox prægnans*, a stronger word than *causas*. So also

Gressus glomerare superbos. *G.* iii. 117.



A yet more striking instance is in  
 telo lumen terebramus acuto  
 Ingens, quod torvâ solum sub fronte *latebat*. *Æn.* iii. 635.  
 And in

fecundaque pœnis  
 Viscera, *rimaturque* epulis, habitacule sub alto  
 Pectore. *Æn.* vi. 599.

## OBSERVATION L.

*On the Use of Hyperbaton.*

Similar to Asyndeton and Polysyndeton, says Longinus, is HYPERBATON; for they are equally the irregular and tumultuous language of excited feeling.

Hyperbaton is a transposing of words or thoughts out of their natural and grammatical order; as,

Moriamur et in media arma ruamus. *Æn.* ii. 353.

Me, me, adsum qui feci, in me convertite ferrum. *iv.* 427.  
 For when, as Longinus remarks, men are impelled by anger, fear, jealousy, or any other passion, they are ever getting wrong, and when they have proposed one thing, continually running off into another, absurdly obtruding some intermediate manner; and then again, coming round to their original subject, are ever and anon pulled back suddenly from conflicting feelings, now this way, now that, as if the sport of a shifting wind; so the best writers endeavour to imitate the truth of nature's doings by means of transpositions.

Of this figure there is a fine instance in Hamlet's speech, where, from such transpositions, he takes up nineteen lines in telling us that his mother married again in less than two months after her husband's death:—

“ But two months dead! nay, not so much, not two—

So excellent a king, that was to this

Hyperion to a satyr,” &c.

More excellent remarks may be found in the notes of the Rev. W. H. Langley's Longinus.

THE END.



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